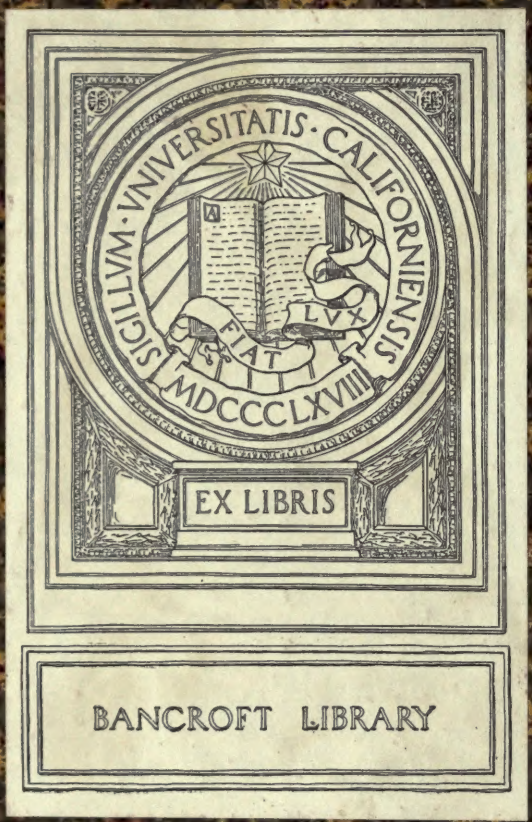


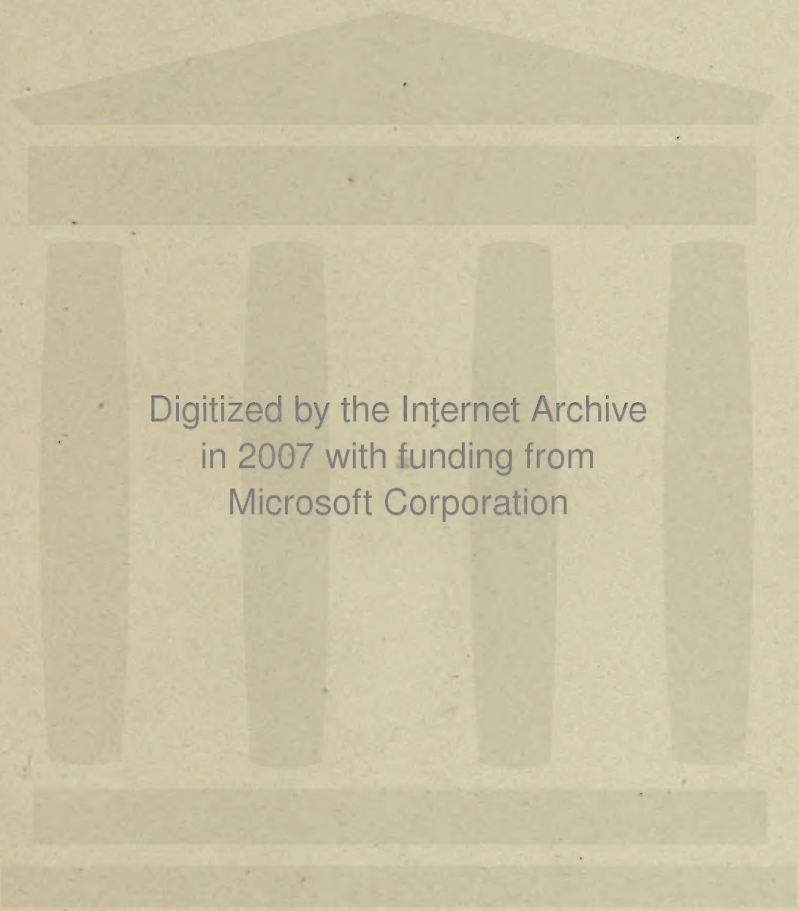
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Alva Adams.

HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE

PRE-HISTORIC RACES AND THEIR REMAINS; THE EARLIEST SPANISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS; THE LIVES OF THE PRIMITIVE HUNTERS, TRAPPERS AND TRADERS; THE COMMERCE OF THE PRAIRIES; THE FIRST AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS FOUNDED; THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERIES OF GOLD IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS; THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS, WITH THE VARIOUS PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL TRANSITION, FROM 1858 TO 1890.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOLUME III.

BY

FRANK HALL, 1836 ?-

FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HISTORICAL COMPANY

CHICAGO:
THE BLAKELY PRINTING COMPANY,
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PREFATORY.

This volume brings the historic political annals of Colorado to the year 1887. Some further matters prepared for it have necessarily been deferred to the fourth and last of the series, from lack of space. The latter half is devoted to the chronicles of twelve of the original sixteen counties organized by acts of the first Territorial Legislative Assembly, and those of the remainder then, and since instituted down to 1889 inclusive, will appear in our next. It will be comprehended that these sketches have been written without reference to advertising purposes, with no thought of unduly inflating or exaggerating their advantages, or other intent than to truthfully record the incidents attending their inception, and the material stages of progress from the beginning of settlement to the year 1890, a period of about thirty-one years. This purpose is best served when the actual conditions are stated. There is so much excellence, such lavish abundance of natural resources in each section epitomized, it is only essential to set them forth as they stand, under such development as may have been given them during the period in which intelligent effort has been engaged in shaping the various channels of industry and commerce. Nothing further seems to be required than to provide a basis for such elaboration in other forms of public presentation as contemporaneous and future writers may desire. It will be understood also, that in passing through the primary and formatory processes of settlement, much of the flotsam and jetsam cast up by passing events, and retained as reminiscences in the minds of the pioneers, belon grather to the domain of romance than that of the historian, as they are the invariable accompaniments of growth without special value or importance, except as memories. Most of the facts worthy of preservation in a work of this character have been related, as far as possible in chronological order, through the several periods to the concrete results of the current epoch. In the compilation of these data, I have been effectively aided by the following contributors and critics: In the sketch of Boulder County by Amos Bixby and Eugene Wilder; Costilla County by Mr. E. C. van Diest, son of the eminent engineer and

scientist, Prof. Ph. van Diest of Denver; Douglas County by P. P. Wilcox, Hon. J. F. Gardner and other of the original settlers in that region; El Paso County by Gilbert McClurg and others of Colorado Springs; Fremont by B. F. Rockafellow, Anson Rudd and Willard B. Felton of Cañon City; Gilpin by Jesse P. Waterman of Central City; Lake by Carlyle C. Davis, Bela S. Buell, Charles Mater and Dr. D. H. Dougan of Leadville; Pueblo by Judge Wilbur F. Stone, Gilbert McClurg,—Captain J. J. Lambert, General R. M. Stevenson of the "Chieftain," and others; Huerfano by Hon. D. J. Hayden; Jefferson by Captain E. L. Berthoud and Gen. George West, to all of whom and to many not more particularly enumerated, acknowledgments are due for courtesies extended. Old records of counties, cities and towns, newspaper files, etc., have been diligently consulted, authentic sketches previously uttered, searched and not infrequently quoted.

These reviews of the Great Interior of Colorado which form so large a part of past and current history, will amply reward careful perusal, for they embrace matters of value to the earnest student which could not well be incorporated in a general account such as comprised the design of the preceding volumes.

The statements relating to population of counties and towns where given are the best obtainable at this writing, pending the official proclamation of the census of 1890. The correct figures of each county and town in the State, will appear in the appendices to our fourth volume. To accord the annals mentioned due space and prominence, it was found expedient to reduce the size of the type, which, as will be seen, serves the object, without detracting from the standard of typographical excellence. While the number of pages is less than in preceding volumes, the amount of matter inserted is at least one-third greater.

The next volume will contain a general review of events political and otherwise from 1887 to 1890, the history of all the counties not enumerated in this, and a department devoted to biographies and reviews of prominent men. The history of the Territory and State is in no small measure that of the men who built it, and such as have taken honorable part in this mighty undertaking have fairly earned honorable mention therein.

In conclusion, the author expresses profound gratitude for the kindly favor with which his efforts have been accepted by the press and people.

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HISTORY OF COLORADO.

CHAPTER I.

HASTY REVIEW OF POLITICAL EVENTS FROM 1861 TO 1880—ANALYSIS OF THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATIONS FROM GILPIN TO PITKIN — TURBULENT UPRISING AGAINST THE CHINESE IN DENVER — JUDGE W. S. DECKER AS U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—EVILS OF THE FEE SYSTEM—H. M. TELLER APPOINTED SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR — SUCCEEDED IN THE SENATE BY GEORGE M. CHILCOTT.

In all the experience of Republican government, as exemplified in the region west of the Missouri River, there has been nothing more tempestuous, venal and demoralizing, than Territorial politics. To begin with, the people were denied the right of self-government. The Territories when organized were scarcely more than mere colonial dependencies,—in a state of political serfdom. The governors, secretaries, judges and all other important officers were the result of presidential appointment, often selected from the proteges, in other words, servitors attached to the chariots of Senators and Congressmen, people who, having no other visible means of support, are pensioned off and maintained at the public expense. Such men are no sooner launched upon their errands than they begin plotting for further advancement. It may safely be asserted that every Territorial governor when appointed, anticipates as one of the consequences his elevation to the Senate of the United States, provided there is even a ray of hope for the admission of the Territory as a State. It is made one of his chief duties to see that

it is prepared for admission, and although he may fail, the hope until blasted, is ever present.

Fortunately, Colorado by virtue of its prominence, received but few objectionable appointees to the higher places, from the class named. Nevertheless, there was almost constant dissension. Party organizations, whether in the majority or minority, were torn by jealousies and factional disturbances. While the Republican party has maintained its ascendancy for thirty years, it is marvelous that it was not long ago definitely overthrown. Its majorities during the first sixteen years were never large. The votes at all general elections when the lines were rigidly drawn, were remarkably close, the result indicating rather the power of money and stratagem adroitly employed, than a legitimate majority. Had it not been led and directed by a singularly forceful and sagacious captain, it must many times have suffered defeat. Until Mr. Thomas M. Patterson entered the arena in 1874 and became its standard bearer, the Democratic party possessed no efficient leader. Prior to that time its greatest impediment was too many leaders without one fitted for skillful direction. The use of money being a prime necessity under the system in vogue, the Republicans had both the larger purse and the man who knew how to employ funds and strategy to the best advantage. He had, as additional helps, the fierce animosities awakened by the Rebellion, which created, and in a large degree maintained, the supremacy of his party. The Democrats were kept alive and alert by the perennial expectation that victory for their principles lay somewhere in the chapter of accidents, and by incessant fighting and constantly persevering, the battle would at last be won. Its strength lay mainly in the counties south of the Divide, reinforced by an active minority in those of the northern division. It closely watched and stood ever ready to avail itself of any serious division in the ranks of its adversary, and in 1874, from this cause, scored its first important triumph in the election of Mr. Patterson to Congress.

After the war, political lines were more distinctly defined. It is only within recent years that the Independent vote which defies discipline



Henry C. Carter.

caring more for principles and honest government than for party, has been a conspicuous element in our elections. During the last decade the two organizations have been gradually drawing more closely together. The principal difference between them has been reduced to a degrading contest for patronage and spoils.

Dropping minor details, that while provocative of much disorder, really amounted to very little, hence are scarcely worth considering, let us review briefly the character of the several Territorial administrations in their order, and the relations of each to the public welfare.

Governor Gilpin served but little more than a year, but that short interval was filled with storms and tempests. He had only time to organize civil government here, and to launch the thunderbolt which finally put an end to rebellion in Colorado and New Mexico, before he was supplanted by Dr. John Evans of Chicago. While not well equipped for the conduct of civil affairs, owing to the scholastic tendency of his thoughts, studies and habits, he was essentially patriotic and sincere, performing his duties with unselfish devotion. He was a great explorer, geographer, map maker, a student of the abstruse sciences rather than a well balanced executive officer; a fine soldier as well. In battle he was brave and fearless, frequently very skillful. No man in Colonel Doniphan's command was so worthily fitted to undertake the terrible campaigns he made in the wildernesses of the mountains. This was the effect of his military training. Civil government, however, requires something of statesmanship, and this he did not possess.

Governor John Evans came to us from the State of Illinois, bearing considerable wealth, and the prestige of high distinction through the long pursuit of literary and scientific study. He had been the occupant of a chair in Rush Medical College, at whose birth he officiated, and which he assisted in fitting for its extraordinary career. He had acquired the reputation of an able controversialist upon the momentous questions arising out of the turmoil of our civil war; the luster of some great and good works begun and successfully performed; for example, the founding and completion of an asylum for the insane in

Indiana; the editorship of a widely circulated and influential medical journal; the institution of measures while a member of the City Council of Chicago, for the proper organization of public schools in that city; the establishment of one of the most beautiful towns in the State, and the Northwestern University therein. From memoranda of his early life before us, he seems to have been a man of tireless energy, constantly devising with rare prescience new and important measures, all tending toward public education, but taking strong participation also in the higher planes of political advancement, as indicated by his ready championship of the movement which resulted in the national organization of the Republican party, and the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. By virtue of his activity in all fields of public enterprise, he naturally became both a political and an economic force in the young metropolis that since has outstripped all competitors for second place among American cities.

In the autumn of 1861, President Lincoln tendered him the Governorship of Washington Territory, but it was declined. In 1862 he was appointed Governor of Colorado, and at once accepted the dual trust of Executive and Superintendent of Indian affairs, the latter by far the most vexatious, difficult and exacting, for it involved the management of thousands of wild red men, impatient of control. It involved also the enlistment of troops for the war then distracting the Union, a task likewise onerous, owing to the sparcity of population, and the demand for willing hands to carry on the work of internal development. The effect of these endeavors has been related.

No man has occupied the office of chief magistrate without being subjected to much adverse criticism, which is ascribable to the peculiarities of local and national politics, which are never harmonious, but eternally moved by divisions of public sentiment and the raging thirst for patronage and power. The severest charge brought against Governor Evans was that of inordinate ambition to represent this people in the Senate of the United States, which was true in the main. But after making this admission, let us credit him also with the better im-

pulse which unquestionably governed some of his motives, of a strong desire to advance Colorado to a higher place in the national regard through its evolution to statehood, than it could or ever did occupy as an unregenerate political eunuch. In every enterprise that has seriously engaged his attention from the time he entered public life in 1842, two incentives have impelled him to action;—first, the honorable acquisition of wealth; next, the institution of projects for general improvement. It is not shown, nor has it ever been charged to his account to my knowledge, that he made the execution of a public or private trust a vehicle for adding to his fortune, but it is a fact, that he never has lost sight of the maxim that "wealth as well as knowledge is power." By fortunate investments in realty at a time when Chicago was young, that in a few years became the heart of that phenomenal city, he acquired large means, many thousands of which were employed in building schools and the Chicago and Fort Wayne Railway. He is essentially a financier, a money getter, a sharp, shrewd, successful operator in large fields, as all men are who are similarly constituted. He was wise enough to discover that to make money, things must be made to move, and grow and flourish on every hand; that when the currents are sluggish, to disturb them deeply with irresistible force and compel them to flow rapidly, fructifying, enriching, adding and accumulating by every artery that is open or may be opened, thus creating large measures of benefit for those acute enough to seize presented opportunities.

The State movement of 1864 which failed, was an outgrowth, not alone of his aspiration to be a senator, but of a conviction that with statehood, independent representation in Congress, the investment of the people with all the rights and privileges that belonged to them ; with perfected laws, that should afford ample protection to property, and the deeper prestige thereby acquired, capital and immigration, industry and commerce would be rapidly supplied, and results accomplished in five years which, under prevailing conditions, could not be consummated in twenty. It was fully elaborated and advertised through the press and

in other forms of expression, but the people seeing only the first proposition—his candidacy, rejected the other as a mere pretext, overthrew the entire scheme, and trampled it under foot. Henry M. Teller was to be his colleague in the great council of the nation, and the chief direction of the campaign lay in the hands of Colonel John M. Chivington. After the latter had accomplished his mission in New Mexico, there was little for him to do but engage in politics. As commander of the military district, the head and heart and soul of the military power, his insatiable hunger for fame, the poison of which it is so difficult to resist, rendered him arrogant, avaricious and unwarrantedly vain. "Rude in pen as in speech," possessed of a desire to rule and dominate everything, he seized everything and became, or assumed to be, both civil and military dictator. Denied the promotion in the army he so diligently sought, he took up politics, the only other resource in view, in the hope of a seat in Congress. He, also, would have aspired to the Senate had not both places been previously allotted. The Governor, as indicated by his letters and speeches, was inspired by the hope of stimulating and enlarging the vast natural resources of the country, while it is doubted if Chivington cared a rap for these high and honorable sentiments, if only he could accomplish his aims. Then came the battle of Sand Creek, and soon afterward his practical elimination from any part in our affairs.

Failing to secure the admission of the State, Governor Evans drifted out of politics forever, and turned his attention to matters of public improvement in Colorado,—principally the building of railways, an account of which appears elsewhere. If, as alleged, he added some hundreds of thousands to his already large fortune from the profits, by turning to the next page of the ledger we shall find that the advantages to the State have brought millions in the ultimate enhancement of values. We cannot discover that he robbed or plundered any one. He was simply one of the largest stockholders, making the larger use of his own means, and consequently was fairly entitled to larger dividends when the time came for making dividends. Such matters are subject

to devices and intrigues no less than the sciences of politics and war. Each leader of men has his own methods. Governor Evans had his way of doing things, that was not always accepted as the better way, but in contemplating the final effect, we cannot avoid the conclusion that "his name is the symbol of a vast activity" in planning, scheming and building the railways that now are so important an element of our internal economy, our wealth and high standing among the States of the Union.

From these beginnings sprung countless others. Although relentlessly assailed by vilest slanders, his character and motives blackened, measureless censure visited upon him, when the storm passed and the results were seen, it was found that a great stride had been taken, a new link forged in the endless chain of human progression. During all those years he was the foremost citizen, without whose efforts the record would have been materially modified. He is an old man now, finally retired from active pursuits, resting upon the laurels he has won, but he was then, though well advanced in years, in the full vigor of manhood, in the very flower of his mental and physical strength. His name and works will cause him to be remembered as the most useful man of his time.

It would be a waste of space to set down even a hasty resume of the administration of his successor, Alexander Cummings. The account already given in a preceding volume may stand as a fair epitome. He too, would have been an aggressive aspirant for the Senatorship could he have framed the political structure to his liking. Since he could not he became a bold iconoclast, directing his time and capabilities to the destruction of the existing order. After a brief and extremely turbulent reign he passed out of history, leaving no good deeds behind him worthy of even a paragraph in the annals of that period.

Governor A. Cameron Hunt lacked every essential element of a wise politician. Possessing marvelous energy, it was generally misdirected when dealing with matters of state, and led him finally into the deep waters of political and financial ruin. His superior capabilities lay with

his mastery of the Indian character. The greater part of his Executive term was devoted to the settlement of questions relating to the aborigines, the conclusion of treaties, and in devising means for their engagement in civilized pursuits. The savages knew him better, respected him more profoundly, and obeyed his orders more implicitly than any man ever given to them as a leader, and there is no doubt that had he been permitted to complete his plans for their regeneration, they would have been more successful than any others ever inaugurated for them. But at the very beginning of his endeavors to ameliorate their condition he was relieved by Edward M. McCook, whose appointment under the circumstances and the pledges made to Hunt that he should be retained for the purpose of executing his projects in behalf of the Utes, cannot be regarded in any other light than as an act of treachery to a faithful and serviceable officer. McCook had no just claim to the succession. As events proved, he demanded it chiefly because of the large appropriations to be expended in the purchase of supplies for the very tribes for whom Hunt had negotiated them. The use he finally made of them, has been recounted. It was a scheme of rascality and plunder without a parallel in our annals.

Next came Samuel H. Elbert, who immediately instituted a series of great beneficent measures for the reclamation of our arid lands, by the widest possible distribution of the waters of all available streams for their fructification. While engaged in this wholly commendable endeavor, McCook was plotting a conspiracy for his overthrow, which, after a struggle that became national in its character, succeeded, when there began a new reign of discord that spread discontent throughout the populace, and checked their progress. It was this more than any other influence exerted, which brought general acceptance of Statehood in 1876.

John L. Routt came as pacificator, to work out and prepare the evolution from dependence to independence. Through his well conceived policy, harmony was at length restored, and the commonwealth ushered into the family of the Union. This opened a new era. It set

in motion the wheels of progress. New industries sprang up on every side. Although not a statesman in any sense or degree, except that he was a sagacious politician, an honest manager according to the best lights afforded by his somewhat extended experience, he succeeded in launching the new State under the most favorable auspices. For the first time contentment prevailed, and with it all material things began to assume more favorable aspects. With earnest and capable representation in Congress, the influence brought to bear upon every department of government, with a munificent heritage in the form of land grants for the endowment of colleges and public schools, for buildings and internal improvements, the people found themselves, together with sovereignty, invested with the elements of great future wealth, which, rightly cared for and protected by proper laws and honorable administration, would result in incalculable benefit to their children.

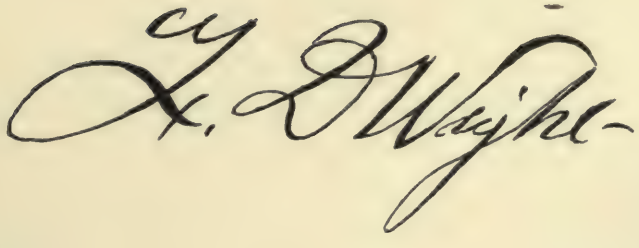
Routt's management of State affairs was in most respects admirable and satisfactory. Some of his more important acts were of far reaching effect. We cannot look back upon this beginning without sincere congratulations upon the patent fact, that it was a wise and most excellent revolution. The discordant elements that had so long loaded the air with maledictions against misgovernment, were hushed, peace and prosperity installed, orderly development begun, for the people were emancipated from odious vassalage.

Frederick W. Pitkin was perhaps the ablest man that has held the chief magistracy of our State. None have possessed more fervid ambitions, or been guided by keener prescience than he. All he lacked of the powers which impel men of genius to consummate the measure of great aspirations, was physical strength to support and push forward the plans of his richly cultivated mental powers. He possessed in an eminent degree, the mind to plot and plan, to see things at a great distance, to forecast the future, the effect of his policy upon the public mind, the consequences of every important measure, but was frequently bent and broken by weakness of body which interrupted the regular course, and sometimes deflected his projects into unfortunate, not to say dangerous

channels. He was an accomplished lawyer, an acute political manager, who kept somewhat ostentatiously to the fore the cause of the people; courted the popularity of the masses, more especially the voting masses, rather than that of the professional politicians, for whom he had a distinct course of treatment that kept them also well in hand. He made sacrifices to his policy which, like Andrew Johnson's, was made too much the guiding principle of his leadership, and in time produced violent reaction. But no man has been intrusted with the helm of state who gave deeper watchfulness to the public finances. He treated the State Treasury, the officers charged with the collection of revenue and its expenditure, exactly as if he were personally responsible for their acts. Legislative appropriation bills were carefully scanned, and if improper, promptly vetoed; all laws were rigidly examined by the light of his profound knowledge of the effect of statutes, their constitutionality, and their influence upon the general weal. He was incessantly hovering about the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer, requiring statements from them as to receipts and expenditures, examining bills, and to the full extent of his ability protecting the treasury from improper encroachments. During his first term, State warrants rose to a premium of one or two per cent. Possessed of a moderate fortune which yielded him a sufficient income for his private needs, his salary was given to charitable works. Pitkin was a fine conversationalist, an easy, fluent, entertaining talker, well informed on many subjects, a good reasoner, and an interesting public speaker. He, too, aspired to a seat in the United States Senate as the possible issue of his entree into politics, and when the next turn of the wheel came round and there was a vacancy to be filled, after the expiration of his second term and just before his death, he became an active candidate for that office. At the outset in the preliminary caucuses of his party, he controlled more votes than any of his numerous competitors, but not a majority. After a long struggle he was defeated, and thus closed his political career.

Governor Pitkin died in Pueblo, December 18th, 1886. No other of our prominent men has achieved so conspicuous a place in Colorado





politics in so short a time. In 1874 he came to us a physical wreck, seeking the far famed climate of the mountains as a last resort, locating in the pure and bracing atmosphere of the San Juan region, which soon raised him from the stretcher to his feet, with a new lease of life scarcely hoped for by himself or friends. When nominated for the Governorship, those who knew him best believed he would grace the office with honor and intelligence, in which no one was disappointed. The same conviction induced them to put him forward for the Senate. After this contest his health failed rapidly and in a few months ended his life, just at its prime. The remains were brought to Denver, exposed in state at the executive rooms, and followed by a large concourse of people, he was laid to final rest at Riverside.

The hasty review foregoing, brings our chronicles to the close of the second volume. It is now thought proper to recall very briefly some of the salient points in subsequent events.

On the 16th of April, 1880, public announcement was made that Westbrook S. Decker, one of the ablest, most conscientious and efficient prosecutors the Federal government had selected for the management of its legal cases in Colorado, had resigned his office to re-engage in the regular practice of law. It is a noteworthy instance of official integrity, combined with indefatigable industry, for when the acts of this officer are compared with those of a majority of his predecessors, they shine out, if not lustrously—for there is little in such an office to create marked attention, certainly few opportunities for the attainment of great distinction,—in strong contrast against many dark shadows. Familiarity with the conduct of the office of public prosecutor in the United States Court, and in those of the districts under the Territorial regime, teaches us that for the most part the multiplication of fees was the paramount consideration and the controlling incentive. We have seen scores of men brought to these courts upon charges, that when investigated, could not be sustained; poor men to whom the costs meant impoverishment, arrested for petty violations of the revenue laws; for cutting timber upon the public domain, for trespasses of the most insignificant character,

and in most cases the officers were inspired by the sole purpose of increasing their fees. At length the judges, who were honest and wisely discriminating in their judgments, took emphatic cognizance of the wrongs committed by these greedy cormorants, reprimanded them from the bench, dismissed the causes that could not be sustained, and warned them against repetitions of the offense. This, if no others could be cited, although the instances are almost innumerable, bears testimony which should awaken every good citizen to the gigantic evils of the fee system in our courts and public offices. It is a rank injustice to the people that should never have been permitted to stand one hour after its pernicious effects were made known, yet we find it engrafted upon our State Constitution, and so firmly entrenched in law as to be almost ineradicable. Why it has not been made a matter of more emphatic remonstrance by the taxpayers who are annually plundered of large sums for the support and often for the unrighteous enrichment of professional politicians who are interested only in the spoils, passes understanding.

The two great evils of our political system are the surrender by the people of their rights to the caucus and the more damnable primary, and the enormous burdens entailed by the feed offices. By general acquiescence they have become stronger than the people, since every effort thus far made to expunge them from our methods has been overcome by the pestiferous activity of the few who are interested in maintaining them. Although the practice was instituted and is still upheld by the national government, and the curse attached had been, prior to the incoming of the State, one of which all decent people felt the shame and the burden, Judge Decker, as the first United States District Attorney, established an honorable precedent for the guidance of his successors, all of whom I believe have honorably executed their trusts. Nevertheless the system can never be accepted as a sound or wise principle of government, and it cannot be too quickly uprooted.

Judge Thomas M. Bowen, of the Fourth Judicial District of the State, resigned his office May 25th, 1880, and was succeeded by T. A. McMorris of Colorado Springs, by appointment, to serve until the

election of his successor. On the date just named the Republican State convention assembled in Denver to select delegates to the national convention of that party to be held in the city of Chicago. It named as such delegates, John L. Routt, Lafayette Head, Amos Steck, George T. Clark and Colonel John A. Ellet of Boulder. This was the convention that nominated James A. Garfield for president, and Chester A. Arthur for vice-president.

On the 3d of June, the Democratic State convention met in Denver and elected Alva Adams, John F. Humphreys, Charles S. Thomas and Samuel E. Browne as delegates to the national convention of that party to be held in Cincinnati, which in due course, nominated General Winfield S. Hancock for president, and William H. English for vice-president.

For the selection of candidates for State officers and for representative, the Greenback party came first into the field June 17th, 1880, and nominated:

For Governor.—Rev. A. J. Chittenden of Boulder.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Albert Campbell.

For Secretary of State.—G. W. King of Clear Creek.

For Treasurer of State.—John H. Pickel of Arapahoe.

For Attorney General.—L. F. Hollingsworth of San Juan.

For Representative in Congress.—Joseph Murray of Larimer.

July 12th, 1880, Amos Steck resigned the office of County Judge, for Arapahoe County which he had filled with signal ability, when the county commissioners appointed Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, who qualified, and was about to enter upon the discharge of its duties when it was discovered that under the statutes Bromwell was rendered ineligible by his membership in the State Legislature, and could not take another office during the term for which he had been elected. His resignation of the first would not permit him to accept the second, therefore the Board appointed B. F. Harrington to the vacancy, who was subsequently elected by the people, holding the office for six years, and was noted as a very honest and capable jurist.

The regular Democratic State convention this year was held at Leadville, August 18th, Charles S. Thomas, chairman. The following nominations were made:

For Representative in Congress.—Robert S. Morrison of Clear Creek.

For Governor.—John S. Hough of Hinsdale.

For Lieutenant Governor.—W. C. Stover of Larimer.

For Secretary of State.—Charles O. Unfug of Huerfano.

For Treasurer of State.—Dr. A. Y. Hull of Pueblo.

For Auditor of State.—R. G. Bray of Rio Grande.

For Attorney General.—John C. Stallcup of Arapahoe.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Dr. Crook of Lake.

For Regent State University.—Max Herman of Boulder.

For Presidential Electors.—S. S. Wallace of Las Animas; John S. Wheeler of Summit; N. Nathan of Costilla.

The Republicans held their convention in the same city August 26th, Charles W. Tankersley chairman, W. B. Felton secretary. The following nominations were made:

For Representative in Congress.—James B. Belford.

For Governor.—Frederick W. Pitkin by acclamation.

For Lieutenant Governor.—George B. Robinson of Summit.

For Secretary of State.—Norman H. Meldrum of Larimer.

For Treasurer of State.—W. C. Saunders of Weld.

For Auditor of State.—Joseph A. Davis of Custer.

For Attorney General.—Charles H. Toll of Arapahoe.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Leonidas S. Cornell of Boulder.

For Regents of the University.—J. C. Shattuck of Weld, and James Rice of Pueblo.

For Presidential Electors.—Ebenezer T. Wells, A. C. Hunt and William A. Hamill.

The delegates for the Fourth Judicial District nominated J. C. Helm to succeed T. A. McMorris.

The campaign was briskly contested on both sides, until the night of the 27th of October, when the Republicans organized a great procession in Denver, which was followed by the opposite party on the night of the 30th. Through these exhibitions and the fiery eloquence of orators on both sides, much excitement was created. On Sunday, the 31st, a disgraceful riot occurred, beginning shortly after noon and increasing in violence throughout the day, producing uproar and confusion until after midnight. In the Democratic procession of the previous evening were borne a number of transparencies, expressive of the contempt of the bearers for the Chinese, stating that because of their presence here, American women were robbed of support, consequently had been reduced to a state of starvation; that the "Chinese must go," etc., all calculated as supplementary inflammation to the intense hostility aroused by indiscreet public speakers, who took their cues from that celebrated and infamous forgery known all over the nation as the "Morey letter." The exact cause of the outbreak is not known, but the following details have been gathered by the author from the best informed sources. On Wazee street in the lower part of the city, then known as the "Chinese quarter," was a drinking saloon with billiard tables, kept by a white man, but made the resort of Chinamen, some of whom were present and engaged in a game, when two rough looking men, both intoxicated, rushed in with wild shouts for Hancock, and crying, "Down with the Chinese!" they seized the players, threw the billiard balls about the table, and finally struck their submissive victims in the face, which incited one of them to draw a revolver for defense against further attacks, whereupon he was again struck or slapped in the face. Breaking loose from their assailants, they retreated toward the back door, when just as he reached it the one with the pistol raised it and fired, but without doing any damage. As usual in such cases, a large number of street gamins collected about the place, and added to the excitement by reiterating the popular cry, "Down with the Chinese!" It was not long before bricks and stones began to fly, and a general assault precipitated upon all the Chinese houses and laundries in the

vicinity. This brought the police upon the ground, but by this time the crowd became so great as to block all the streets, and they were powerless to control the turbulent spirits then waging a frantic and destructive war upon every place in the quarter. They broke down doors, smashed windows, fired upon every celestial who showed his head, and incited the most destructive and alarming riot ever witnessed in Colorado. Intelligence of these proceedings being conveyed to the mayor,—Richard Sopris,—he drove to the spot and attempted to restore order by commanding the crowd to disperse, but his voice was drowned by infuriate hootings and howlings. He then ordered out the fire department, which drenched the rioters with water, but produced only a temporary cessation of hostilities. The liquor saloons throughout the city were closed, but it did not check the demonstrations. From Chinatown the clamor spread to all parts of the city occupied by Chinese, who as soon as found, were beaten, outrageously abused, their places ransacked, property destroyed, and the entire brotherhood forced to hide themselves wherever a safe refuge could be found. One poor creature was caught, terribly beaten, dragged by the neck with a rope, and died the same evening from injuries thus inflicted. Several others were severely injured. The excited mob raged through the city like bands of demons, uttering loud threats to kill and burn. The police force being very small and without a chief to manage, that officer (Hickey) having been suspended upon charges then awaiting trial, it was of little use in repressing the wild disorder. The city council met at six o'clock, and appointed General David J. Cook chief for the emergency, empowering him to employ as many special officers as might be necessary. Cook had already secured the valuable coöperation of Captain Albert H. Jones, Commander of the Chaffee Light Artillery, with whom he had ridden over the disturbed sections, and having observed the general course of things, had formed definite plans of action. The battery was then ordered to be in readiness for immediate duty, supported by Captain Paddock's company of infantry (the Governor's Guard). The sheriff of the county (Mr. M. Spangler) had taken the field with all his deputies, and these officers

acting in conjunction, began effective measures for quelling the riot, arresting the leaders, and rescuing the persecuted victims from further assaults and cruelties.

After sacking a number of laundries and dwellings in the lower part of the city, the mob began searching for the isolated places in the upper portion. They attacked Sing Lee at the corner of Nineteenth and Lawrence streets, battered down the doors, smashed the windows, and demolished everything breakable that was to be found. They seized Sing Lee and his co-laborer, dragged them out into the darkness and brutally pounded them with clubs. Another was seized, a rope tied about his neck and he was dragged through the streets. Every laundry they could find was plundered and destroyed. At one of these places they were confronted by a notorious gambler and desperado named "Jim Moon," who stood in front with a cocked revolver in each hand, resolved to protect that house, single handed and alone. As the crowd advanced he raised his pistols and commanded a halt, saying, "This Chinaman does my washing, and 'By the Eternal!' you shall not harm a hair of his head." The leaders knowing the man, wisely left that house to its protector, and surged on in pursuit of other prey. They swept over Cherry Creek into West Denver, attacking and destroying as they went. Meanwhile, Cook and Spangler were collecting all the Chinese discoverable and taking them in squads to the county jail as the only place of safety. The shrieking mob raged through the streets until midnight, when the frenzy subsided.

The troops, though under arms, were not brought into service. Had these forces been effectively employed at the earlier stages, it would have done much toward quelling the disorder and dispersing the rioters. As it was, by the direction of the commander-in-chief, who seems to have been in sympathy with the effort to expel the Chinese from the city, they were kept in concealment the greater part of that tempestuous night, without opportunity to aid the civil authorities.

The following Monday a large number of citizens met at Sheriff Spangler's office. Business had been suspended for the day for the

consideration of measures looking to the public safety. While all danger had passed with the passion that caused it, the public mind was by no means free from apprehension that the outbreak of Sunday would be renewed, unless vigorous efforts were made to prevent a recurrence. At this meeting a committee of control was appointed, and immediately began its work. In the afternoon a special meeting of the city council was held, and resolutions adopted authorizing Chief Cook to muster a force of one hundred men to patrol the streets and guard the election polls next day. Sheriff Spangler also organized a posse of 500 men for the same purpose. While the public fear of a renewal of the disturbances at some of the polling places was great, owing to the many alarming rumors set afloat, the day passed quietly and without incidents of more than ordinary import. On Monday evening the largest popular demonstration ever witnessed in the city attested the condemnation by the people of every unlawful attempt to interfere with the orderly course of government. Although instituted by the Republican party, its purpose was rather to give emphatic expression to the abhorrence by all good citizens of the disgraceful scenes recently enacted, than for mere political effect. As a consequence, the State and national tickets of that party received overwhelming majorities of the popular vote, much greater perhaps than would have been cast but for the violent occurrences just mentioned.

Very soon after the election of General Garfield, the Republican leaders in Colorado began a strong movement to secure for ex-Governor Routt a place in his cabinet—that of Postmaster General—for which he had been well fitted by an experience of some years in the Postoffice Department. In January, Senators Teller and Hill, with Congressman Belford, Judge Jasper D. Ward and others proceeded to the home of General Garfield at Mentor, Ohio, and there urgently presented their errand. They were heartily seconded by ex-Senator Chaffee, General Grant and many other influential Republicans, and while the president elect listened patiently and attentively to their appeal, and perhaps was inclined to gratify them, the exigencies of the situation



E. B. Sopris.

ultimately compelled him to make another selection. Routt's friends here and elsewhere were exceedingly active in his behalf, and he was heartily sustained by the press of Denver, but without avail.

The legislature of 1881 created a new judicial district comprising the counties of Lake, Pitkin and Summit, one of the most important in the State, by reason of the enormous amount of litigation arising from mining and other land contests, and requiring a high order of talent for their adjudication. It devolved upon Governor Pitkin the duty of selecting from numerous candidates a man who, by virtue of his legal attainments and integrity, would preside over this court in a manner most acceptable to the people, and having in addition to his intimate knowledge of Mr. Jasper D. Ward's eminent capabilities as a lawyer, a strong personal attachment for him, at once elevated him to the bench of this district. He had served as a judge in Illinois, in the Senate of that State, as district attorney for the northern division, and as a member of Congress. The appointment was tendered and accepted March 5th, 1881. Mr. Ward served out his term, but declined all overtures made to him for continuance upon the bench by popular election.

The same assembly also created a district composed of Hinsdale, Gunnison, San Juan, Ouray, La Plata and Dolores Counties, for which Hon. C. W. Burris was appointed presiding judge.

The most stubbornly contested legislation that appeared at this session, which occupied more time and excited deeper public interest than any other, was a proposition known as the Jacobson bill, designed for the regulation of railways by a board of three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Colonel E. P. Jacobson, a distinguished lawyer and politician, led the forces for this measure which he had framed with infinite care, and Edward O. Wolcott those who were opposed to some of its provisions. It was a long and animated contest, which resulted finally in the defeat of this and all other measures of a like character.

The chief seat of popular discontent against extortionate railway charges and the exasperating indifference of the managers to the public

interests has always been in Gilpin, Clear Creek and Boulder Counties, where the traffic has been controlled by the Union Pacific, whose officers, while holding absolute monopoly, have paid little heed to the frequent remonstrances advanced, and done much to alienate the regard of the people dependent upon it for the transportation of ores and supplies. Hence most of the numerous attempts to regulate such corporations by legislative enactments have had their origin with the representatives from those counties. But as no bill could be passed to control the Union Pacific without embracing all the others, and as the Denver & Rio Grande Company had always been popular through its efforts to furnish isolated towns within the territory over which it claims exclusive jurisdiction with rapid transit, without which they could not prosper, its interests were protected by the larger number of representatives who did not desire to have its work impeded. This influence, combined with the powerful co-operation of all the roads against restrictive measures, has always been sufficient for their defeat. In the meantime many of the grievances have been adjusted by competition, others by modification of the iron rules.

President Garfield was assassinated July 2d, 1881, an act that shocked all Christendom, and convulsed our republic from center to circumference. Vice-President Chester A. Arthur succeeded him, and in reconstructing the cabinet in March, 1882, Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado was offered the portfolio of the Interior Department, which, after some hesitancy and delay, was formally accepted. Then arose the important question of his successor in the Senate, which in the recess of the legislature fell to Governor Pitkin for decision. The matter of selection would not have been difficult had he not been persistently harrassed by numerous applicants for the honor.

Teller was appointed and confirmed April 6th. His elevation to a seat among the confidential advisers of the president, and to the most important of the departments, was hailed with universal satisfaction. It was regarded as an honor conferred upon every citizen of Colorado without reference to political affiliations, therefore men of both parties

united as one in rejoicing over the selection, and shared alike the distinction it reflected upon the State at large. It was all the more cause for general congratulation, from the fact that the appointee was not only the first lawyer of the commonwealth, but pre-eminently qualified to adjust the many complex questions relating to public lands in the West, more especially such as related to the mineral lands. It was believed that some of the inconsiderate rulings of the Interior Department and of the General Land Office would be revised and errors corrected, that the various problems with which he was more broadly familiar than any of his predecessors had been, would receive intelligent hearing, prompt and proper determination. It is sufficient to say these high expectations were fully realized. Notwithstanding the fact that he was sharply assailed by interested parties toward the last, for some of his rulings upon railway land grants, none of them have been set aside by the courts, and Teller's record stands practically unquestioned as one of the most efficient that has been made in that office.

Adverting to the original subject, after this brief digression, Lieutenant Governor Tabor, who, only a few months before had reached, as he supposed, a distinct and unchangeable determination not to again become a candidate for any political office, but to devote his time and talents to the vast business interests that had come to him with great wealth, became suddenly inspired with feverish ambition to succeed Mr. Teller in the Senate, and pushed his aspiration with vehement insistence. His appeals were brought to Governor Pitkin's attention by every influence that could be devised. He listened patiently, but made no pledges. When the time came for definite action, he acted promptly.

Mr. Teller's letter of resignation reached the executive office in the evening of April 10th, and on the 11th George M. Chilcott of Pueblo was appointed to the vacancy, probably the wisest selection then available, and as satisfactory to all interests. It was hailed with profound gratification in the southern part of the State, which now for the first time, since Allen A. Bradford's election as Territorial Delegate, had

been accorded a representative in the national legislature. Chilcott was near to the hearts of that people, besides possessing thousands of warm admirers in the northern division. He had represented the Territory in Congress, from 1865 to 1868, making an enviable record there, and it was believed that in the higher council he would be useful to the fullest measure of his fine capabilities. He was seated in the Senate April 17th, and throughout his brief term met every expectation that had been formed of him.

On the 22d of July, there came a report by associated press, from Washington, that Secretary Teller had recommended Judge Westbrook S. Decker of Denver, for the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior; that it had been approved by the president, and his name transmitted to the Senate for confirmation. At that time, however, Judge Decker was an aspirant for the more independent office of Representative in Congress, with hopes of a nomination, therefore would have declined the tender of the Assistant Secretaryship, had it been made, but as a matter of fact, the report was without foundation.

CHAPTER II.

POLITICAL EVENTS FROM 1882 TO 1886—ADMINISTRATIONS OF GRANT, EATON AND ADAMS—MR. CHAFFEE'S LAST APPEARANCE IN COLORADO POLITICS—RE-ELECTION OF H. M. TELLER TO THE SENATE—TELLER'S EULOGY OF MR. CHAFFEE—THE GREAT MILITARY EXPEDITION TO WHITE RIVER.

Preparation for the fall campaign of 1882, began sometime in advance of the nominating conventions, giving early promise of being the most virulent in local history. Ex-Senator Chaffee arrived upon the field at the inceptive stage, to assume the direction of the canvass, from the selection of candidates through the various ramifications of the primaries, to nomination and election. Long prior to the time for decisive action, it was understood that Senator N. P. Hill would advance Mr. Henry R. Wolcott as his candidate for Governor, and also that it would be done in the interest of his own re-election to the Senate. The main incentive of Mr. Chaffee's part in the conflict, was his desire to return Henry M. Teller to the office he had vacated for the Interior Department, at the expiration of his term in the cabinet. Naturally enough, much excitement resulted from the stirring rumors growing out of those preparations for a mighty wrestle in the political arena, which spread to all parts of the State, inspiring the partisans of each leader to secure as many delegates as possible for the coming general convention. Wolcott carried the primaries in Denver, Gilpin, Clear Creek, and at a few other points, but failed to secure a majority in the final count. It was not opposition to him personally that caused his defeat, but rather to the universal understanding that the Senatorship lay back of his candidacy. The party being divided between Hill and Chaffee, the latter was still sufficiently potential as a leader to control the field. But in

this instance as in some prior contentions, the two great parties did not have the field to themselves, a third composite organization, called the Greenback Labor Party, entering as a disturbing factor of considerable force, without power, lacking numerical strength to decide anything for itself, but nevertheless capable of effecting serious divisions in the ranks of both Republicans and Democrats.

It was the first to hold its convention, which assembled in Denver, September 9th, and put forth the ticket which follows:

For Representative in Congress.—L. W. Greene of Lake.

For Governor.—Dr. R. G. Buckingham of Arapahoe.

For Lieutenant-Governor.—T. O. Sanders of Custer.

For Secretary of State.—W. N. Batchelder of ——.

For Treasurer.—L. J. Herzinger of Larimer.

For Auditor.—Aaron K. Frost of El Paso.

For Attorney General.—A. H. Boreman of Summit.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Mrs. Mary Ellis of Lake.

For Justice of the Supreme Court.—L. C. Hollingsworth.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—Dr. H. B. Button of Arapahoe.

Dr. Buckingham refusing to accept the nomination for Governor, Mr. George W. Woy of Longmont was substituted.

On the 14th of the same month, the Republicans held their convention in the Tabor Opera House, Denver, when as anticipated, there was hot contention for the mastery, with the odds materially favorable to Mr. Chaffee and his supporters. The Lake County delegation, strong and aggressive, demanded the right to name the head of the ticket, presenting the name of Mr. E. L. Campbell, one of its citizens. Mr. Chaffee's choice was Norman H. Meldrum, but he acquiesced in the demand for Campbell in order to secure control. Mr. Wolcott's friends advanced his claims, and wrought pertinaciously for him, but unavailingly. It was seen early in the struggle that he could not be chosen, although by far the fittest of the candidates presented.



W. A. Burnett

By pre-arrangement, Charles W. Tankersley was made the chairman and George T. Clark, secretary. After a great deal of preliminary skirmishing and speech making, the following ticket was nominated:

For Representative in Congress.—James B. Belford.

For Governor.—E. L. Campbell of Lake.

For Lieutenant Governor.—William H. Meyer of Costilla.

For Secretary of State.—Melvin Edwards of Summit.

For Treasurer.—Fred Walsen of Huerfano.

For Auditor.—John C. Abbott of Larimer.

For Attorney General.—D. F. Urmy of Pueblo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Joseph C. Shattuck of Weld.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.—Joseph C. Helm of El Paso.

For Regent of the State University.—James Rice of Pueblo.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—Jerome B. Chaffee.

The delegates from the judicial districts made the following nominations:

For Judge of the Second District.—Victor A. Elliott (renominated).

For Judge of the First District.—C. C. Carpenter of Jefferson.

For Judge of the Fourth District.—P. J. Coster of Chaffee.

For Judge of the Fifth District.—J. B. Bissell of Lake.

A week later (the 21st), the Democratic party held its convention in Denver. It had been for some time conceded that James B. Grant would be nominated to the headship of the ticket, provided he could be induced to make the sacrifice of his great business affairs as the president and director of the Grant Smelting Company, a matter known to be difficult of accomplishment. He did not seek this nor any other form of political preferment, and it was only after long and persistent importunity that he finally consented to the use of his name.

Mr. Charles S. Thomas of Lake, was made chairman, and in due time the following selections were made:

For Representative in Congress.—S. S. Wallace of Las Animas.

For Governor.—James B. Grant of Arapahoe.

For Lieutenant Governor.—John W. Prowers of Bent.

For Secretary of State.—Frank C. Johnson of Gunnison.

For Treasurer.—Dennis Sullivan of Arapahoe.

For Auditor.—Ansel Watrous of Larimer.

For Attorney General.—B. F. Montgomery of Custer.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Francis M. Brown of Boulder.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.—Vincent D. Markham of Arapahoe.

For Regent of the University.—Jared Van Auken of Clear Creek.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—Thomas M. Patterson.

The delegates from the judicial districts named :

For Judge of the Second District.—Victor A. Elliott (the Republican candidate indorsed).

For Judge of the Third District.—Caldwell Yeaman of Las Animas.

For Judge of the Fourth District.—William Harrison of El Paso.

For Judge of the Fifth District.—L. M. Goddard of Lake.

For Judge of the Sixth District.—J. F. Cox of Fremont.

The campaign being now fairly opened, with the two great party leaders, Chaffee and Patterson, once more pitted against one another, it was prosecuted with extraordinary vigor to the end. The Republican convention adjourned with the feeling everywhere prevalent that it had narrowly escaped a fatal division, and that it had made its standard bearer a man who possessed neither magnetism, personal popularity nor any superior qualification for the place. Moreover, he was strongly suspected of being a Democrat, as he had many times supported that party. The balance of the nominees were accepted, and would probably be elected, since there was no organized opposition. The leading organ of the party—the "Tribune," edited by O. H. Rothacker, having strenuously advocated the nomination of Mr. Wolcott, revolted openly

against Campbell, and the "Republican," espousing Senator Hill's cause, did likewise. Besides, the party at large stubbornly refused to accept him. Unquestionably had Henry R. Wolcott been chosen instead, as he would have been but for the interjection of the Senatorial succession as the one vital element in the campaign, he would have swept the field to a great majority, as he was deservedly popular with the masses, and in all respects highly endowed for a vigorous administration of the affairs of government. Indeed, he possessed all the requisites of popularity, a generous nature, winning manners, superior capabilities for business, an extensive acquaintance with the people, commanding their respect.

On the other hand, James B. Grant was the most attractive candidate in every respect that had ever been put forward by the Democratic party. The contrast of his personal standing and character, his stainless integrity and the exalted esteem in which he was held by all classes, with the contempt openly expressed for his adversary, was so marked there appeared to be but one alternative for Republicans and Democrats alike, and that was to vote for Grant. This impulse grew stronger with each day of the campaign. Although Mr. Chaffee exhausted every resource to stem the tide, it could not be restrained. It burst over all bounds, and elected Grant by a sweeping majority, but he was the only State officer of his party chosen. His administration was one of the most satisfactory in the history of that office. There was a noteworthy absence of strife and confusion. It was a quiet, strong, tranquil government, almost without striking incident for the reason chiefly that the business was conducted without ostentatious display, and without straining to convert every trifling event into a means for the creation of political capital for himself or his party. He had no desire for re-election, or ambition for further preferment. Unlike some of his predecessors and successors, he had no Senatorial bees in his bonnet.

The bane of our political system is the eternal and almost frantic craze that possesses nearly every politician who assumes to be a leader, and which has governed the majority of our Governors, to fill a seat in

the Senate. Time was when the chief magistracy of a State was a distinguished position, held only by great men, scholars and statesmen, a place to which only the great dared aspire. Eminence in statecraft rendered them eligible for high places in the nation, in the cabinets of Presidents, to be Ministers Plenipotentiary in the courts of Europe, but that day has gone by.

Governor Grant is the only man except Alva Adams who has been *called* to the office, not self-nominated. Says one of our noted limners of political portraits: "He is not much of a statesman, and he is still less of a politician; but he is what all statesmen, and all politicians, desire to be,—an influence. He is not a political leader, and he has never displayed any political genius; but there is not a political leader, whatever his genius, in the Democratic party who could at a crisis carry the mass of the party in Colorado against him."

He was inaugurated January 9th, 1883. The Fourth General Assembly convened on the 3d, when arose the troublesome question of the Senatorship, which disturbed all the factions until the 26th, preventing any useful legislative work. Caucuses without number were held. Lobby members swarmed about the chambers, the committee rooms and the rotunda and parlors of the principal hotel, where the candidates had opened their respective headquarters, all engaged in or with combinations "warranted to insure success." Pitkin entered the lists with a strong and faithful following, but Tabor, Bowen and others divided the vote into small fractions, so that no majority could be secured. Caucus after caucus was held, but there was no agreement. At length the balloting was taken before the Assembly, but for a long time no definite result was attained. At last, on the ninety-second ballot, Thomas M. Bowen, a member of the House of Representatives, was chosen to be the successor of Nathaniel P. Hill, and Horace A. W. Tabor to fill out the short remainder of Mr. Teller's unexpired term of about thirty days. Many believed, and justly, that Mr. Chilcott should have been permitted to remain during the brief interval extending beyond the period for which he had been appointed, but the politicians

who were indebted to Tabor for weighty favors in the past, and probably expected further benefits from his generous hand in the future, seized this opportunity to cancel the debt, and, regardless of other considerations, sent him to the Senate, both as a satisfaction of his claims upon them, and of his ambition.

The next political event of importance was the general campaign of 1883, when it became necessary to so manage affairs as to insure the return of Henry M. Teller to the Senate on the expiration of his term as Secretary of the Interior. Here again, the factions so long opposed to each other were arrayed in bitterest hostility, creating dissensions and divisions which threatened to disrupt the Republican organization and give the Democrats the ascendancy. Yet strangely enough, that result did not follow. Mr. Chaffee reappeared as the leader of the party—for the last time—and arranged his canvass in Arapahoe County by fixing upon Mr. George H. Graham, a ward politician of some note, as his candidate for sheriff, with a view to securing the most effective aid from that source in this stronghold of Republicanism. The Democrats named Mr. J. W. Shackelford as their candidate for the same office. In the battle that ensued Mr. Chaffee won, and Mr. Graham was elected. Much the same preparation was made in the other counties of the State. The main contest, however, did not occur until 1884, which was also a presidential year, but the groundwork for it had been laid.

The Republican State Convention of 1884 was held at Colorado Springs, September 10th, when the principal contestants were the candidates for Representative in Congress, and for the office of Governor. William A. Hamill of Clear Creek, was made chairman. After spirited caucusing and the employment of various devices to defeat certain aspirants and advance others, the following ticket was chosen :

For Representative in Congress.—George G. Symes of Arapahoe.

For Governor.—Benjamin H. Eaton of Weld.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Peter W. Breene of Lake.

For Secretary of State.—Melvin Edwards of Eagle, re-nominated.

For Treasurer.—George R. Swallow of Las Animas.

of that beneficent enterprise, he was the first to engage in the construction of the series of great waterways which have made the colony lands so fruitful in all kinds of produce. He is renowned as the great canal builder of Northern Colorado, and its largest producer of cereals. He is a man of great force and decision of character, but lacks the power to give eloquent public utterance to his views; he never was and never will be an interesting speech maker, for he has not the slightest qualification that fits men for such displays, but as his success in the fields for which he was eminently fitted, shows, he is a plain, practical, energetic and unusually progressive granger, possessing a wide influence in that domain. He floated westward from beyond the Mississippi with the first waves of the Pike's Peak immigration in 1859, and after engagement in various pursuits, mining, freighting, etc., finally settled down to the vocation in which he had been schooled, taking up a ranch claim on the Cache la Poudre in 1864, at a point twelve miles above the present town of Greeley. In 1870 he joined Union Colony, and thereafter became prominently identified with the measures that insured its success. Having a multitude of friends, and the agricultural interest demanding better representation in State affairs than had heretofore been accorded it by the politicians, he was brought forward as its candidate for Governor, and was chosen,—not only nominated but triumphantly elected, and in the course of his administration proved himself in many respects one of the strong representative men of the State. Said a local writer of the period, "The politicians do not like him, they find him an inconvenient and intractable figure. He gets in the way when they 'want to do things.' His presence embarrasses the schemers, they are afraid of him, and being afraid, they hate him. But he has the confidence of the people, and his rugged common sense and sturdy honesty have made an impression on the public mind which gives him a very considerable power."

To return to the original subject, the Greenback party came to the front again at an early stage, holding its convention September 17th,

George W. Woy of Longmont, presiding. The following nominations were made :

For Representative in Congress.—George W. Woy.

For Governor.—Dr. R. G. Buckingham of Arapahoe.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Dr. McK. Whyte of Lake.

For Secretary of State.—M. C. Dunn of Pueblo.

For Treasurer.—Frank Church of Arapahoe.

For Auditor.—Peter Adamson of Fremont.

For Attorney General.—A. J. Miller of Gunnison.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—O. L. Smith of Arapahoe.

For Regents of the University.—Warren Blynn of Larimer, and J. K. Mills of Jefferson.

Again Dr. Buckingham declined the nomination, and John E. Washburne of Larimer was substituted.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—J. R. Buchanan.

The delegates of the Democratic party met in Denver, September 24th, 1884, B. F. Montgomery chairman, when the ticket subjoined was proclaimed:

For Representative in Congress.—Charles S. Thomas of Lake.

For Governor.—Alva Adams of Pueblo.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Andrew D. Wilson of Arapahoe.

For Secretary of State.—Charles O. Unfug of Huerfano.

For Treasurer.—Thomas J. Maloney of Gunnison.

For Auditor.—Ansel B. Watrous of Larimer.

For Attorney General.— — —— ——.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—S. B. Carroll of Chaffee.

For Regents of the University.—George W. Rusk, W. W. Cooley and George Tritch.

For Presidential Electors.—Casimiro Barela, James B. Grant and Joseph Doyle.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—A. J. Bean of Gunnison.

At the election following, as on all previous occasions, the Republicans were victorious by considerable majorities. Mr. Blaine's plurality was 8,650, and the average Republican majority 5,934. Judge Symes' plurality was 6,726, but that of Mr. Melvin Edwards for Secretary of State exceeded all others, being 9,234.

At the meeting of presidential electors, Mr. F. C. Goudy was chosen messenger to convey the vote of Colorado to Washington.

The Fifth General Assembly convened January 7th, 1885, when the choice of United States Senator again became the absorbing topic of political discussion, and, as usual, each of the principal contestants figured for every attainable advantage in the organization of the lower House. Mr. Chaffee opened headquarters in the Windsor Hotel, and began his canvass in behalf of H. M. Teller, on whose election all his plans had been based. But Mr. Teller was rather averse to accepting any further political honors, from the fact that he was a poor man; that the law business of the firm of which he was the head, had suffered for the want of his personal attention, and it was the urgent desire of his brother and Mr. Orahood that he should abandon public life and give them the aid they needed in their very large and growing practice. But the desire of the leading politicians to defeat Ex-Senator Hill's efforts for re-election to the Senate, toward which all his energies were bent, and it being discovered after a count that Teller was the only man who could accomplish this result, he was induced to stand. But it had been previously arranged that ex-Governor Routt should make the attempt. When the caucus met and voted, however, it was found that he could not be chosen, although he received nearly enough to nominate. Therefore, as the main purpose was to overthrow ex-Senator Hill's chances, Mr. Teller was brought forward.

The Senate organized by the election of James Moynahan of Park County as presiding officer. For speaker, the House elected T. B. Stuart of Arapahoe. Governor Grant delivered his final message to the Assembly, but no effective work was attempted until after the installation of his successor.

Governor-elect Eaton was inaugurated January 13th. His address was a brief and well considered document devoted largely, as expected, to matters relating to agriculture, irrigation, public land questions and kindred subjects, which he conceived to lie at the base of our stability and wealth. He was assured in advance of the hearty good will of the people, who believed he would be honest and sincere, if not brilliant and showy. These preliminaries concluded, and the new administration launched, the fight for the Senatorship began with renewed vigor. The struggle for supremacy on this occasion was the mightiest in our history. Tabor came in as a third party between Hill and Teller, but causing no material diversion, as it was seen at the outset that this was to be a battle of giants, and the members had no stomach for side issues. Tabor's hopes were based upon a not very astute political calculation that neither Hill nor Teller could be elected, and that the choice would fall to him as a compromise.

The Republican caucus was held on the 17th, when some very heated discussions ensued, during which the adherents of Mr. Hill, failing to secure his nomination or any concession to their demands, withdrew, refusing to be governed by the action of the majority which had voted for Mr. Teller. Personal and partisan feeling ran high, fierce disputes arose, and in such a state of disorder no agreement could be reached.

The Democrats on the contrary, had a serene and peaceful session, because, being in a hopeless minority, they had no differences to arrange only complimentary votes to bestow. They fixed upon Mr. Dennis Sullivan as their candidate with absolute unanimity, and remained faithful unto the end.

On the 20th the question came before the Assembly for action, each house voting separately. In the Senate Mr. Teller received 13, Hill 5, Sullivan 8. In the lower branch, Teller received 22, Hill 12, Tabor 1, Sullivan 14. The houses met in joint convention at noon the following day, but before a ballot could be taken, a letter from Senator Hill was

read, withdrawing his name from the list of candidates. The final vote stood: Teller 50, Sullivan 20, Moses Hallett 3, N. P. Hill 1.

Thus ended this exciting and acrimonious contest, after which the legislators settled down to the work of framing and passing bills. One of the more prominent measures introduced was a bill for the regulation of railways, which as passed, provided for the appointment of one commissioner. All the better provisions had been eliminated during its course, leaving it at the last weak and ill-fitted to serve any good purpose whatever. Governor Eaton sent to the Senate the name of Roger W. Woodbury, President of the Chamber of Commerce, for the office of commissioner, but owing to the objections raised that he was a stockholder in the Denver & New Orleans Railway, then engaged in a war with all other roads in the State, it was withdrawn, and that of W. B. Felker substituted, who was immediately confirmed. The attempt to enforce this law proved only a burden of expense without accomplishing anything of value to the people.

We now pass to the consideration of political events in 1886. The Republicans convened in Denver September 28th, H. M. Teller temporary chairman, H. A. W. Tabor succeeding him as permanent chairman.

This was termed Edward O. Wolcott's convention, for the reason that it was composed largely of delegates who had been chosen in the interest of his budding aspirations to a seat in the United States Senate, to be consummated at a future date, when Senator Bowen's term should expire. Mr. Wolcott was the master spirit of this body, having directed the election of its members and its final organization. That he was ably seconded by many strong men of the party who fully comprehended the main purpose in view, was manifest in the success achieved. It was called to order by Wilbur C. Lothrop, chairman of the Central Committee, one of the shrewdest of our political managers. The following ticket was evolved:

For Representative in Congress.—George G. Symes, renominated.
For Governor.—William H. Meyer of Costilla.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Norman H. Meldrum of Larimer.

For Secretary of State.—James Rice of Pueblo.

For Treasurer.—Peter W. Breene of Lake.

For Auditor.—D. P. Kingsley of Montrose.

For Attorney General.—Alvin Marsh of Gilpin.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Leonidas S. Cornell of Boulder.

For Regents of the University.—Wolfe Londoner, Daniel E. Newcomb and E. J. Temple.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—H. A. W. Tabor.

During the proceedings, Senator Teller offered the following:

Resolved, That, submitting humbly to the All Wise and inscrutable Providence who has removed from our midst, since the last State Convention, the late Honorable Jerome B. Chaffee, we notwithstanding, sincerely deplore his death, and here attest our appreciation of his character.*

"Although he was continuously engaged in mining for a quarter of a century, he was always active in advocating the interests of the State and country. By patient, strenuous and persistent effort, he, more than any man now living, contributed to the admission of our State into the National Union. In analyzing his character it can be said with entire truthfulness, that he was a just man, a correct thinker and an energetic actor. He was never ostentatious nor boastful; was a leader of men, and one of the foremost of his party in the State and nation; unaffectedly simple in manner, without conceit in himself or deceit toward others; a true and lasting friend, and not an implacable enemy; modest in all his pretensions, but firm of purpose and formidable as an antagonist; of a kind and forgiving nature; in religion always tolerant, in political faith an ardent Republican. In his demise the party of the State and nation has lost a wise and able counsellor, and a steadfast supporter; yet his personal and political friends, those who knew him best and loved him most, as well as his rivals, all of whom he equaled and most of whom he excelled, as they recall to mind his kindly greetings and cordial friend-

*Ex-Senator Chaffee died March 9th, 1886.

ship, are apt to forget their admiration of his sterling qualities of mind and character in their personal affection for the virtues of the man."

Having read the foregoing, pending action upon it, Mr. Teller gave a rapid resume of Mr. Chaffee's life. "It was my fortune," he said, "to be associated with him in political and social relations for more than twenty-five years. I was a member of the first convention in the Territory that nominated him for the legislature. An active, conscientious, persistent worker in legislative measures, with a degree of common sense rarely allotted to men, he assisted in forming the State and in directing its destiny. Mr. Chaffee's father and my own had been bosom friends in the State of New York, seventy years ago; his relations intermarried with mine, therefore some of his relatives are also mine. I first met him in Lake Gulch, Gilpin County, where he was engaged in mining and milling in the early days. At a subsequent period, as both were deeply immersed in politics, events transpired which served to separate us for a time, but there never was an hour during all the time that this rivalry existed, in which our personal relations were not cordial. The party endowed him with honors which I may say were far more beneficial to the State than to himself. He did more than any other man living to secure our admission as a State. Had it not been accomplished in 1876, it probably would not have been to this day. He was chosen first senator. The universal sentiment of the Republican party in Colorado was that Mr. Chaffee should be its first senator, for by his herculean endeavors in that behalf he had fully earned the distinction, therefore he was elected without controversy or division. For two years and three months I sat with him in the national councils without dissension or disagreement. The opportunity thus afforded him by his State, enabled him to reach out more extendedly in political affairs, and I speak advisedly when I say that I do not believe that when Jerome B. Chaffee was in the full strength of his vigor in 1884, there was a man in civil life, not a candidate for office, anywhere in the United States who was more potential in national politics than himself, and it is the judgment of many intelligent men of the party all over the country, that but for his unfor-

tunate illness which took him out of the national campaign for six weeks, Mr. Blaine would have been elected President of the United States.

"As a citizen he was patriotic, progressive, enterprising and honest. As a politician he was wise, vigorous, far seeing and a master of combinations. I trust that the State he has done so much to honor will take some appropriate measures to perpetuate the name and fame of this man, who with his own hands laid its foundation."

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote. Although delivered with characteristic dignity and calmness, without a quiver of the voice and without pathos, it is undoubtedly true that Senator Teller felt much more than was expressed in his resolution and the after panegyric. He was very largely indebted to Mr. Chaffee's efforts for his third election, and in great degree for the first. Whilst he alluded briefly to the early severance of their relations in Territorial times, it is a matter of history that they came into open conflict that raged with extreme rancor during the State campaign of 1865, in which during the absence of Teller, Chaffee combined with Governor Evans, and both were elected to the Senate. Teller and Evans had been the candidates in 1864, and it was the new movement and the change of combination that brought about the rivalry of which he speaks. It was fierce and stormy for some years, causing many divisions, but passed with the ever moving current of events, and finally there came a day freighted with momentous issues when they were drawn together in perfect concord and the most attached friendship, that continued until death broke the links. It was most unfortunate that they and Senator Hill should have so radically disagreed upon personal and political grounds, as to make reconciliation impossible, for it fomented disorders in the ranks of their party which may not be healed during the lifetime of the surviving principals. In Mr. Chaffee's death Teller lost the friend and ally who was foremost in advancing his political fortunes, and while he has hewn his way to a lofty station in the Senate, taking rank among the most eminent men of his time, his party at home has fared badly through the lack of a safe

counsellor and guide. Mr. Teller, though skilled in the science of government, is not a skillful politician.

But let us return to the Convention. The ticket nominated, especially its head, was coldly received, indicating unmistakably, premonition of disaster. It was met with harsh criticism on all sides, and predictions of defeat. Mr. Meyer, although an estimable citizen, intelligent, experienced in matters pertaining to legislation through his frequent election to the legislature, and his term as Lieutenant-Governor, a thorough-going man of business, earnest, vigorous in action, of blameless private life, the first citizen of the southwestern counties, a keen politician, still lacked the indefinable elements of presence, so to speak, which go far toward making up the popular ideal of an executive head of government. And it is indisputable that the ideal has as large a part as the real in filling our conceptions of fitness for high places. We can tolerate the ordinary and commonplace in the subordinate offices, but not often in the headship. Meyer was as well educated, as moral, respectable and dignified in bearing as many who had filled that office, but in some inexplicable way was wanting in the small shades of ideality that are too often mistakenly regarded as essential attributes of worth. He was not a statesman in the general sense, yet he was a noted politician who had rendered distinguished service to many of his compeers, yet he was rejected, chiefly for the reasons given.

The Democrats held their convention in the Chamber of Commerce at Denver, October 5th, and chose Thomas M. Patterson for presiding officer. He arranged their programme, considered every question and governed with consummate ability. This ticket was nominated:

For Representative in Congress.—Rev. Myron W. Reed of Arapahoe.

For Governor.—Alva Adams of Pueblo, renominated.

For Lieutenant-Governor.—H. B. Gillespie of Pitkin.

For Secretary of State.—Jerry Mahoney of Lake.

For Treasurer.—James A. Benedict of Weld.

For Auditor.—Casimiro Barela of Las Animas.

For Attorney General.—E. J. Stirman of Ouray.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, no nomination.

For Regents of the University.—Fred. Lockwood,—Bertschey of Saguache.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—James F. Mathews of Arapahoe.

While Mr. Reed hoped and expected to defeat Mr. Symes for Congress, it is quite certain that Alva Adams had little expectation of being elected. He had been defeated in 1884, and it does not often occur in politics that the same candidate is successful in a second venture against equal odds. But he was exceedingly popular with his party and with all others who knew him. There was hope, however, in the prospect that the disaffection toward the opposing candidate would result, as in the case of Campbell, in throwing a large Republican vote to him.

In his speech of acceptance he said, that when chosen two years before, the nomination was reluctantly taken. His reluctance was even greater now than it had been on that occasion. He was poor, and strongly disinclined to make a business of politics and self-seeking. To take up the canvass and carry it on, every personal feeling and interest must be sacrificed; all his desires were in opposition, and it was solely because of the unanimously expressed desire and vote of the convention that he accepted the grave responsibility. He had neither the time nor the means to stump the State in his own behalf, therefore should not attempt it. If he was to be elected, the party and not its nominee for Governor must take care of the details. He warned them, moreover, that he would not accept the office if it could only be secured by fraud, and corruption of the elective franchise. It must be a fair and honorable canvass, an honest ballot and an honest count. "I believe," said he, "that truth, honesty and integrity in politics are just as essential as they are in the government of our individual lives, and these principles must be observed, or I cannot approve."

Now all this may have been, and undoubtedly was regarded by the multitude as mere political declamation; that this campaign, like all

others, would be conducted with especial reference to the maxim that "the end justifies the means." But it so happened that in this particular canvass, Adams was elected, and there is nothing to show that any but fair and legitimate measures were used to secure that result.

There was great and exuberant rejoicing in the Southern division of the State, manifested most emphatically, however, in Pueblo, the home of the governor elect, where all men without distinction of party or creed were his friends. Much powder was burned and uproar created when the intelligence flashed to them over the electric wires. A great procession of people marched to his residence, to the exhilarating strains of martial music, took him captive and carried him off to the De Remer Opera House, where a joyful reception was held, and congratulations exchanged. It was a memorable day for Pueblo, an historic day for Alva Adams.

As the career of this man has been somewhat exceptional, let us review it. He was born May 14th, 1850, consequently at this writing is but 40 years of age; his birthplace an humble farmhouse in Iowa County, Wisconsin. His father a Kentuckian, and his mother a native of New York, were pioneers in the lead mining districts of the Northwest. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the most ordinary of country district schools, where he learned to read, write and cipher, nothing more. His brother being an invalid, for his benefit the family decided in 1871 to seek the famous climate of Colorado; therefore, with a horse team and a "grasshopper wagon," they crossed the plains in the spring of the year mentioned, stopping in the then recently established town of Greeley. They soon after moved on to Denver, when young Alva needing employment for the earnings it would bring, took the first that offered, that of hauling ties from the mountains south of the city—the first that were used in the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. In July of the same year he went to Colorado Springs in the employ of Mr. C. W. Sanborn, proprietor of a small retail supply of lumber and hardware. Colorado Springs was then but the germ of a small colony with material distances between

its fixed inhabitants. On the 7th of August Mr. Adams had completed a small frame house and store of two rooms, that served for the display of Mr. Sanborn's stock of hardware, for a lumber office and living apartment. This rude little building was located on South Cascade Avenue, nearly opposite the present Antler's Hotel.

In October Mr. Adams purchased the entire business for $4,100, giving his note at two per cent. per month for that amount. This was his first business venture, the beginning of his independent career in Colorado, an humble one, to be sure, but productive of consequences. The lumber was sold at a good profit, and, in the following year and ever afterward his sole attention was given to the hardware interest. In 1872 Joseph C. Wilson was admitted to partnership, conducting the store in Colorado Springs, while Adams went to Pueblo and there established a branch house. Later the partnership was dissolved, Wilson taking the business at Colorado Springs.

In 1873 Mr. Adams became one of the trustees of South Pueblo. In the meantime he had established branch hardware stores in the San Juan country. In 1876 he was elected to the first State legislature, where he made an excellent record. In 1884, as already related, he was nominated for the office of Governor, and again in 1886, when he was elected by about 2,400 majority. He arrived in Colorado at the age of twenty-one. Fifteen years later the emigrant and tie hauler sat at the head of the State directing its destiny. The ceremony of his inauguration took place with unprecedented display January 11th following, a large delegation from Pueblo being present. The inauguration ball given in the Opera House that evening was the most elaborate and largely attended ever witnessed in the capital city.

I cannot recall an executive term which gave more general satisfaction than this. Governor Adams entered upon the office at thirty-six attended by the fullest confidence of the people, regardless of party affiliations or prejudices. This esteem arose from the profoundest reliance upon his integrity. His duties were discharged with scrupulous regard for the public welfare. All appointments to office were made



David Boyd

in the same spirit. Every appropriation bill was scrutinized with the greatest care, within the province of the Executive; no money expended that was not essential to the proper maintenance of the government. A true analysis of the finances of this term establishes the fact that the fiduciary trusts of the State were administered with prudence and economy. The estimates of receipts and expenditures were more or less deranged and embarrassed by the military expedition to White River, by the worthlessness of a large amount of delinquent taxes that had come down from previous administrations as available assets, and from the decision of the Supreme Court upon Section 3 of Article II of the Constitution, which reduced the rate of tax levy for the general fund from four to two and thirteen-thirtieth mills, and held the original levy of four mills to be illegal. Under this decision the Attorney General instructed the Auditor to give credit to the various counties on the taxes of 1886 amounting to $194,689.21. The effect of this proceeding was to add a like amount to the net indebtedness of the State, and to render a large part of the taxes delinquent November 30th, 1886, and other years, of no value. Although Governor Adams was in no wise responsible for these large amounts, they appear in the footings for the fiscal years 1887 and 1888. Taking due cognizance of the constantly increasing demands for the support of State institutions, and the growing necessities of a rapidly expanding commonwealth, the expenditures of his term were within reasonable limits. While no just or necessary claim was denied, the executive approval was withheld from every expenditure of money that was not demanded by an imperative emergency. In this spirit of economy, and in behalf of the State's credit he vetoed numerous bills appropriating very large sums for the construction of bridges over various streams, and for other purposes.

When a member of the legislature in 1876 he was noted as one of the most strenuous in his efforts against the passage of special appropriations. He kept close watch of the treasury, and did everything in his power to keep down expenses. He carried the same spirit into the executive office, holding to it tenaciously throughout.

The most striking event of his term grew out of an alleged uprising of Ute Indians under Chief Colorow, early in August, 1887. It was very costly, and in some of its aspects supremely ludicrous. There were many who believed the military expedition sent to White River for the repression of the reported disturbance there was without justification. But most of these opinions, unhappily for the participants, were formed after, not before, the facts were developed. It was but one of numerous instances, however, that have marked the history of Indian outbreaks in Colorado, beginning with 1863 and coursing down through the years to 1879, when the removal of the disturbing causes brought an interval of peace and quietude to the isolated ranches.

In the case under consideration it was the charge of horse stealing preferred against two Indians of Colorow's band which precipitated the train of expensive and somewhat bloody consequences about to be related. In tracing its course we follow the official reports and correspondence. These reports furnish all essential particulars, from which, after careful reading, the conclusions subjoined have been formed.

To reach an intelligent comprehension of this last conflict with the aborigines, it is necessary to advert briefly to the horrible tragedy of 1879, when Major Thornburg and many of his men were massacred by the Utes under command of Captain Jack, and to the subsequent slaughter of Agent Meeker and his employes, which eventuated in the removal of the White River Indians out of Colorado to a reservation provided for them in Utah. Colorow and his small band of followers were never reconciled to the change. They were herded with the rest, however, and taken across the border despite their remonstrances, but soon escaped and wandered back again. For a long time they were peaceful, committing no depredations. The country being well watered, the lands extremely desirable for farming and grazing purposes, settlers poured in and occupied them. The town of Meeker was established, and a considerable settlement formed, which subsequently (in 1889) became the seat of a new county carved out of Garfield, and called Rio

Blanco. Stockgrowers brought in herds of cattle, horses and sheep. Ranches were pre-empted and the pursuit of agriculture begun, so that in due course the valley came to be quite populous. Without inquiring into the philanthropic or the humanitarian aspects of the case, we proceed directly to the fact that in the treaty effected by an act of Congress and the Interior Department at Washington subsequent to the Meeker massacre, the Indians surrendered all their rights to that section of country, and all but Colorow's insignificant band accepted the conditions and remained upon the new reservation. At a later date Fort Duchesne was established near the Uintah reservation, and garrisoned by Federal troops to hold the Indians in check. An agent was appointed to care for them, therefore the United States exercised supreme control over them. Colorow was a stubborn, ill-tempered, insolent old reprobate, but by those who knew his real character he was regarded as harmless because cowardly, a man whom the really brave warriors of his race held in contempt as an unmitigated nuisance, with scarcely a redeeming quality. From time immemorial, at least since the first lodgment of white settlers upon the soil of Colorado, it had been his practice to wander about among them like a professional tramp demanding food, which he frightened the women into preparing for him by threatening them with instant death if they refused. This was the extent of his bravery, for he was never known to kill or seriously harm any one, although sometimes when hungry,—a chronic condition with him,—he killed beef cattle for immediate consumption. Now the settlers on White River, scattered and isolated, came in time to be subjected to Colorow's bulldozing tactics, since he hovered about them, bragging and bullying, levying tribute from them in various forms, going to the reservation agency only when annuities were to be distributed.

We come now to the cause of the disturbances that brought the State troops upon him. As near as can be ascertained, some of his Indians were engaged in gambling with a party of cowboys at Meeker, to which place they frequently resorted as a trading point for their

peltries and furs. All Indians are excessively fond of gaming and horse racing, and are as reckless in both as the most ardent gamesters of the Caucasian race, but lacking their shrewdness. Having staked and lost all they had, but unwilling to surrender without another effort, two of them went out and stole two horses from the white men's herd, which they also staked and lost in the same manner. They were accused of horse stealing, in the courts of Garfield County, indicted for the offense by the grand jury, warrants for their arrest were issued and placed in the hands of J. C. Kendall, sheriff, for service. Kendall gathered a strong posse of cowboys, rode roughly into Colorow's camp and undertook to serve the writs, which was resisted. Hard words, threats and warlike demonstrations ensued on both sides. Finally a gun was discharged by an Indian, whether accidentally or purposely does not appear, but no damage was done. Kendall's posse immediately opened fire upon the Indians, and a number of shots were exchanged, but the savages soon disappeared in the mountains by swift retreat. Upon this needless and ill directed expedition, hinged all subsequent reports and movements, resulting in claims against the State amounting in the aggregate to about $100,000, and in the loss of several lives.

Rumors of war spread on every side, reaching all towns and ranches, causing general excitement and alarm among the settlers who discovered in these proceedings the beginning of a general massacre. A thousand exciting tales were told; all the dreadful particulars of the slaughter of Agent Meeker and his employes in 1879, with the seizure and inhuman treatment of the women then made captives, were rehearsed over and over again until a universal panic was created. When such reports take wings it is impossible to check them. It may be likened to a cry of "Fire" in a crowded theater. Reason gives way to fear, and the people become ungovernable. The ranchmen hurried their families out of their homes into the principal town, and put guards about them. Demands for immediate assistance were made upon the Governor, who reported the matter to the authorities at Washington, and to the commander of this military department, asking that Colorow

and his Indians be compelled to return to their reservation. Had these appeals been rightly considered and promptly acted upon, the entire difficulty could have been adjusted in twenty hours without the loss of life or property. But, as usual, action was not taken until too late, when measureless censure was visited upon the Governor and the militia of the State, for taking the matter into their own hands. It is an old story; the records of Colorado are full of similar cases.

Says Governor Adams in his well considered summary, "So alarming became the reports, so urgent the demands for assistance from the officials and citizens of Garfield County, so imperative seemed the necessity of State aid to enforce the law and protect citizens and property, in the opinion of the Adjutant General, and others in whom I had confidence, that it seemed my clear and bounden duty to use the power of the State to sustain the majesty of the law, and prevent the massacre of settlers in the White and Bear River country, which would no doubt have been the result of Sheriff Kendall's campaign, had not the State sent troops to enforce peace and protect the people." As a matter of fact his office was literally deluged with telegrams, letters and petitions, and however reluctant he may have been to act upon them without more definite assurance of adequate reason, finding the Federal authorities so indifferent that no assistance could be hoped for from that quarter, he was compelled to move promptly and decisively. Whatever his private opinion of Sheriff Kendall's rash and possibly unwarranted raid among the mountains may have been, apprehensions of war and massacre had been incited, and the people demanded protection. This fact was potent, and could not be ignored. The same Indians had been engaged in the slaughter of 1879 on the same spot, and there was reason to fear a repetition of that awful tragedy. His first step was to dispatch Adjutant General George West to Glenwood Springs, with instructions to penetrate the root of the difficulty, and report his findings. This officer, after measuring the situation, concluded from the reports that a war with the Utes was inevitable and, supported by all county and town officials, recommended that the State troops be

ordered to White River, which was done. Three troops of cavalry and one company of infantry took the field under command of Brigadier General Frank M. Reardon, arriving at Meeker August 22d, where headquarters were established. Kendall and his cowboys were still ranging through the country in search of the Indians, but without finding them. Reardon began by dividing Major Jesse L. Pritchard's company of scouts into two detachments, sending one to the northward in search of Sheriff Kendall, and the other to the southward to ascertain if possible, where the Indians were secreted. On the 23d Major Gavin Leslie was directed to take three troops of cavalry and proceed to the Blue Mountains where it was assumed that Colorow might be found, and if found to hold the Indians until the arrival of Kendall. In the meantime, be it remembered, not a human being had been killed, shot at or threatened, except in the first instance when Kendall attempted to serve his writs, long prior to the events now being traced, not a settler molested, not a solitary indication of war upon the horizon save the possibilities of such an outbreak lying in the course of Kendall's wild raiding.

At the outset General Reardon and all the officers under him had been explicitly instructed by the Governor that they were not there to make war, but simply to aid the Sheriff of Garfield County in executing the writs he held against the two Indians charged with horse stealing; to protect life and property, nothing more. If attacked they were to defend themselves, but to give no cause for attack. They were to disregard all importunities and schemes on the part of settlers who might desire a war, and hold strictly to the letter of their orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 24th Reardon was advised by dispatches from Major Leslie and Captain Pray of Pritchard's scouts that they had encountered Colorow's band near the mouth of Fox Creek, and that Pray, after skirmishing with them for position, whatever this may mean, had negotiated for a truce in the hope of being reinforced, and then capturing the entire band without a fight. Pray, it will be seen, was a masterful



J. S. Bligs

strategist rather than a soldier. But a terrific storm arose soon afterward, during which the Indians broke the truce and decamped. When the storm had passed Leslie and Pray followed in pursuit, having in the meantime been joined by Kendall, who took the supreme direction of affairs and at length came upon Colorow's camp, which they charged. The Indians fled to the bluffs, and commenced firing. In the so-called battle that ensued, Lieutenant Folsom of Aspen, Private Caffrey of Leadville, Dr. DuMont of Glenwood and Private Stuart were wounded and their horses killed. Jasper Ward of Kendall's posse was slain. Bullets flew about briskly for a time, but these were the casualties on our side. It is said that seven Indians were killed, and some wounded. They lost also a large number of horses and other live stock captured and stolen. Reinforcements arriving, the Indians fled, and nothing more was seen of them until their arrival at the Uintah reservation. The troops retreated to the small town of Rangely, where the wounded were cared for and the dead interred. Here Lieutenant Folsom passed away, and was buried on the field.

On the 25th, General Reardon upon the approval of Adjutant General West, telegraphed Governor Adams asking him to come to Meeker at once, as Major Leslie had met Colorow, who refused to confer or treat with any one but the Governor himself. Adams wired the acting Secretary of the Interior that the old chief had signified a desire for a meeting, and that he was going to Meeker for that purpose. Answer was returned that Indian agent Byrnes and General George Crook would meet the Governor at the point indicated. Adams, accompanied by Hon. G. G. Symes, Member of Congress, Attorney General Alvin Marsh, and Wm. N. Byers proceeded to the battle ground, where they met General Crook and the agent, but did not see Colorow nor any of his band. General Crook ordered U. S. troops from Fort Duchesne. The State troops were immediately withdrawn by the Governor's orders, and thus terminated this very extraordinary episode in border warfare. The story, omitting unimportant details has been told, and the reader is left to form his own conclusions. It is unquestionable that the State

forces were well handled by their officers, that they endured great hardships and fought as bravely as the most experienced veterans could have done, under like circumstances. They obeyed orders. There seemed to be no good reason for believing that any of them would have been injured by the Indians had not Sheriff Kendall been unjustifiably rash and reckless. As to the primary cause, it is not established that any well grounded reason existed for indicting the Indians, nor for the rough attempt made by the sheriff to serve the writs. That Colorow ought to have been expelled from the valley is not disputed, but he should have been removed by the government in whose charge he was, when his escape from the reservation was made known. That Governor Adams acted judiciously upon the facts presented to him is indisputable, for although in the sequel it appeared that no reasonable cause for the expedition existed, had a single murder been committed, he would have been held accountable for neglect to furnish protection.

Next came the expense bills. There being no funds in the treasury applicable to such purposes, they had to be met by the issue of "certificates of indebtedness." Claims accumulated in ever increasing volume. The military board met and audited vouchers to the amount of $80,314.72. We have the statement from the Governor that "the board exercised the greatest vigilance in passing upon claims, denying some entirely, cutting down others. While every caution was observed, I have no doubt that many claims were passed at inflated values. As this expense was made necessary by the neglect and failure of the general government to keep the Indians upon their reservation, and through its delay in responding to our demand that the Indians be driven from Colorado, the general government should repay the outlay, and a demand should be made accordingly."

To the credit of the National Guard it may be stated that when the order came to march, the officers in command moved with commendable celerity. The first detachment of troops left Denver at 8:30 P. M. of the same day, were joined by one company of cavalry at Colorado Springs en route, by a company of mounted infantry at Cañon City and

a second of cavalry at Leadville. Leaving the uncompleted Rio Grande Railway at Gypsum, they marched thence sixty miles to Glenwood Springs, arriving there the morning of the third day. Here their equipments were completed, wagon transportation supplied, and they left at 1:30 next morning for Meeker, sixty miles from Glenwood, arriving there as hereinbefore related. While the whole affair may be termed a ridiculous fiasco, it nevertheless cleared that country once for all of these very troublesome Indians, and permitted its extensive development, which may be said to have compensated for the cost.

Chief Colorow died at his camp at the mouth of the White River near the Uintah Reservation, December 11th, 1888,—regretted by nobody.

CHAPTER III.

POLITICS AND STATESMANSHIP—ANALYSIS OF SOME LAWYERS AND POLITICIANS—HENRY M. TELLER—N. P. HILL—T. M. PATTERSON, C. S. THOMAS, MAJOR E. L. SMITH, W. F. JOHNSON, HUGH BUTLER, BELA M. HUGHES, JAMES B. BELFORD, AND GEORGE G. SYMES.

With one or two exceptions. the Executive Chair has been filled worthily, by men zealously devoted to the public interests. The State is much too young to have developed the higher order of statesmanship, which involves not only political genius in the better sense, but intimate familiarity with the science of government, the art of governing not too much nor too little, but well,—the preservation of peace, order and safety; the augmentation of its strength, the largest possible utilization of its resources, the protection of its people, the maintenance of its credit, the enforcement of its laws and intelligent watchfulness of the works of its law makers to the end that no unwise measures may become fixed statutes.

In the matter of age, Colorado is only an admirably constituted, well knit, remarkably precocious and virile youngster of fourteen years, still under the guidance of its tutelary goddess. In the fifteen years of Territorial vassalage it had no opportunity to develop statesmen, no use for them. Broad statesmanship is not merely inborn fitness to govern, but the result of mature experience in conditions that enlighten, expand and render useful innate forces of character, chiefly from long acquaintance with congresses, parliaments and cabinets which nationalizes them. One man may be endowed with all the requisite craft of the politician, and yet be wanting in capacity to govern a State or a nation; another

may attain lofty rank among statesmen without the ability to conduct a political canvass in his own State or county. For example, it will hardly be questioned that Jerome B. Chaffee was the most accomplished organizer and manager we have known, but it is doubted if he would have been equally noted as a legislator, even though the remainder of his life from the expiration of his term in the Senate had been passed in that august council. Henry M. Teller, on the contrary, possessing a general knowledge of politics, but lacking the power which his colleague displayed in such eminent degree as to bring him national renown, has by years of experience in the Senate and the Cabinet become one of the leading statesmen of the country. Nathaniel P. Hill, a business manager of extraordinary ability, learned in the sciences, a financier of the first rank, a conspicuous figure among men, but an unsuccessful politician, during his term of six years in the Senate delivered some of the ablest addresses suggesting advanced reforms in important national questions that have lately been presented there. His speeches, always read from manuscript, because like so many others he has not acquired the habit of thinking consecutively or arguing clearly upon his feet, evinced great care in preparation, great mastery of details, a natural avidity for statistical data, accuracy of narration, succinct and logical deduction. These are more than ordinary evidences of statesmanship.

It is a singular fact, but nevertheless a fact, that in the entire period of our political existence, while we have produced many distinguished financiers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, scientists and business men, with perhaps a greater number of millionaires who have carved vast fortunes from local enterprise than any other State between the Missouri River and the Pacific slope, only two eminent political chieftains have been evolved,—Jerome B. Chaffee and Thomas M. Patterson. In all the campaigns from 1874 down to 1886, these two were periodically arrayed against each other in the most animated political warfare, and with a single exception the former was triumphant. Notwithstanding, they were for the most part warm personal friends. Mr. Chaffee's life, character and works

have been portrayed in the course of our history, and it is now proper to dispassionately analyze those of his contemporary.

It may be said, not to the disparagement but rather to the credit of both, that they have been the subjects of more abuse and villification than any others of their time. But, said Edmund Burke to Fox, "Obloquy is a necessary ingredient of all true glory; calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph." It has been written also that "men's weaknesses and faults are known from their enemies, their virtues and abilities from their friends, their customs and lives from their servants."

Thomas M. Patterson sprang from County Carlow, Ireland, November 4th, 1840, therefore at this writing he has just reached the meridian of life, and possibly the zenith of his fame. He was brought to New York by his parents in 1849, attended the public schools for a time, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in a business house. In 1855 he, with the family, removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he served two years in a printing office, after which, his father being a jeweler, he began an apprenticeship to that trade under paternal direction. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, when regiments of ninety days' men were called for, young Patterson enlisted, served his time and then was discharged on account of physical disability for the service. Returning to his father's shop he worked with him until 1863, when, strongly imbued with desire for the study of law, he left the workshop to begin a course of instruction, first in Asbury University at Greencastle, and next in Wabash College at Crawfordsville. At the end of two years he entered the law office of M. D. White as a student, remaining until the fall of 1867, when he was admitted to practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Indiana. Thenceforward until 1872, he ardently pursued the new profession and acquired a large and lucrative business. In December of that year he located in Denver, opened an office, and soon became prominent at the bar, and in local politics. In the spring of 1874 he was elected City Attorney, and in the summer following was nominated for Delegate in Congress by the Democratic party, in which he had within two years from the date of his arrival in

the Territory, become a prominent manager. The circumstances attending his nomination and election have been quite fully set forth in the preceding volume. Some of the pioneers of his party, dissatisfied with the selection of so late a comer and so young a man, prevailed upon the venerable Colonel Albert G. Boone to announce himself as an independent candidate for the same office, but sometime prior to the election Boone withdrew, leaving Mr. Patterson a clear field, and he was elected by a majority of 2,163, over his opponent Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, the Republican nominee. In the spring of 1875 he went to Washington, and there co-operated with Mr. Chaffee for the passage of our Enabling Act. During the session of the Forty-Fourth Congress he was active in prosecuting various measures for the benefit of Colorado, and succeeded in passing several bills, among them, one permitting all qualified electors of the Territory to vote upon the ratification of the constitution, the Enabling Act as passed, limiting the vote to those qualified at the date of its adoption, March 3d, 1875; another after much opposition, providing an appropriation to defray the expenses and per diem of the members of the constitutional convention; and still another providing for the organization of federal courts in the new State. The convention accorded him a vote of thanks for his services in its behalf, caused the same to be engrossed and forwarded to him at Washington. When in 1876 the National Democratic Committee met in Washington to prepare the call for its convention, Mr. Patterson appeared before it and secured for the party in his State, although not yet admitted, an equal standing with established States in the national convention. He was elected as the first member of the National Democratic Committee from Colorado, subsequently appointed a delegate, and elected chairman of the Colorado delegation to the convention which met in St. Louis and nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency.

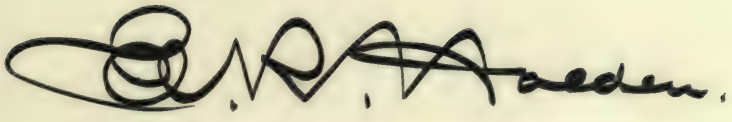
The State having been admitted August 1st, 1876, by proclamation of President Grant, Mr. Patterson was unanimously nominated for Representative in Congress for the unexpired term of the Forty-Fourth,

and the full term of the Forty-Fifth, at the State convention of his party, the particulars of which, and also the subsequent contests before the people, and in the House of Representatives, have been given in chapters XV–XVI, Vol. II. Having been duly seated in the Forty-Fifth Congress, he originated and secured the passage of the following measures: An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bullion directly from the miners at the branch mint in Denver, which was an important concession to the producers of bullion; an act providing for terms of the United States Court at Pueblo and Del Norte; an act donating block 143, East Denver, known as "Government Square" to the city for educational purposes, now occupied by the East Denver High School building; and an act to provide for the erection of a military post in Southwestern Colorado. He was instrumental also in pushing to final passage the following bills, which originated in the Senate: "Allowing timber to be cut in the mountains without charge, for mining, manufacturing, and domestic uses," and creating a commission to treat with the Ute Indians for the cession of a part of their reservation within this State, whereby the mineral region known as the San Juan mining districts was opened to settlement. The record shows that he was a very active member of the House. In 1878 he was again unanimously renominated, made a somewhat brilliant canvass, but was defeated. Thence to the present he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the various higher courts.

Such are the outlines only, rapidly etched, of a life that has been filled with earnest work, lightened with manifold triumphs, covering in few words years of study and toil in preparation for battles legal and political, of many sacrifices, and of devotion to the interests of his large clientage, which, but for a singularly robust constitution preserved by rigidly temperate habits, must have wrecked his health. Mr. Patterson is one of the most industrious and persistent of workers, and has been for the past twenty years.

Notwithstanding our familiarity with his fame as a political





manager, lawyer and public speaker, there is a large portion of the community that but imperfectly comprehends the effort he has made to attain the position to which he has risen. There are some in his profession and out of it, more especially those not friendly to him, who declare that many of his verdicts in the courts have been secured by the use of tricks and stratagems, by the remarkable gift which all admit he possesses, of dissecting evidence and leading juries to conclusions by torrents of eloquence, long and ingenious addresses, rather than by legitimate methods, or a profound acquaintance with law. There are those also, comprising a majority of the Republican party, and many in his own, who stigmatize his stump speeches as arrant demagogism, full of cunningly manufactured phrases and deceptive argument, with many other objections partly born of antagonism to the man himself, but mainly of political differences. It has been charged that his achievements in the criminal courts have resulted, not from any superior skill as a lawyer, but generally by reason of forensic displays which, bristling with sophistries, have overcome the better judgments of jurors, and thereby prevented the just punishment of criminals, against the riper experience and more estimable methods of opposing counsel. There are members of the political organization, which he perhaps, more than any other man, has labored to harmonize, strengthen and preserve intact for the trial of conclusions with an adversary that has always held the ascendancy, imparting to it whatever of prestige it has gained, who stoutly contest his right to leadership, nevertheless he has preserved its autonomy by preventing violent dissensions. Every battle the Democratic party has entered upon in this State has been in the capacity, so to speak, of a forlorn hope. Thirty years of defeat, for of itself it has won no victories, would have shattered and disintegrated the organization, had it not been held together by firm hands. After each discomfiture we have seen it arise serene and confident, ready to enter the lists again in solid phalanx for the next encounter. Now with due deference to Mr. Patterson's critics, it would be quite as reasonable to assume that such things can be done by a headless trunk, without

skillful direction, simply by the indestructibility of faith in, and adherence to Democratic principles, as that its machinery has been kept in constant motion without the efforts of this efficient engineer. It is a fact which every one must acknowledge that Mr. Patterson's head has been seen above all others as the guiding force of his party, through good and evil report, the one influence that has stubbornly refused to be crushed and overcome by avalanche after avalanche of disaster, who believes in the justice of his cause, and that it finally will triumph.

It has been proclaimed far and wide that the dominating aim of his efforts, and the only one, both at the bar and in politics, is to represent his State in the Senate; that he is supremely selfish, ambitious, arrogant, domineering, impatient of control, ready to give but never to accept counsel, training every resource of his quick and fertile brain to the consummation of his own schemes regardless of others, with multifarious other allegations which it is unnecessary to recapitulate. But there is nothing more transparent than that throughout all the storms of aspersion, he has maintained his supremacy, and is more firmly fixed in his leadership to-day than ever before. The blows leveled at him are the same which every man who attempts to rise above mediocrity must expect at every stage of his advancement. Whatever the guiding impulse may have been, it is beyond questioning that as a lawyer he has been exceptionally successful in a very large number of desperate cases. Now such a career as stands to Mr. Patterson's credit cannot be made to stand upon mere trickery, inordinate selfishness and buncombe. There is too much of it, and our people, our courts, juries and politicians are much too far advanced in experience with public men to be hoodwinked for sixteen years by a mere pretender, a rank charlatan, a man with but one attribute, the gift of oratory, reinforced by extraordinary deceptive power. It cannot be claimed that Mr. Patterson is only an empiric, without disgraceful impeachment of our own intelligence. When he is on our side in a public controversy, pleading our cause, putting forth his best abilities in our behalf, we applaud him to the echo, feel proud of our advocate, rely upon him as our tower of strength, wrestle with him

against our enemies, confident of winning because he is with us. It is only when we are in collision with him that he is denounced. Mr. Chaffee in his lifetime, as every other great leader in his, has been subjected to malevolent criticism. When he passed away we charitably buried his faults and all our objections in the same tomb, remembering only his virtues, cherishing his good works, building them into a monument to his memory. Years hence—and may it be many—we shall do the same by Mr. Patterson. At present he is much too important a figure to be carelessly analyzed, and the fact is self-evident to every right minded person that his critics are often unjustifiably caustic and severe. It is the fate of every aggressive, forceful and successful character, for the reason that they are constantly dealing, and by the force of circumstances compelled to deal with conflicting interests and influences which bring them to public notice, and into endless differences with their compeers. It is probable that but for his extraordinary powers as an advocate and manager, pleading the class of causes that excite great comment and attract great throngs to the tribunals of justice, more criminals might have been convicted and duly punished, more civil suits determined otherwise than they have been, the Democratic party less thoroughly organized and sustained in its discouraging combats, and possibly less good accomplished than if he had not taken part in these matters, but who will contend that, taken all in all, the community would be bettered by his elimination?

When announced to address the people upon any subject, a multitude is on hand to listen. When engaged in the defense of a peculiarly atrocious criminal, the court room is packed, especially when he rises to address the jury at the close. The success which attends him in such causes is ascribable, not to the reasons assigned by some of his detractors, but chiefly to his acute understanding of human nature, and his ability to reach the secret depths of the souls of witnesses; to his fidelity to his clients, to unwearying industry in preparing for trial, and in his skillful management. Every speech is the result, not so much of inborn gifts which give orators their fame, as of ceaseless work, close study, careful

preparation in advance of the need. He makes use, it is true, of every permissible device and stratagem to secure advantages of position, and to prevent opposing counsel from scoring any dangerous invasion of his own plans. In these matters and in the cross-examination of witnesses, the selection of jurors, he is incomparable. It is probable that no other man in the State has conducted so many prominent causes, civil and criminal, in our courts. He is resourceful in expedients, quick, bold, audacious and far-seeing, contesting every step vigilantly, and at the close deluging the court with an exhaustive summary that testifies both to the intensity of his convictions and his determination to leave nothing unsaid or undone that will affect in his favor the judgment of the twelve who are to pronounce the verdict. This is a part, and a considerable part too, of the lawyer's duty to his client. While his fees are large, he earns them by prodigious labor, tireless research, loyal attention to details, the discovery and exposure of every strong point in his own case, and the weaknesses of his opponents. Said one of his clients, defendant in one of the greatest civil suits that has been tried in Denver, "The labor this man performs is amazing; his resources illimitable, his friendship and faithfulness the wonder of all who employ him. But for the hope and encouragement with which he inspires me, I should despair." He works not only with constant application by day, but frequently days and nights together, refreshing himself with an hour or two of sleep in a chair or upon his office lounge. Thus it will be seen that those who attribute his success to his power in discussion and sagacious generalship alone, have but imperfect knowledge of his methods. Only a few of his verdicts have been reversed by the higher courts. Of fine personal appearance, attractive manners and address, he is also a clear thinker, a profound student, a ready debater, incisive if not always strictly logical; he has, in addition, the very useful faculty of humorous and pertinent illustration. As a pleader and campaigner it is within the bounds of justice to say he has no superior among the public men of our day. While in Congress he attracted marked attention as a sharp controversialist and a forceful speaker. There were men in that body perhaps, capable of



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profounder argument in fewer words, but none that surpassed him in active labor for his constituents. His aspirations to a seat in the United States Senate are as rightfully his and as laudable as those of any other candidate, and may be gratified in the future evolutions of politics, but his capabilities fit him more especially for the broader and more exciting arena of the lower House, where there are endless opportunities for the fullest exercise of his better powers.

It is much too early to predict the end of Mr. Patterson's career. At fifty he is as strong, well preserved and vigorous as he was at thirty, with ripened experience of the later years, which augments his usefulness. If his party ever reaches the ascendancy in Colorado during his lifetime, it will be largely due to his devotion to it. If he is ever rewarded with a seat in the Senate, it will have been honestly earned. During the preparation of this volume, he has publicly announced his intention to retire altogether from the practice of law, and devote the remainder of his life to the editorial management of the "Rocky Mountain News," having purchased a controlling interest in that paper, which has become the organ and law-giver of the Democratic party. The outcome of this departure necessarily must be left to the historian of the future, but the belief is justified that in this field as in that of the law, he will add new luster to his fame. Fortunately for him he has amassed a considerable fortune, and being a close financier, has no longer to struggle for support.

Mr. Charles S. Thomas, his law partner, confidential friend and coadjutor in politics, was born in Darien, Georgia, partly educated in the public schools of that State. Immediately after the war he moved North and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, whence he was graduated in April, 1871, and in the fall of that year became a resident of Denver. In 1873 the partnership with Mr. Patterson was formed; dissolved when the latter went to Congress in 1875, and again resumed in 1879. In this year Mr. Thomas took up his residence in Leadville as manager of the firm's large business in that city, where he remained five years, during which it acquired an extensive practice in

the more important mining cases. This was the beginning of prosperity for both. Prior to this, Mr. Thomas especially, had passed through most disheartening vicissitudes, sharpened by the pinchings of poverty, lack of recognition, lack of everything in fact, which holds out promise to the deserving. Although a good lawyer, he had been financially unsuccessful. But once given the advantages he coveted and sought earnestly to earn, he quickly developed the qualities that have led to the position he now holds in the esteem of his fellows. As a politician his influence is constantly widening by the intelligent study he gives to public issues, and the force with which his views are presented. Excepting Mr. Patterson, there is no man in the Democratic party who has exerted himself more diligently to the enhancement of its fortunes, nor one that has made so many speeches and campaigns in its behalf during the last five years.

Like Mr. Patterson, he is an indefatigable worker, true to the performance of duty to clients and party, and while frequently engaged with him in the prosecution or defense of criminal cases, his practice has been in the main confined to the conduct of mining and other civil suits involving large interests before the higher courts. While credited with less ability as an orator, the public which judges accords him equal, and some with superior force in argument. He was elected city attorney in 1875, the only public office he has filled. He was nominated for Congress in 1884, but the fates were against him. In social life there are few men in the community more highly esteemed than Mr. Thomas.

Indisputably, I think all will agree, the most finished orator, the profoundest thinker and most pleasing and impressive speaker at the bar of Colorado in his time was Major Edmund L. Smith. He was not a politician; though in principle an ardent Democrat, he seldom took part in the campaigns of that party, rarely made speeches in that behalf, but when announced to speak either in court or on the platform, he was sure of an audience. He was fluent, argumentative, profound and incomparably brilliant, exciting the liveliest and most respectful attention to every word that fell from his lips. In the highest degree he was

strong, eloquent, delightful, logical, incisive and convincing. He was of the material that always inspires deep but not explosive enthusiasm. No man that ever stood upon a platform in this State excited so much admiration. He despised and never employed the petty shams and tricks, the diffusive and showy, but empty devices of the mere rhetorician. He was dignity, grace, eloquence, profundity of thought and rarest beauty of diction personified, wholly without an equal, and without a critic. When Major Smith was on his feet addressing a court, he elicited a degree of attention from bench and bar and jury and audience, accorded to no other man. His voice was clear, smooth and melodious in its tones, his delivery deliberate, luminous, energetic and highly effective. We may never look upon his equal, we certainly shall not find his superior.

Among the old guard of pioneers, there are a few and only a few, who remember with delightful emotions the impressions made upon them by Major W. F. Johnson, second president of the original Denver Pacific Railway Company, whenever he could be persuaded to address the public in behalf of that highly important corporation, which built our first iron thoroughfare, and thereby laid one of the corner stones of subsequent progress. Although a Democrat, and in Cincinnati whence he came, had been an active politician, he held entirely aloof from political plans and movements here, his heart and soul being given to the work of salvation in which he had engaged. Less than half a dozen speeches were made by him, and none more than twenty minutes long, but they evinced a power, depth and masterly eloquence unparalleled in those days.

Though not often engaged upon political platforms, Hon. Hugh Butler possesses somewhat remarkable qualities as a public speaker, and though devoted to its creed is inclined to be a conservative, high minded Democrat. His career in his profession—the law—has given him enviable distinction. Excepting vocal expression which, though clear, is low and inflexible, he possesses a very considerable degree of oratorical ability. There is but one tone and that a distinct monotone, that but

for the profundity and clear cut analysis of his subjects which hold and continue the attention of his listeners, would become tiresome. There is nothing of the customary froth and pyrotechnic display in his addresses, but each word is carefully chosen, each sentence carefully framed, each thought thoroughly defined. When reported, they can be printed without change of a word. He is a sound counsellor, a learned and successful lawyer.

In his day General Bela M. Hughes was a strong light among his fellow men, in the leadership of great enterprises, at the bar and on the platform, an honest, scholarly, high-toned, lofty figure, a talented orator, the incarnation of aggressive energy. In his later years, almost wholly retired from public life, he is an extremely attractive type of the old style Kentucky aristocrat, to whom all manner of littlenesses, all uncleanness of heart, body and soul, is as foreign as if such things never existed,—a man whom all admire and reverence for the exalted probity of his life, no less than for his learning.

From 1876, more correctly from January, 1877, when admitted to his seat, to 1884, James B. Belford was with the exception of one term, our sole representative in the House of Representatives in Washington. Although one of our ablest lawyers and public speakers, in some respects well fitted for active engagement in politics, but lamentably deficient in the qualities of which leaders are made, he never was and never will be a guiding political force here or elsewhere, for the reason just given. He has but one attribute that is calculated to move the spirits of men in his favor,—that of political speech making, and even this force has lost much of its pristine vigor. When he entered the Grant and Colfax campaign in 1868, and in 1876 when he became the candidate of the Republican party of Colorado for Congress, he had few superiors on the rostrum. Notwithstanding his rather shrill and unpleasant manner of delivery, his extensive knowledge and masterful grasp of national issues, his remarkable memory and faculty for the quick absorption of facts, figures and the entire breadth of subjects to be discussed before the people, and his fiery, sweeping energy in pro-

nouncing them, gave him a position very near the head of the column of Western stump orators. As a judge on the bench, he was disposed to be fair, just and impartial, but impetuous and willful as the impulse seized him, nevertheless willing to change a ruling when its rashness was made clear to his mind. Lawyers agree that he was a just and upright jurist, against whom no graver comment was made than that he sometimes ruled and decided without sufficient consideration of the point involved, but when shown to be in error, promptly rectifying the mistake, that full and exact justice might be done. He was what the better practitioners most admire, a thorough lawyer and a thoroughly honest judge.

Mr. Belford was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, September 28th, 1837. All the education he received outside of the public schools and his own researches, was obtained from a term of two years in Dickinson College, that State. But he was an apt scholar, an earnest student, far in advance of his classmates, absorbing knowledge as a sponge water, penetrating at a glance the intricacies of problems that were impenetrable to others without long and earnest study, one of the phenomenons always met with in schools, who are the envy of plodders. He informs me that he mastered Latin, Greek and French by himself, almost without any other aid than his own quick intuitions, in his room at home before entering college. With this basis of intellectual culture, he began the study of law in the office of David W. Woods at Lewistown, and in due time was admitted to the bar, after which he moved westward to the little town of Moniteau, Missouri, and there began to practice. A year later he removed to Indiana, locating first in Monticello, and subsequently in Laporte (1863), when began his actual engagement in the law with an imperative leaning toward politics. He is one of those whose nerves keep them in a fever of unrest, who can permit no public excitement to proceed without taking part in it. He drifted from the court to the political rostrum as naturally as a newly fledged duckling to the nearest water. He had scarcely been settled in Laporte before he began to plunge into State

politics. When the first State campaign came round he mounted the platform. He was a ready speaker, and passionately fond of the pastime. But for his habit of raising his voice to the highest pitch at the outset and keeping it there until the unnatural strain brings hoarseness and exhaustion, he would be a most admirable forensic orator, for he possesses all the other essential conditions. Belford is never a dry or tedious speaker. He has always something to say which enchains the attention of his auditors, and says it with great effectiveness.

In 1864 he was one of the presidential electors of Indiana, for Abraham Lincoln. In 1867 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and took a leading part in Governor Morton's fight for the United States Senate. By this time he had won considerable renown. To speak to the people he would sacrifice every other consideration. When General Grant was first nominated he sought, and through the intercession of Schuyler Colfax, obtained from the national Republican committee, assignments to stump certain districts of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The great speech of his life, for which he made diligent preparation, was delivered to a crowded audience in Cooper Institute, New York, over which Edwards Pierrepont presided, in connection with some of the ablest men of that day. He was at his best, and spoke with extraordinary force and effect upon the issues of the war, reconstruction and kindred topics, then paramount questions. He had studied them all, and made the most of his knowledge. He had schooled himself for a mighty effort, and the effect anticipated was produced. The vast audience wildly applauded his glowing periods, and at the close he stirred the uttermost depths by a magnificent peroration. As he retired, A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince stepped forward, and presented him his personal check for three hundred dollars, as an evidence of his appreciation of the speech. No event of his life is remembered with so much pride and satisfaction as this.

All the political aid and encouragement Belford received before coming to Colorado, resulted from the friendly offices of Mr. Colfax, by

whom he was made acquainted with the leading men of that epoch, and through whom he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado, in June, 1870. The incidents of his subsequent career are well known.

He has read much of ancient and modern history, and the better literature of all ages; has written a number of fine essays and lectures, upon various subjects. He is one of the few who can read a book and literally absorb and retain every great thought, argument and sentiment between its covers. When he sits down to write, his thoughts are far in advance of his pen. The utmost skill of the most accomplished stenographer cannot outstrip the rapidity of his dictation. He is never equal to a ten or twenty minute speech, but must have hours for the full expression of his views. He is a splendid campaigner, but not a safe leader or guide. Every canvass he has made in Colorado has been from plans and specifications furnished by Jerome B. Chaffee, for whom he cherished almost worshipful adoration.

In Congress he introduced the first bill looking to an appropriation to provide a system of reservoirs for the storage of water to supplement the natural streams, and extend the limit of irrigation. It asked for $50,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in making topographical surveys for such reservoirs in the valleys of the Platte, Arkansas and Cache la Poudre in Colorado, supporting it by an elaborate speech, showing the importance of the measure for the reclamation of countless millions of acres of arid lands in the West. It was immediately denounced by the Atlantic press as visionary, uncalled for, and extravagant. The New York "Times" derisively crucified it, by declaring that Belford was urging Congress to build a great series of expensive artificial lakes and ponds, and that at the next session he would go still further and demand the construction of a navy to float upon these still waters. Notwithstanding, this very project in modified form but with the main ideas retained, is now being perfected by Congress, widened to embrace all the States and Territories where the

natural rainfall is insufficient for the growth of crops. In our particular section, it is the most consequential enterprise of the times.

The same year he introduced a bill authorizing the president to investigate the feasibility of enlarging the commerce of the United States with Brazil, the South American and Argentine Republics, by co-operating with those States in constructing an international railway, with a view to more general reciprocity of trade. But it met with only slight favor, being referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which reported adversely. At the next session, however, he reintroduced the bill, and having prepared himself with an array of statistical data from the records, delivered a well digested speech on the subject. The bill passed both Houses, and a commission was appointed by President Cleveland, which made the requisite examination and report. Out of this action grew the late Pan-American Congress.

Acting upon one of his sudden and not always discreet impulses, he delivered a fiery speech on the silver question, in which he warned the Eastern States that if they continued their hostility to the remonetization of silver, and refused to aid the West and South in their efforts to better their condition by protecting their interests in this matter, which clearly demanded the free coinage and free circulation of silver, the West and South would confederate and in future devote themselves to the advancement of their especial industries, regardless of those of New York, Pennsylvania and New England. For this he was mercilessly scored as a revolutionist. Yet to-day this is one of the paramount national issues. Belford was simply in advance of his time on each of the questions above enumerated. He introduced a bill providing appropriations for sinking artesian wells on the plains of Colorado, which passed and was carried through the upper House by Senator N. P. Hill. Several experimental wells were sunk, but the scheme ended in failure. He secured the passage of the bill for a Federal Postoffice building in Denver,—since erected,—and a number of other measures of value to the State, but much of his time was given to participation in the stormy political debates in the House.

Belford has scarcely a particle of grace or dignity of manner, neither refinement of speech, dress nor address. He delights in speech making, but detests laborious study and detail. That he has remarkable talent is true; that he does not make the best use of the gift is equally true.

Colonel George G. Symes, a gallant soldier, an experienced lawyer and jurist, was the third Representative in Congress from this State, succeeding Belford, nominated by the Republican Convention at Colorado Springs in 1884. His Democratic opponent was Mr. Charles S. Thomas, each in his party the especial exponent of its particular views on the tariff, then, and for six years afterward the predominating national question.

Both advocates had made earnest study of it from opposite sides, Symes of the advantages of Protection; Thomas of its disadvantages, therefore, each argued the case according to personal conviction and in support of the positive stand taken by his party on the great complex problem, which nobody seems to fully comprehend in all its details and bearings. Symes is a studious man, and while declared to be pre-eminently egotistical, probably possesses no larger share of self-sufficiency than many of his compeers, but is less successful in hiding it from public view, indeed, making no effort to do so. It impels him to appear well in argument and debate, and to do this among thinking men he must put ideas, his best thoughts to the front, dive deep into facts, and culling the best, weave them into his discussions. This he invariably does, and it is the basis of his standing in court and with the people. He is not a popular, though a forcible speaker. He is not wholly popular with the masses, yet he is respected for his integrity, his earnestness, the purity of his morals, for his industry and perseverance, his skill as a lawyer, the inherent qualities of his nature which now and then break through and shine lustrously above the upper crust of personal vanity, giving testimony to his worth. His majority in this hotly contested election was unexpectedly large.

His first notable essay in Congress was a speech on the silver

question, in January, 1886, for which he had prepared himself before leaving Colorado, and as this, conjointly with the tariff, was the leading question, more especially with his constituents, he threw the strongest lights upon it, taking advanced ground not only in opposition to the proposed repeal of the Bland bill, but in favor of the free coinage of silver and its full restoration as a money metal. The President (Cleveland), it will be remembered, some time before his installation in the White House, and again in his inaugural message, virtually demanded the absolute demonetization of silver. His Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, his cabinet and the majority of his party, affected by this demand, were disposed to coöperate with him to that end. A favorable opportunity being presented, Symes fired his well-shotted artillery at this target, and speaking from a profound comprehension of the subject with characteristic energy, produced an impression. But he did not stop to rest upon his laurels. Discovering the advantage he had gained both for himself and party, he soon appeared with another and still more elaborate digest, which was delivered in the general debate that took place in April, in support of the minority report submitted to the House by Representative Bland from the Committee on the Coinage. In this effort he attempted to demonstrate that none but beneficial results would accrue from the elevation of the white metal to a parity with gold; that the gloomy forebodings and predictions of the monometalists, their prophetic warnings of disaster proclaimed when the Bland bill became a law, had all proven mere phantoms of the imagination; that their forecasts of dangerous inflation and the expulsion of gold from the country by the continuance of silver coinage were absolutely fallacious, as shown by the logic of events, and the effect upon the nation at large had been exactly the reverse. He threshed over much old straw, undoubtedly, but he likewise developed some new and interesting facts from his knowledge of history. Large numbers of prominent men on both sides who actually desired free coinage, but were afraid to antagonize the single standard advocates for fear their views might after all be correct, and would be verified to the detriment of the country, remained neutral



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and inactive. Like a majority of the people throughout the land they did not understand the question, but as arguments from the well advised brought forth the hidden truths, light dawned upon their ignorance, and they began to take sides. They, as well as the people, had to be educated up to the real importance of the issue through intelligent exposition of the various phases of the currency problem. The publication and general distribution of these debates set everybody to thinking, and in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress developed results which, though not the best conceivable, proved a marked advance toward the main object.

Aside from the consideration of matters of national importance, no inexperienced member of Congress can possibly realize before he gets to Washington, the immensity of the responsibilities involved in the acceptance of that office. Appeals from his constituents for all manner of appropriations; appeals for numberless intercessions with the governmental departments; with the President, the Secretaries of State, War, Agriculture, Interior; the Generals of the Army; the presentation of memorials and petitions; applications for pension; for the settlement of long neglected claims; for concessions and grants; for the passage of new laws and the amendment of existing statutes; for reservoirs and canals; appeals for every conceivable thing that enters the minds of those he represents; applications innumerable for office; for contributions to campaign funds; for speeches and letters, indorsements and pledges; for interference with this, that, or the other faction of his party, until he is driven well nigh crazy. He must work early and late, answer bagsful of letters, be constantly alive and alert, dancing attendance upon a thousand calls every day of his official life, and be ready to rise up on every occasion to advocate or oppose bills which affect the interests of his State, or some part of it. He is expected to secure, no matter what the opposition or attending circumstances, the passage and approval of every bill introduced in their behalf, damned if he fails, and sometimes if he succeeds. Acting under these conditions, it is a matter of wonder to the disinterested observer who has no political ambitions, that any

man should wish to sacrifice the peace and profit attaching to a well-directed profession at home, for the shreds of fame attaching to a membership in Congress. These are only an indication, however, of the major burdens and responsibilities that come to him. The thousands of minor perplexities, cares, anxieties and annoyances that fret the soul and wear out the body, have not been taken into the account. Symes met with all these and more. Two terms satisfied his keenest aspirations.

In the Fiftieth Congress, he charged into the tariff debate, for which he was also well prepared by studious investigation, setting forth his views in a lengthy speech, demonstrating the necessity of a strong national, in contra-distinction to the proposed international policy for the collection of Internal Revenue, and the enlargement of our commerce with foreign nations; assuming the impracticability of the theory of free trade advanced by the President (Cleveland) because if Congress should attempt to institute the policy of trying to build up a foreign market for American manufactures and other products beyond the existing limit by opening our ports upon the plan of unrestricted reciprocity, it must inevitably lead to our being shut out of those ports by tariff and other regulations so soon as the competition became too sharp for them, giving in illustration the history of the so-called Inspection laws of Germany and France, whereby American meats were excluded when they came into dangerous competition with their home productions. He contended also with much force, that a judicious protective tariff would in future be of far greater benefit to the West and South than to New York, Pennsylvania and New England, for the reason that those States with their extensive and firmly established industries, supported by vast aggregations of capital, might dispense with the tariff altogether, but that it was needed in the West and South as an aid to the full development of the multifarious industries recently established there.

It is no part of my purpose to pursue this discussion any further than this brief epitome, except to note its conclusion in the final passage of the McKinley Tariff bill in the summer of 1890, under which we are now operating, the ultimate effects of which remain

to be seen when the commerce of the country shall have adjusted itself to its provisions.

Judge Symes managed in the House, and was influential by speeches and in personal conferences with members in passing the bill that provided for the survey of the arid lands of the West, and the selection of storage reservoirs to aid their reclamation by increasing the quantity of water for their irrigation. He argued that out of the millions annually appropriated for the improvement of rivers, harbors, brooks, creeks and channels, the people of the vast region west of the Missouri received not one penny, to assist them in the redemption of that important part of the public domain. The cultivators of such lands would be the producers of material wealth, of commerce for the railroads and the country, the builders of homes for millions of emigrants. Without water they were and would always be worthless.

The bill passed, over strenuous opposition however, and the first steps toward practical solution have been taken.

As a member of the Committee on Territories, having resided some years in Montana, and in Colorado while it was still a Territory, he was in full sympathy with all measures looking to their development. He earnestly seconded the movement that finally resulted in the admission of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington as sovereign States. Notwithstanding that a majority of the committee reported adversely upon these Enabling Acts, the minority, of which he was a member, beat them on the floor, securing their admission by proclamation of the president.

When the bill to admit Utah came up, he took strong ground in opposition. Until the Mormons should renounce and forever put away the doctrine of polygamous marriages and practices, there would be no safety in giving them the independence of Statehood, for once acquired, and they in control of the political government, it would be reaffirmed, when Federal authority would be powerless to interfere. He favored the organization of Oklahoma Territory, both in committee and on the floor.

The State has thus far had no more efficient representative in Congress than George G. Symes. Upon this point I speak from personal knowledge. Although he may not have been equal to all the demands upon him, he certainly was able, influential, zealous and faithful to every important trust. At the end of his second term he voluntarily retired from active engagement in politics for personal ends, to re-engage in the practice of law and the supervision of his large business investments.

CHAPTER IV.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN COLORADO FROM 1861 to 1881 —HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL MOVEMENTS—CONTESTS IN THE COURTS OVER THE CAPITOL SITE — HENRY C. BROWN'S SPLENDID GIFT AND ITS ATTEMPTED REVOCATION—BUILDING THE PRESENT CAPITOL.

The location of the permanent capital, or seat of government is in every State a question of such importance as to make it the subject of much animated, and not infrequently of bitter contention between the various cities and towns that aspire to that distinction. The manifold phases of the contests which have preceded the actual or final location are interesting parts of their history, and the annals of Colorado contain, as every old settler comprehends, some facts in that connection that are worthy of more than mere incidental attention.

By direction of Governor Gilpin, under authority given him in the act of Congress providing for the organization of the Territory approved February 28th, 1861, the first legislative assembly convened at Denver, September 9th, of that year. In the primitive condition of settlement at this time only the rudest accommodations for such a body were procurable, and the best at command of the Secretary who was charged with that duty was, for the House of Representatives, a small frame building on the corner of Larimer and G streets, where the McClintock Block now stands, and for the council, the first floor of a brick building on the same street next the old People's Theater between E and F streets (now Fourteenth and Fifteenth), The Executive offices occupied by Governor Gilpin, Secretary Weld and others were in the building which is still standing on the southeasterly corner of

Larimer and Fifteenth streets, East Denver, opposite the Pioneer building.

The Council or Senate organized by the election of E. A. Arnold president, and the House, after a spirited contest, chose Charles F. Holly speaker. The judiciary committees under whose auspices our first laws were framed, were for the council, Amos Steck, Samuel M. Robbins and Charles W. Mather, and for the House, George F. Crocker, Jerome B. Chaffee and Captain Edwin Scudder. But as a matter of fact, Mr. L. B. France, now an attorney of Denver, and for many years reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, was employed as clerk by the Judiciary Committee of the House to draft bills for that body, and actually prepared the greater part of the more important bills passed by the first legislative assembly, from the statutes of Illinois and those of other States, adapting them to the requirements of the Territory. The laws thus enacted were arranged for publication and indexed by Frederick J. Stanton, by authority of Lewis Ledyard Weld, first Secretary of Colorado.

Section 12 of the organic act empowered the Assembly to locate and establish the seat of government. By an act approved November 5th, 1861, it was located at "the town of Colorado," then and ever since designated "Colorado City," situated on the east bank of the Fountain-qui-Bouille at the mouth of Camp Creek. The site was to be fixed within the surveyed limits of the town, and to be selected by three commissioners, namely: S. L. Baker of Central City, E. B. Cozzens of Pueblo, and M. Holt of Gold Hill, who were required to perfect a title for the same at a cost of not more than one hundred dollars. The commissioners were allowed the sum of three dollars each per day while engaged in this service, and fifteen cents per mile for traveling expenses. All the civil officers of the Territory were commanded to establish their offices there. This extraordinary proceeding excited universal comment, and not a little indignation, as Colorado City was known to be simply a paper town site without accommodations for capital purposes, and with but shadowy prospects for the future. But Mr. A.

Z. Sheldon, the early historian of El Paso County, informs us in his admirable sketch, how it was brought about. The county having been organized, measures were at once taken to elect to the legislature a majority known to be favorable to the location of the capital at Colorado City. "It was customary every spring with a majority of the population to go to the mountains for the purpose of mining, and on this occasion every such person became an emissary in a common cause, and labored in season and out of season by word and deed, successfully to shape and guide the contest. Every legislative candidate was interviewed and pledged, and every mining camp so leavened that the election of the pledged candidate should be rendered sure. El Paso, Pueblo and Fremont Counties constituted one electoral district, from which were sent Colonel John M. Francisco to the council, and R. B. Willis and George M. Chilcott to the House of Representatives. Willis, a citizen of El Paso County, proved to be one of the most efficient workers in the legislature. Adroit to plan, and prompt and vigorous to act, he so managed his material, favorable and indifferent, to the interest of Colorado City, that when the question was brought to issue, the partisans of Denver were paralyzed with astonishment to find that the matter was already virtually disposed of."

But it proved a fruitless victory, for not one of the public offices was ever removed to the new capital, nor was it ever officially recognized as the seat of government by the Federal appointees. Nevertheless, the Second Assembly convened there July 7th, 1862, organized, wrestled with the rude conditions a few days,—the House of Representatives wrangled most of the time over the election of a speaker, Charles F. Holly and Daniel Witter being the principal candidates,—and then adjourned to Denver on the 11th, where the remainder of the session was held.

By an act approved August 14th, 1862, the capital was established at Golden City, Jefferson County. The Third legislative assembly convened there February 1st, 1864, but as the town was new, thinly populated and the accommodations indifferently suited to the purpose,

it adjourned to Denver three days afterward. The Fourth and Sixth sessions were continuously held in Golden, but only three days of the Fifth were passed in that place; the Seventh convened there December 2d, 1867, but by the provisions of an act passed and approved on the 9th, the capital was transferred to Denver. Notwithstanding the fact that the capital remained in Jefferson County from 1862 to 1867, it was only during a part of the administration of Governor Alexander Cummings, October, 1866, to the appointment of Governor A. C. Hunt in 1867,—that the Territorial offices were established there.

The act mentioned above, changing the seat of government, provided that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, should appoint three commissioners on behalf of the Territory to select a site within the city of Denver for the capitol of said Territory, and that such commissioners should within sixty days from the date of their appointment, proceed to select a site, to contain not less than ten acres of land; that the land should be conveyed to the Territory without charge, and the title thereto vested absolutely in the Territory, for the purpose of erecting a capitol and other public buildings thereon. The commissioners so appointed were Joseph M. Marshall of Boulder, William M. Roworth of Gilpin, and Allen A. Bradford of Pueblo.

The site of ten acres comprising blocks 27 and 28 in Henry C. Brown's addition to Denver was chosen, and conveyed as required by law, and is the ground on which the present magnificent edifice is now being erected. To create the nucleus of a fund for building purposes, as the Territory was in rather indigent circumstances and could not therefore make a fitting appropriation to assist the enterprise, certain citizens donated lots and lands as follows:

Samuel E. and Mary E. Browne, one acre in Browne's addition; Alfred H. Clements, lots one to sixteen in block 320, in Clements' addition.

John Evans and Simeon Whitely, the west half of block 24 in Whitely's addition.

Henry M. Porter, block 78 in Brown, Smith and Porter's addition. John W. Smith, block 81, in Brown, Smith and Porter's addition. Daniel Witter, lots 26 to 35 inclusive in block 56, in Witter's addition.

Here the matter rested without further definite action until 1874, when by authority of an act approved February 13th in that year, the Governor appointed three commissioners, M. Benedict of Denver, J. H. Pinkerton of Evans, and J. H. Blume of Trinidad, to examine all the titles for lots and parcels of ground theretofore donated to the Territory for capitol purposes, and if any should be found defective to perfect them; to take and have control of the capitol site and capitol fund property; to have the custody of and expend on the improvement of the capitol grounds and in the erection of capitol buildings thereon, any money that might be appropriated by the Territory, the county of Arapahoe, the city of Denver, or by any person or persons for that purpose. On and after the 1st of April, 1875, they were authorized to sell at public auction and convey, after due advertisement in the public press, any or all of the lots and lands so donated except the capitol site, and then proceed to expend the money so realized in the erection of a capitol building, provided the cost of the same when completed should not exceed the amount of money actually then on hand, or to be realized within the year 1875, from the sale of lots or from other sources,—the building to be completed, paid for, and delivered to the Territory on or before January 1st, 1876.

The commissioners were required to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 each, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, and enjoined to make report to the next ensuing assembly, as to the manner in which it had been executed.

On the evening of April 16th, 1875, they, together with Hon. W. J. Barker, mayor of the city, and others interested, met at the office of Benedict & Phelps to confer respecting ways and means for beginning and prosecuting work upon a building for legislative and official uses. They were absolutely destitute of public funds, and the highest rational estimate of the value of the lots and lands, provided the titles were

good, did not exceed $32,000. The subject was discussed, its various phases deliberately considered, and an earnest effort made to discover whether or not a building of any kind was feasible under the circumstances presented. The urgency of the need was apparent to all. At each recurring session of the assembly great difficulty in procuring suitable rooms was experienced, and it not infrequently happened that the two branches were widely separated, the Council being established in one quarter of the town and the House of Representatives in another several blocks distant, the committee rooms wherever they could be found, but entirely disconnected from either. There were occasions also, when legislative apartments had to be secured sometime in advance of the sessions in order to get them at all, and the inconvenience was great to all concerned. In addition, Congress never appropriated more than twenty thousand dollars for legislative expenses, which included per diem and mileage, salaries, rent, stationery, printing, etc., and therefore compelled the most rigid economy of expenditure in every department. The various Territorial and Federal offices were scattered over the city, no two being in the same building. It was seen that at the best only a temporary structure could be provided from the sale of lots, even if the highest expectations of their value were realized. Some suggested the construction of a wing that might be used as part of a permanent capitol to be added at a future time when the State should develop and acquire the means for a costly and imposing edifice. At last, after debating the question in all its aspects, a motion was adopted to appoint a committee of three to solicit subscriptions to the capitol fund, and Mr. Daniel Witter proposed that the commissioners be also empowered to receive donations of real estate in lieu of cash, when preferred by the subscriber.

Messrs. Witter, George W. Kassler, John W. Smith, Charles B. Kountze and Henry Crow were appointed to draft a subscription paper and circulate the same. The county commissioners and the city council were requested to provide means for grading and fencing the capitol site, and to adorn the grounds by planting shade trees thereon.



J. Perry Snyder.

Mr. Witter proposed also that the tract be embellished and converted into a public park for the enjoyment of the people. Messrs. Scott J. Anthony, Daniel Witter and Richard E. Whitsitt were authorized to perfect the titles to lots donated.

Had the excellent recommendations advanced at this meeting been carefully executed, even to the extent permitted by the limited means at the disposal of the board, it might, and in all probability would have prevented much expensive litigation that arose in after years from Mr. Henry C. Brown's just demand that his munificent donation should be formally accepted, and appropriated to the purpose for which it was designed, by the addition of proper improvements, even though no building were provided. It would at least have been an acknowledgment of his splendid gift, and prepared the way for the next great proceeding subsequently instituted under State auspices.

At a later meeting of the commissioners and others held May 3d, Ex-Governor Evans, who was present, stated his objections to taking any definite action toward a capitol building until the paramount question of the permanent location of the seat of government should have been determined by a vote of the people. The present location at Denver was but temporary, subject to change by the action of any future assembly. An Enabling Act had been passed by Congress, and there was good reason for believing that the Territory would be admitted into the Union as a State, when it would come into possession of large grants of land, from the proceeds of which, aided by liberal appropriations, funds would be furnished for such a building as the State should have. Forecasting the future, he saw the folly of adopting plans that could only result in a shabby temporary structure, and the sacrifice of properties for insignificant sums, that in due course of the city's growth would become extremely valuable. Events proved the correctness of his views.

A committee that had been appointed to confer with Mr. H. C. Brown relative to his donation of the site, in view of a reported declaration by him that if it were not soon formally accepted and appropriated to State uses, he would revoke his deed of gift and enter suit for restitution

of the property, reported substantially as follows: That if $50,000 or more should be judiciously expended thereon by the commissioners, and if the capital should be removed to another town and thereby cause the property to revert to him, the city of Denver and himself should be equal owners in the ten acres of land designed for a capitol site.

Without needless waste of words, the proceedings taken by the commissioners ended with this meeting. Comprehending that the means at their disposal were wholly inadequate to the purpose; that they could not be augmented by popular subscriptions, and that while the question of permanent location remained undetermined, with the possibility that when submitted to vote another town might be chosen, they wisely concluded to proceed no further. They made no report to the legislature, nor was anything further done until May 9th, 1879, when Mr. Brown, the donor, filed with the county clerk a deed of revocation, on the ground that the site had not been formally accepted nor improved by Territorial or State authority, that the State did not succeed to the rights of the Territory in this land, etc., etc., and immediately proceeded to reclaim it by erecting a board fence around the entire tract. Charles W. Wright, then Attorney-General, brought an action in ejectment for the State, and obtained judgment. Under the statute Mr. Brown was granted a new trial, which he brought before Judge Thomas M. Bowen, and secured judgment in his favor, the court holding that the land was dedicated on a condition subsequent, viz., its improvement for capitol purposes, and there was a breach of this condition. The State paid the costs and was granted a new trial by Judge Elliott, but a change of venue was taken and the cause heard by Judge Mitchell in Jefferson County, when the State was again victorious. Mr. Brown appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, when the judgment of the court below was affirmed. The case was next taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, on a writ of error. Meantime, Mr. Charles H. Toll, one of the more brilliant of our rising young attorneys, had been elected Attorney-General, who filed a motion with the court to dismiss the writ of error for want of jurisdiction; also to advance the cause on the docket in the event of failure to dismiss.

October 11th, 1881, General Toll went down to Washington to secure a hearing on these motions, and at length succeeded in confirming the State title to the much contested capitol site. Mr. James H. Brown, son of the claimant, then scarcely past his majority, but already rated as one of the brightest and most earnest students of law, began the litigation anew in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Colorado, before Judge Hallett, where judgment was rendered against him. He appealed to the court of last resort at Washington. In January, 1885, when Theodore H. Thomas assumed the duties of Attorney-General, he found the case of Henry C. Brown *vs.* J. B. Grant, Governor *et al* pending in the United States Supreme Court. Under the circumstances already mentioned (measures for building a capitol), it became a matter of great importance to secure an early adjudication of the title. The board of capitol managers thereupon employed Mr. Thornton H. Thomas, brother of the Attorney-General, as special counsel to assist the latter in the case. A motion to advance the cause on the docket was successfully made in person by the Attorney-General. Briefs were then prepared, and December 14th, 1885, the case was orally argued by his brother before the court. In January, 1886, a decision was rendered whereby the title to the capitol site of ten acres was adjudged to be absolutely and finally in the State of Colorado.

It is a fact worthy of note in this connection, that the attorneys on both sides were very young men, Mr. James H. Brown being only twenty-one years of age when he engaged in it, and the Thomas Brothers (twins) only thirty, Mr. Toll also being of the latter age when he made his argument and secured confirmation of title in the first instance. Mr. Brown, it was universally admitted, prepared his case with unusual ability, and argued it to the close in a manner to bring him great prestige, even though unsuccessful.

Our State Constitution, Section 2, Article VIII, provided that the legislature at its first session subsequent to the year 1880, should provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent location of the seat of government to the qualified electors at the general election then next

ensuing, and in Section 4 of the same article, that the Assembly should make no appropriation or expenditure for capitol buildings or grounds until the seat of government should be permanently located. Action was taken as required, and on Tuesday, November 8th, 1881, the question was submitted to popular vote with the result subjoined:

Denver received	30,248 votes.
Pueblo received	6,047 votes.
Colorado Springs received	4,790 votes.
Cañon City received	2,788 votes.
Salida received	695 votes.
Scattering	929 votes.

This action determined the question in favor of the city of Denver, and prepared the way for the erection of a capitol in consonance with the dignity of a large and prosperous commonwealth.

In 1881 the legislature appropriated $5,000 to be expended in grading the capitol site, fencing the same, and in the purchase and planting of maple and elm trees; in plowing and seeding the land; for the use of water thereon for two years; for laying water pipes, the erection of a temporary frame house to be occupied by an overseer; the purchase of tools for repairs and other incidental expenses. But those things were not to be done until after the decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming the title to the State.

By a subsequent act, approved February 11th, 1883, to provide for the erection of a State capitol building and creating a Board of "Direction and Supervision," the sum of $150,000 was appropriated for the construction of "a wing to what is now or may hereafter be the capitol building of the State of Colorado, in the city of Denver, to be expended under the control and supervision of a board of seven managers; the Governor to be a member and chairman, the remaining six to be John L. Routt, Dennis Sullivan, George W. Kassler, Alfred Butters, E. S. Nettleton and W. W. Webster." They were to serve without compensation, except that each member, save the Governor, should receive four dollars per day for each day necessarily employed in his duties, and

actual traveling expenses. They were authorized to employ a clerk and to pay him a reasonable compensation. Within thirty days after the taking effect of this act they were to advertise in certain newspapers in Colorado, and one each in Chicago and St. Louis, inviting architects to furnish plans and specifications. One wing of the building to be constructed at a cost not to exceed $200,000, and to be ready for occupancy by December 1st, 1884.

At the same session a bill to provide for the creation of a bonded indebtedness on behalf of the State to the amount of $300,000, and for the submission of this proposition to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general election in November of that year was passed, the bonds to run fifteen years at six per cent., and to be sold at par value.

The capitol commissioners qualified and entered upon their duties as prescribed by law. Their first meeting was held February 24th, 1883, when George T. Clark was elected secretary. One of the first movements was to invite by advertisement and circular letters, the owners of stone quarries within the State to furnish samples of building stone for inspection, on or before March 30th proximo. In response, a large collection of really beautiful specimens of sandstone, granite, marble, etc., representing quarries in different parts of the State were received, making a remarkably fine exhibit, and for the first time demonstrating by such concentrated effort the extraordinary excellence and diversity of our resources in that line. Chemical and mechanical tests followed under the direction of the Denver Society of Civil Engineers, to whom they were intrusted by the board. They were assisted in making the tests by Prof. Regis Chauvenet, President of the State School of Mines, Prof. J. A. Sewall of the Colorado University, and Prof. P.H. Van Diest.

That the commissioners might be more fully advised in their duties, and also of the various styles of architecture and internal arrangement of such edifices, they visited and carefully inspected the capitols of Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, where they acquired much valuable data relating to the material used, manner of constructing, and the cost of such buildings, and thereby reached the wise conclusion that a

statehouse for Colorado should not be built piecemeal, but as a whole, and that it could not be erected under existing laws relating to that subject. Meanwhile, their advertisements to the architects brought nine sets of plans, but as the impracticability of constructing a wing became more and more manifest, they decided to take no further action until after their report should be submitted to the legislature, and its further will expressed. To hasten the matter, the board recommended an extra session of the assembly. Governor Grant in reply (June 19th, 1884), deemed it inadvisable to call an extra session. They had started out, he said, to build a million dollar capitol with $80,000 cash and an appeal to the people for permission to borrow $300,000 additional, which might be refused when the vote came to be taken, and this would leave the board in a very embarrassing position. The upshot of the matter was the board resolved to reject all plans submitted, and await the regular meeting of the General Assembly for the perfection of measures that would meet the desires of the people.

In the interim, incidental matters pertaining to titles for lots and lands contributed to the building fund, were examined by direction of the Attorney General, and by authority of law purchased from W. S. Cheesman and George W. Kassler the block of ground adjoining and fronting the capitol site for $100,000, which extended the grounds from Grant avenue to Broadway. The Attorney General called to his aid V. D. Markham and Hugh Butler. After much delay and many vexatious complications the matter of titles was arranged, and the properties rightfully held by the State sold. Meanwhile the capitol site was surveyed by Mr. W. H. Graves, a map thereof drawn, and the grading executed as required by the act of February 11, 1881.

In the execution of these preparatory efforts, which included an indefinite number of analyses and tests of building stone, the time passed until the meeting of the Assembly in 1885. Governor Grant had been succeeded in office by Benjamin H. Eaton, to whom the board rendered a full report of their transactions and proceedings.

From the plans submitted by architects—twenty-one sets—the

board, by the aid of a committee of experts, had accepted three, viz.: The first, drawn by E. E. Myers, of Detroit, Michigan; the second, by F. E. Edbrooke & Co. of Denver; and the third, by H. B. Seeley of Denver. This done, they decided that no money should be paid for any plan until a contract should be let for a building whose total cost should not exceed one million dollars, and if found impracticable to let a contract on any one of the three plans selected, with such modifications as might be agreed upon, for the amount named, then such plans were to be rejected.

Architect Myers asked for and was granted two to three months' time for the completion of detail drawings and specifications for contractors to bid from, but owing to his illness they were not furnished until January 2d, 1886. After certain changes had been made in conformity to the latest legislative action, proposals were advertised for. February 20th, 1886, the board opened the proposals, but every bid was in excess of the limit of cost, therefore much cutting and trimming of details was rendered necessary. At last the contract was awarded to Mr. W. D, Richardson for $930,485, upon the reduced plans by E. E. Myers. Mr. Edbrooke received $1,000 for his plans, and H. B. Seeley $800 for his. Peter Gumry was made superintendent of construction at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and Thomas Mullen assistant at $1,500 per annum. It is unnecessary to follow the perplexing incidents attending this work. The material for the superstructure,—Fort Collins sandstone having been selected for the foundation,—became a matter of vital importance; therefore, in March, 1886, the board entered upon a tour of investigation which embraced all the prominent quarries in the Rocky Mountains. They were accompanied by the supervising architect Myers, the contractor, and the superintendent of construction. At a later time Messrs. Nettleton and Gumry were constituted a special sub-committee to examine a certain deposit of fine white sandstone in Gunnison county, on which a favorable report was rendered, whereupon the board made an inspection of the same, and on the 31st of July ordered the superstructure to be built of that material.

The contract with Richardson was executed April 1st, 1886, and he soon afterward left for the East to purchase and forward machinery and appliances, but was taken dangerously ill, so that nothing of importance was done until July 6th, when the excavations for the substructure began and were completed September 15th. The concrete base was finished November 10th following.

In the meantime Hon. Theodore H. Thomas, Attorney General, had brought the main question of title to the capitol site to a conclusion before the Supreme Court at Washington, by final decision rendered January 4th, 1886, and had instituted suits in the State courts against various parties to recover certain lots and lands under deeds of donation. The lots that had been sold brought $93,233 to the capitol fund. The act of April 1st, 1885, continued the board of managers as originally constituted, for six years, increased their compensation to five dollars per diem, prohibited them from taking any interest whatever in any contract relating to the building, and advanced the salary of the secretary to $2,000 a year. The extreme limit of expenditure on the capitol was fixed at one million dollars, and divided as follows: For 1885, $200,000; for 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 the same, dividing it into five equal portions, and requiring that the edifice be completed by January 1st, 1890.

But "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." In excavating for the foundation it was found necessary to go deeper than was calculated in the original estimates in order to reach a secure base, which necessarily enhanced the cost. Certain other alterations were made in the building plans; therefore, in May, 1888, the contract was amended and relet. Next ensued vexatious complications with Mr. Richardson, who had exceeded his estimates and involved unwarranted expenditures, an account of which was rendered, and the board requested to provide for them. A meeting was held, the matter rigidly investigated, and an order issued to suspend work. Richardson became heavily involved with creditors who had furnished materials, and they filed suits against him, The board measured up the work performed,

and submitted a well digested report thereon. A bitter controversy followed. All the material on the ground was attached. The case went to the courts on an action commenced by Richardson to recover the sum of $72,066.05 alleged to be due him on the contract. The commissioners instructed Attorney General Alvin Marsh to defend the suit, and retained Platt Rogers as assistant counsel. They sent notices to Richardson's bondsmen notifying them that unless they should appear and show cause to the contrary at a meeting of the board to be held February 9th, 1888, work under the contract would be declared abandoned, and they would proceed to complete or relet the same, holding Richardson and his sureties liable for any and all damages.

This evoked a response from Frank W. Tracy and George M. Brinkerhoff of Springfield, Illinois, the contractors' sureties, saying that Richardson had expended his entire fortune on the work, and would have continued had not the board declined to pay him the amounts due under the terms of the contract. They denied that there had been any such abandonment of the work as to call for a forfeiture of the contract; or that they themselves had incurred any liability under the bond, concluding with the observation that if the board would pay Richardson his just claim they would be willing to aid him to finish his contract.

February 9th, 1888, Richardson's attorney, Theodore H. Thomas, ex-Attorney General, appeared before the board and in his behalf stated that he was willing to proceed with the work as soon as the board should pay what it owed him. The commissioners after duly considering the answer, promptly adopted a resolution declaring the contract abandoned, and then requested Attorney-General Marsh and his co-counsel Rogers, to prepare a legal opinion defining the proper course to be pursued in reletting the work.

Reviewing the case, these attorneys found that the board had acted wisely in annulling the contract; they could now go on and complete the building, holding Richardson and his bondsmen liable; suggested the propriety of readvertising for proposals, etc. The board accepting the opinion, acted upon its suggestions without delay, and to secure

expedition, decided to call for two sets of proposals, one for the completion of the substructure to the grade line, and another for the superstructure. Five bids were received for the foundation, and that of Messrs. Geddes and Seerie accepted for the sum of $59.750. The contract was executed March 27th, 1888.

May 1st following, the board assembled to consider proposals for the superstructure, took the same under advisement, and meanwhile asked an opinion from their counsel as to their legal right to award a contract at that time, if with the amount already expended, the bids should exceed the limit of $1,000,000. May 7th counsel made answer that while it had been ascertained that contracts could not be entered into for a completed building for any sum within the legislative limit, inasmuch as it was contemplated by our lawgivers that the work should be actively and continuously prosecuted, they might proceed under that construction of the statute. Whereupon the contract was awarded to Geddes & Seerie for the brick and stone work for the sum of $700,000.

It will be remembered that white sandstone from a quarry inspected in Gunnison County had been selected by the commissioners, but neither Richardson nor any one else had developed it. The decision to use it had been held in suspense without definite action, but the contractors being urgent to have the matter brought to a conclusion in order that they might proceed understandingly, Mr. D. W. Campbell, the engineer of the board, with a sub-committee made a final investigation of this quarry, and finding some of the principal conditions unfavorable, so reported. Meanwhile objections to sandstone, and petitions strongly favoring the use of granite instead, poured in upon the commissioners from all parts of the State. The sentiment seemed to be universal that inasmuch as the capitol was to be a costly edifice, and as granite was even more abundant than sandstone, infinitely more substantial and on every account preferable to any other material, it should be employed, even though the cost were greater. The State was developing into great strength and prosperity, and with it the pride of



Geo. L. Sanborn

the people in having a structure that would be a joy forever; that could be pointed out with gratification to all strangers within our gates, as a product of our native resources and native skill. Therefore the commissioners being of like opinion, and as the contractors could carry on the work until the incoming of the next General Assembly without materially delaying the time of completion, or in any way impairing the strength of the structure or involving any change of plans, decided to report their best conclusions to the assembly and ask for an increase of appropriation to meet the enhanced cost of granite.

December 4th, 1887, W. W. Webster resigned from the board, and Mr. M. Spangler was elected to the vacancy. November 6th, 1888, the office of Secretary was vacated by the death of George T. Clark, when Donald W. Campbell was chosen. Campbell resigned September 1st, 1889, when Herman Leuders became his successor.

By an act approved April 8th, 1889, the commissioners were authorized and directed to lay out, ornament and beautify the capitol grounds in such manner as to present an attractive appearance in conformity with the building to be erected thereon, and the sum of $20,000, was appropriated to this purpose. Simultaneously it was provided that a proposition be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November of that year, to create an additional bonded indebtedness to the amount of $250,000, the bonds to run fifteen years at 6 per cent. per annum. By an act approved April 1st, it was provided that the board of managers should be reduced to five members, the Governor, chairman as before. John L. Routt, Otto Mears, Benjamin F. Crowell and Charles J. Hughes, Jr., were appointed by Governor Cooper, and confirmed by the Senate. They were authorized to contract for the completion of the building, using such material as in their judgment might be wise and proper, but the limit of cost was extended from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Section 8 of this act provides that it shall be constructed of granite, brick and iron, and as far as practicable of Colorado productions; also that the interior finish shall be hard wood, the whole to be completed by January 1st, 1893. To meet

the new emergency a tax of one-half of one mill was levied. At the same time the entire sums then standing to the credit of the public building income fund, and the public building land permanent fund, together with such further sums of money as might during 1889 and 1890 be paid to the credit of said several funds, were transferred to the capitol building fund.

At the general election of that year the proposition to create a further bonded debt of $250,000 was rejected by the people, but it did not materially affect the progress of the work, the funds on hand being sufficient to insure all but the interior finishing. The contract with Geddes & Seerie for building with granite, was $1,171,396.75; the contract for 122 cast iron columns being separate and awarded to W. J. Godfrey & Co. of Denver, for $13,450. The rolled steel beams and girders were awarded to the Lane Bridge & Iron Works of Chicago, for $32,878. The quarry from which the granite is obtained is situated on Beaver Creek, ten miles from the town of Gunnison, and named the Zugelder quarry.

At this writing the magnificent proportions of our granite capitol, in color a delicate shade of gray, are beginning to be seen. From present appearances, however, it will not be fully completed and ready for occupancy at the date specified in the contract. The State board are eminently well satisfied with the progress of the work, and with the integrity and skill of Messrs. Geddes & Seerie, two young men who have won a distinguished place in general esteem. That the building will when finished be a credit to them and to the State at large, is a foregone conclusion.

CHAPTER V.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD—GENERAL W. J. PALMER AND HIS ASSOCIATES —HISTORY OF THE ROAD COMPLETED—ITS INFLUENCE ON THE COUNTRY—LOVEJOY, JACKSON, MOFFAT, SMITH AND HUGHES—PRESENT STATUS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The system of railways that has exerted greatest influence upon the internal economy of our State, especially the Southern and Western divisions, is that which was conceived, and for the most part executed by General William J. Palmer, seconded, and faithfully supported from first to last by a corps of young and able coadjutors, as D. C. Dodge, W. S. Jackson, Wm. Wagner, R. F. Weitbrec, A. C. Hunt, Col. W. H. Greenwood and J. A. McMurtrie. The all pervading and controlling spirit of this stupendous enterprise, however, was its originator, who broadly comprehended, and laudably aspired to master, all the latitudes and longitudes of the intricate problems that were at the beginning and at every stage presented to his mind. As his purposes unfolded to public view, and as their beneficent influence upon the settlement and progress of the barren and uninviting country traversed came to be understood, the people at large interestedly overlooking the scenes of his operations, and the procession of great consequences that followed in the wake of his engineers and tracklayers through deep cañons and gorges; penetrating valleys and plains; surmounting what had been deemed impracticable grades; mounting to heights theretofore unattempted; regenerating and fructifying the waste places; opening mines of coal and iron, great quarries of stone, lime, and other merchantable supplies; building cities and towns, and revivifying those already established but perishing of inanition, began to see that a new and prodigious force had come among them for the universal good. They saw in him

a splendid epitome of progressive vitality, who raised millions abroad and expended them here in a time when markets were stagnant and confidence in the far West nearing its lowest stage, and winning success with an untried experiment which the orthodox builders of the time regarded with doubt and suspicion, because it was a radical innovation of established usage, having no part in their education and experience. He mapped out the foundation, and planned the construction of the most elaborate and useful system of its class in the known world, and at the same time created a precedent that excited the wonder and admiration of mankind. His original design was to construct a base line from Denver to El Paso, Texas, and from it to send out distributing lines to all parts of the Rocky Mountains, a bold and broad conception based upon his comprehension of the value of the region. Only the residents of the Territory at the period of its inception, can fully appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, or realize the daring of the mind that met and mastered all the difficulties that lay in the path of his ambition. To comprehend even approximately, the surface conditions upon which he entered when the Denver & Rio Grande Railway was incorporated, we must advert to the original state of the country in 1871, and accept the fact that between Denver and Pueblo, and west and south of the latter point there was little beside open, uncultivated, undeveloped plains and mountains; no Colorado Springs, no Manitou; not a town nor hamlet save a few straggling cabins at Colorado City, and Fountain; no evidence of remarkable resources; Pueblo, but a village of a few hundred inhabitants, without commercial importance; no Bessemer, or El Moro; no coal or iron mines opened; Trinidad and Walsenburg, small Mexican settlements; Cañon City scarcely more than an abandoned town site; the wonderful resources of Leadville undiscovered; Durango, Buena Vista, Salida, Grand Junction, Montrose, Glenwood Springs and Aspen unoccupied; the rich valleys beyond the Marshall Pass, a part of the Ute Indian Reservation; the San Juan region, though known, comparatively unsettled; the San Luis Valley with the exception of the Mexican towns of Conejos and Costilla in its primitive

state; Santa Fé as remote and unapproachable by our lines of commerce as the City of Mexico itself. Yet General Palmer's "doubtful experiment" in less than two decades of time produced the extraordinary, the almost bewildering contrast between the situation just defined and the present, a country now dotted with brisk, most of them beautiful and prosperous towns, the greater part presenting scenes of industry in manifold forms, creating commerce from the soil, and wealth for the people. Witness the thrift and beauty of Colorado Springs and its incomparable adjunct, Manitou; compare the Pueblo of to-day with its rude condition in 1870; mark the development of El Moro, Trinidad, the San Luis valley, the numerous well built and progressive towns that have sprung up along the lines of this little narrow gauge road; the rich and well opened mines of the Upper Arkansas; the Eagle and the San Juan; the productiveness of Leadville and Aspen; the immense bodies of coal, iron and precious ores brought to light on every side, to all of which, and to many others not enumerated, these lines of iron track led the way, and provided for their entree into the more populous resorts of the State and the nation.

Projects like this require indomitable perseverance, unfaltering courage; great resources of brain and capital, for they involve battles against great odds, and we are prone to believe that few men of his time would have dared attempt them, or attempting, would have accomplished so much in so short a time.

Then came, as we have seen, paralyzing financial embarrassments, that even Palmer's versatile genius and exhaustless energy could not overcome; the enforced surrender to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; a prolonged struggle with that power; the desperate strife for possession of the grand cañon of the Arkansas, and at last, *victory;* the restoration of the road, a new era of building and extension, a second submission to the inevitable, and the final severance of his connection with the company.

Though beset by tremendous difficulties and sometimes checked, always however by the lack of funds to keep pace with his designs, he

was never prostrated by defeat. He was constantly devising new projects of a magnitude greater than his purse. Failure in one direction only energized his faculties for success in another. He aimed at the conquest, not of Colorado alone, but of Utah, Nevada and the republic of Mexico as well, and had all these undertakings in hand and under prosecution at one time, involving in their cost sums of money that only boundless resources could supply. Given ample funds, with liberty to draw at pleasure, he would have ribbed Colorado, Utah, New and Old Mexico with steel and iron, and launched ventures of larger scope than have ever been accomplished by man.

General Palmer's career exhibits the activity of a creative mind, a genius capable of conceiving and executing vast schemes, wonderful fertility of resource, remarkable bravery, foresight, and administrative skill. He was one of the most renowned railway builders of his time, and a striking figure also in the money centers of the world, a man possessed of clear and intense imaginations of the ends to be attained.

When he came to us in 1870, he was young and virile, inspired by splendid aspirations, crowned with laurels nobly won in the fields of war and engineering. Uniting with Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, then in the prime of his physical and mental powers, possessing equal energy with himself, and though lacking the wise discretion of a safe leader, was an admirable *avant courier*, pilot and guide, knowing every trail and practicable pass leading to the better resources of the region, they mapped out a system of lines which in its later perfection became the delight of all beholders, and the controlling factor in our affairs.

Palmer began his work with boundless faith in the extent and diversity of our native resources. He saw that they required but the quickening of rapid transit to bring forth measureless commerce, and consequent prosperity to the road and the people. He noted points where cities and towns might be advantageously erected, countless acres of arid lands put under tillage, hundreds of miles of irrigating canals constructed, innumerable sources of revenue opened, and his plans embraced them all.

In his career of arms he developed high qualities for command in the cavalry service. General George H. Thomas is said to have observed that Palmer had few superiors as a commander, uniting the qualities of daring, caution and skill that won victories and rarely met with defeat. One of his comrades spoke of him as a man possessing extraordinary knowledge of roads, trails and byways, a lexicon of useful information respecting the geography of the country, that was of invaluable service in the movement of troops.

At the close of the war he threw off the trappings of a soldier and resumed his former position of confidential secretary to J. Edgar Thompson, president and the controlling power of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, under whose training and patronage he was disciplined and fitted for the great work of his life. Soon afterward he was made secretary of the Kansas Pacific Railway, through the influence of his patron, who held large interests in that enterprise, and later a director, then managing director in charge of its construction from Kit Carson to Denver. At the time he assumed the management, the company had neither ties nor iron for this division, nor had any grading been done, yet he accomplished the unprecedented feat of grading, bridging and tracking the one hundred and fifty mile interval between the two points mentioned in the brief space of one hundred and fifty working days.

His first visit to Denver occurred in 1867 after his return from completing, with Col. L. H. Eicholtz, his chief engineer, the survey of the thirty-second parallel route to the coast on which the Kansas Pacific first intended building. While constructing that road to this city, he and General R. E. Carr often came here, and in these visits he made the acquaintance of Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt who presented to him the advantages of building a road from Denver to El Paso, Texas, with a series of branches into the mountains of Colorado, practically as now constructed.

That General Palmer was one of the most brilliant men who has joined his fortunes with the builders of our State, will not be questioned by any of his contemporaries. We have the testimony of his more inti-

mate associates, that his pre-eminent abilities were especially displayed in financiering his railways, and in the rapidity of their construction. In the general direction of the financial affairs of his company, in planning main lines and extensions and in pushing them to speedy completion, he had no equal among those who have achieved enviable fame as railway managers. He had no patience for the execution of the details. It was sufficient for him to draft the plans down to the minutest particulars; the execution was left to trusted subordinates while he wrestled with the money markets for funds to carry on the work. With such able and faithful coadjutors as Colonel Greenwood, W. S. Jackson, Dodge, McMurtrie and Weitbrec, and with the incomparable Hunt to blaze the trails so to speak, in advance of the engineers, the combination was complete.

In devising the Rio Grande system his intrepidity and skill were newly manifested in the impetuosity of his attacks upon intricate and apparently impossible problems of engineering, which were made perfectly feasible by the invention of strategic devices then for the first time employed in building legitimate commercial thoroughfares, overcoming thereby conditions which the existing school of surveyors and builders had pronounced impossible. At the head of his troopers he had long been accustomed to charging sword in hand, and winning by adroit direction of his forces, and the same spirit animated him in meeting by dash and daring the obstructions that lay between his starting point and the end he had determined to attain. Never before had there been such mad plunging through well nigh impenetrable cañons and gorges, or such marvelous scaling of mountain heights and their conversion into thoroughfares for the passage of traffic and the enjoyment of the people. Experienced men of the old school cautioned him that certain of his projected lines could not be operated if built, nevertheless the impracticable places were carried, and the roads successfully maintained. As a consequence, there are many divisions of the Rio Grande Railway that are miracles of engineering. Although to other hands was left the work of perfecting his colossal designs in Colorado,

the triumphs he achieved in Mexico, and the striking transformations he effectively aided in producing there, which within twenty years caused it to be uplifted from a power almost without recognition or standing among nations to one of the more progressive of the South American States, bear testimony to the brilliancy of his conceptions and the unquenchable fire of his nature. What matters it if in the tide of his fortunes he was sometimes wrecked and stranded, compelled to stand and deliver to overwhelming adversities, the people of Colorado, who have reaped an imposing harvest of benefits from his endeavors here, can richly afford to be generous and credit him with the honor that before giving way, he placed their State upon a plane of development that without him might not have been reached in our day and generation. Another and less forceful pioneer would have been crushed by the mighty agencies he had to contend against, and as we have seen by the events narrated in our second volume, but for his superior fighting qualities they would have changed the arteries of trade from their present base to the line of the Missouri River, and maintained them there for years, if not permanently. The grand cañon of the Arkansas for whose possession he so stoutly contended, was the very throat of commerce, the one great avenue to all that lay beyond, and in winning that fight he accomplished for himself and his successors and for all the people of the commonwealth, the contest that has shaped its destiny for all time. If he spent money lavishly in speeding his lines faster than the conditions of the country traversed would justify, and thus brought financial disaster, let us not forget that his locomotives as they passed through valleys and over the mountain tops, proclaimed to waiting thousands the opening of fields where lay some of the richest treasures of the mineral kingdom, and that millions of acres of fine agricultural lands were thereby rendered habitable, nor that they promptly accepted the invitation to enter in and occupy them, to the upbuilding of the State and the perpetuation of its legitimate industries.

There is no charge against General Palmer's name or fame than that his towering ambition outstripped his means. It has been said

that some of his extensions in the Southwest, notably that from Antonito, in the San Luis Valley, to Durango, and thence to Silverton, were many years in advance of the need; that they were unnecessarily long and expensive, and might have been avoided and better results attained —admitting the necessity—by taking more favorable routes, which is true. But on the other hand, it is maintained that in these cases, as also in the expediency of the branch to Westcliffe, his personal convictions against those extensions were overborne by Governor Hunt, who strenuously urged their construction, predicting highly profitable returns from the mining regions, and insisting that these lines were as important and as practicable as any of the others. Palmer, in yielding to Hunt's enthusiastic prophecies, though against his better judgment, was no doubt responsible for the aftermath of unfortunate consequences to his company. While the Durango and Silverton branches were operated at a loss for years, and under ordinary circumstances could not be justified, it is only fair to assume that had the small and struggling communities then established in La Plata and San Juan Counties been left to work out their own salvation unaided by rapid transit, they could not have risen to the important positions they now occupy in our industrial economy during our time, owing to their remoteness from central markets.

The grand basis of Palmer's plans was to embrace and forever dominate the entire commerce of the Rocky Mountains in the West and Southwest—the Union Pacific having already appropriated the northerly division—to build branches to every town whose neighboring mines or other resources gave promise of richness and permanency; to build so rapidly as to deter ambitious rivals from invading this field, and to make the Rio Grande Railway the controlling factor, not in local affairs alone, but ultimately of transcontinental traffic and travel also. There was something sublime in the bold comprehensiveness, and the calm courage of this magnificent invasion of the solitudes of the wilderness at such a time, and but for the crash of 1873 and the unhappy dissensions in his company soon to be related, it is probable he would



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have accomplished the full measure of his purposes. The design, viewed in the more lustrous light of the present epoch, was a stupendous undertaking, transcending in its scope and importance any other that has been projected for the redemption of the West. But Palmer was then in the meridian of his manly strength and vigor. He was essentially the Rio Grande Company, directing, and, when necessary, imperiously controlling the entire organization.

The more interesting events in the early history of this railway have been set forth in the preceding volumes. We will now take up the new order and trace it by regular stages to the present, wherein we shall discover still further evidence of the wise forecasts of the original chief, as also those of his successors who are completing the details.

Our previous account closed—(Vol. II. page 391), with the cancellation of the lease and the adjustment of its principal difficulties with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. There remained in the courts, however, certain legal matters to be disposed of. On the 1st of April, 1880, the Supreme Court at Washington issued its final decree upon the matters before it, which eventuated in the complete transfer of the property to Palmer and his company. On the 4th Receiver Ellsworth surrendered his office, turned over the road, General Palmer resumed control as president, and D. C. Dodge as general manager, when there began a series of improvements and extensions necessary to place the system in communication with the more important points not yet connected, whose resources had meanwhile been developed. The short branch of six miles from the main trunk at Colorado Springs to Manitou was completed July 26th, 1880, and the extension from Durango to Silverton July 11th, 1882. Certain other connections were made, and affairs moved on without material conflict until some time in 1883, when threatening contentions arose between the directors and the officers of the railroad company and the Colorado Coal & Iron Company. During the period of its greatest embarrassment, associated with its battle against the Santa Fé, Jay Gould and others put forth strenuous efforts to secure control of the property, but failing through the

watchful activity of Palmer, they wrought even more earnestly to ruin its credit by breaking down its securities and wrecking its reputation in the money markets, in which, though more successful, they again failed to obtain control of the road. Nevertheless, as a part of the consequences, bitter antagonisms were created in the company, and, in due course, the faction opposed to Palmer being the stronger, forced him out. In August, 1883, he resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Frederick Lovejoy, whereupon Palmer turned his attention to the completion of the lines he had laid in Mexico. In January, 1884, Edward O. Wolcott (now United States Senator) was appointed general counsel for the company, vice Lyman K. Bass resigned.

The change of presidents, and the change of policy instituted by Lovejoy, soon gave rise to discord in the Colorado management. Mr. Dodge could not, or would not, adjust himself to some of the measures proposed by the new head, therefore on the 1st of April, 1884, Lovejoy issued an order peremptorily removing Dodge from his office of general manager, not only of the Rio Grande but of the Rio Grande Western in Utah also (then under lease to the former), and appointing Mr. R. E. Ricker general superintendent. In the same order Mr. B. F. Woodward, superintendent of the telegraph service, and J. A. McMurtrie, chief engineer, were displaced. Mr. Andrew S. Hughes, who had held the position of general freight agent, was promoted to that of general traffic manager.

But Dodge was not a man calculated to submit meekly and gracefully to such an order. Mr. Lovejoy might manage the Rio Grande proper as he pleased under the authority given him, but could not be permitted the same license in directing the affairs of the Rio Grande Western, since by the stipulations of the lease, it was expressly provided that Mr. Dodge should be manager of that road. Therefore, on the 4th of April the latter published an order to the officers and employes of the Western which sharply apprised them of the fact that he was in control, and proposed to maintain it, and instructing them to pay no heed whatever to Lovejoy's manifestoes. Here then, was an explicit

declaration of war, which, combined with other causes, ultimately brought disastrous consequences to both roads.

On the 15th General Palmer obtained from one of the courts of Utah, a writ of injunction restraining the Denver & Rio Grande Company from interfering with Mr. Dodge as manager. A legal contest ensued, which resulted in the confirmation of Dodge's right to exercise the powers given him by the lease. There was no man in the company for whom Palmer entertained more profound regard, or in whom he reposed greater confidence than Mr. Dodge. He was a faithful, keen-sighted and thoroughly trusted agent, to whom all things were made known, and into whose hands the administration of government was placed. He was devotedly loyal to his chief at all times and under all circumstances, watched every movement, anticipated every need, and supervised the detail work of management and construction. The amount of labor he performed was enormous, and to his work the company and the country are indebted for a large share of the success then achieved. In former times it was freely circulated that Palmer, Dodge, Hunt, Weitbrec, McMurtrie, Wagner and others immediately associated with the building, derived large gains from construction contracts, but the facts are against that assumption. I have it from an officer of the present company, Mr. J. W. Gilluly, its treasurer, who, perhaps more than any other is intimately conversant with the expenditures made from 1872 to 1890, having received and disbursed the funds, that such statements are not true. Hunt, as we know, came out literally impoverished and suffered his home, with all his valuable property in Denver, to be sold under mortgage because he was unable to pay his creditors. The greater part of all that Dodge, Weitbrec, Wagner and McMurtrie have acquired in the way of money or property to-day, is largely the result of fortunate ventures in enterprises disconnected with the Rio Grande Road. But for the advance in price of the railway securities held by him I am assured that Palmer would have derived no very important pecuniary benefit from this enterprise. Those who retained their original holdings through all the vicissitudes of litigation and misfortune, have

realized satisfactory rewards for their faith in the ultimate issue. The speculators in the common stock suffered of course by the frequent, sudden, and sharp depreciations. When Palmer built, the cost of iron and other material was at a high stage, and to secure money for this new and somewhat hazardous venture, the stocks and bonds had to be sold for what they would bring, a large bonus in stock being given as an inducement to the purchase of bonds.

By the displacement of Dodge and the appointment of Mr. Hughes as traffic manager, the more onerous duties and responsibilities of management fell to the latter. His primary lessons in the conduct of freight transportation began with the overland stage and express business in 1861. In July, 1874, he was made station agent of the Denver & South Park Railway, and later general freight and passenger agent of the same road, combining with these duties for a time that of general superintendent. When the road passed into the hands of the Union Pacific, and thus became a part of its Colorado system, he was made general claim agent of the latter company in Colorado, which he held until April of that year, when he was appointed assistant general freight agent of the Denver & Rio Grande under D. C. Dodge; was promoted to general freight agent in February, 1882, and to general traffic manager by Lovejoy in 1884, which post he has retained to the present (1890), and in the discharge of its duties has justly earned the credit universally accorded him of being one of the most industrious and conscientious officers in the service, devoted to the best interests alike of his employers and their patrons.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held in Denver, April 7th, 1884, Lovejoy was present, and voted a majority of the stock. The vacancy in the directorate caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Dodge, was filled by the election of David H. Moffat. In May, Col. S. K. Hooper, a gentleman of large experience in railroading, was appointed general passenger agent, vice F. C. Nims resigned. Here again, as in the case of Mr. Hughes, the road secured a valuable acquisition. Not the company alone, but the entire State has been materially benefited by the

system of well devised and extensive advertising then instituted, and to this time maintained by Col. Hooper. It is not extravagant to say, that this has been an important agency in attracting the attention of people in other States and in foreign lands to the sublimity of our rare scenic possessions and to the State at large, whereby great numbers have been persuaded to settle here, and others to invest their capital in our local enterprises. The amount of interesting and well illustrated literature he has published and scattered broadcast over the world, and the facts set forth, have been potential in promoting the later development of the country. The rapid multiplication of his ingenious devices for the increase of patronage to his road, and the success attending them, compelled the agents of other roads to employ similar methods, and as a result the State that had never before been so widely proclaimed, nor so invitingly set forth in print, began to experience a marked revival of interest from all sides, and some at least of the remarkable changes that have taken place in the past six years may be ascribed to this departure. For two years after the Rio Grande Western was built from Grand Junction to Salt Lake and Ogden, and the present line took its tremendous leap across the Continental Divide and united with it, thus opening a competing line with the Union Pacific to California, it was but little patronized by the traveling public, for the reason, chiefly, that its advantages were not sufficiently known, hence more than ordinary effort was required to effect a diversion of travel from a rather monotonous and for the most part unattractive route—the Union Pacific—to this the most inviting of scenic lines. To consummate this aim, Hooper poured out reams of beautifully illustrated literature. Every point worthy of mention was graphically described, every old legend of Indian and trappers' lore reproduced, to rivet the attention of the reader. Between Hooper and his competitors who were likewise engaged, within two years it became known of all mankind that no tour of Western America should be contemplated without including a trip to Denver and the Rocky Mountains over these marvelous railways.

While it is true that other influences have borne their part toward

inducing immigration and tourist travel to take this direction, this little band of industrious workers are justly entitled to a liberal share of the credit; they have also been influential in causing all the railways that have come to us from the Missouri River since 1884 to extend their lines across the plains, and it is a question worth considering, whether or not the standing of our city to-day as the terminal point for the exchange of business between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast, and the constant deflection of commerce to and through Denver from the East and West is not in some degree attributable to the same agency. In traveling, whether for business or pleasure, people like to be entertained, and it is very widely conceded that no railways offer more delightful entertainment than ours. The Rio Grande, moreover, is the only road that crosses the grand chain of the Rocky Mountains from east to west. The transcontinental traffic brought to Colorado by the Burlington & Missouri River Road, the Omaha Short Line of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, the Chicago & Rock Island and the Denver & Fort Worth, is delivered to that road, making this city the center of arrival and departure, affording it greater prestige and patronage than any other single line to the Pacific. Its competitors on the north are the Union Pacific main line, the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific, and on the south the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Texas Pacific.

During 1884, beginning with heavy snow falls in the mountains and entailing misfortunes all through the spring and summer from destructive washouts, the Rio Grande suffered great damage. Being in close financial straits before these disasters befell,seriously crippled by its prolonged and expensive contest with the Santa Fé; involved by the enormous cost of some of its extensions; its credit fiercely assailed in New York and elsewhere, it seemed as if the constantly increasing weight must soon bring about another crisis in its affairs. And it was not long in coming.

On the 1st of July its interest coupons were defaulted. This result had been predicted. There was no doubt of its having overbuilt.

It had also done much costly engineering and grading upon lines that could not be ironed nor operated for years, but calculated to hold those points against the time when they might be needed. Avalanches plunged down upon certain divisions, burying them beyond recovery for months. At last the blow which could no longer be averted, fell. On the 2d of July the Denver & Rio Grande Western filed in the United States Court of Utah a petition asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Denver & Rio Grande Company, alleging non-payment of its indebtedness to the petitioners; that the company had been sued for supplies of coal furnished it, and was more than two months in arrears of payment to its employes; that the earnings of the road had been misappropriated, etc., etc. Soon afterward, connection between the two roads was broken by Lovejoy's orders to tear up the track between the borders of Colorado and Utah, an act which subsequently threw the Rio Grande Western into the hands of a Receiver, and brought both companies to a judicial determination.

On the 7th of July, in the United States Circuit Court at Denver, application was filed for the appointment of a Receiver, by the holders of the consolidated mortgage. The complaint was voluminous, setting forth all the facts on which it was based. At this time the company was operating 1,317 miles of road. For years it had been laboring under severe financial stress, and compelled to borrow money to meet its expenses. The rolling stock in use had been purchased on conditional contracts, and the company had no title to such stock. Its value was $5,400,000, on which only $2,000,000 had been paid. The contract provided that if the payments were not made when due, the rolling stock would revert to the makers. It was not deemed advisable, however, to foreclose the mortgage, but rather to appoint a Receiver, and give him an opportunity to redeem its credit under the direction of the court which was asked to make such provision as would enable the Receiver to procure funds for the repair of damages, to cancel floating indebtedness, and meet existing contracts.

At first the application was contested, though not very strenuously,

by C. J. Hughes and Hugh Butler, each representing some of the larger bondholders, but finally was made the subject of agreement by all concerned, and as the major part of the creditors favored the selection of Mr. W. S. Jackson, he was recommended to the court for the position. He was, moreover, the personal choice of the court itself, therefore on the 9th of July Judge Hallett granted the application and named Mr. Jackson as the Receiver, observing as he did so, that he was an old resident of the State, connected with the road as treasurer from 1871 to 1876, and entirely familiar with the country it traversed. "A gentleman of recognized ability and integrity, no doubt exists of his capacity to manage the property in a manner satisfactory to its patrons and owners, and as he is also the choice of a majority in interest of the creditors of the company, I am inclined to accept their judgment."

The appointment was received with general gratification as the presage of a cautious and conservative management, the payment of its debts, and the settlement of strife between contending factions. Mr. Jackson having accepted the onerous duty of reducing disorder to order, filed his bond in the sum of $500,000 and immediately set about reconstructing the badly damaged lines. He was given full control and directed by the court to make examination and report upon the property. He assumed charge July 12th, 1884. His first steps were to make needed repairs, pay off the employes, replenish the well nigh exhausted supplies and relay the track destroyed by Lovejoy, thereby restoring connection with the Denver & Rio Grande Western. During the entire period of his management Mr. Jackson did not issue a Receiver's receipt, but borrowed sufficient funds on his own account as Receiver to meet the pressing demands of the workmen, and afterward liquidated the other indebtedness as rapidly as the earnings would permit. He coöperated with the officers of his road and with those of the Rio Grande Western for the best interests of the company and the public, and very soon a change for the better appeared in augmented and more profitable traffic.

Matters proceeded without material friction for a year. On the



C. C. Holbrook.

25th of February, 1885, at a meeting of the directors in New York Mr. Lovejoy resigned and David H. Moffat was elected to the presidency. Renowned for his great success as banker and financier, identified with every railway thus far constructed in Northern Colorado, having taken part in all these projects, but more conspicuously in the adjustment of their monetary difficulties, he was well equipped for the new duties thus devolved upon him by unanimous vote of the Board. At his suggestion Mr. W. S. Cheesman was chosen a director in place of Lovejoy. The chief responsibility which confronted him at the beginning was the formulation of a project that should be efficacious in rescuing the property through some well digested and acceptable plan of reorganization, just and equitable to all its creditors, restore its vanishing prestige, place it upon a footing calculated to meet its heavy obligations, and in time pay reasonable dividends on its capital stock. This movement gave the practical direction of the road into the hands of Colorado men. It was the beginning of a well ordered plan for a happy issue out of its embarrassments and the enlargement of its usefulness to the country.

A majority of its bonds were held by English and Dutch capitalists. Representatives of both interests had made personal inspection of the road, taking elaborate notes of its condition and prospects, and a full report had been rendered to their associates. Of course a transaction of such magnitude, involving millions of money and manifold interests, required ample time for negotiation.

Mr. Moffat returned to Denver from New York, March 10th, 1885. The bondholders were to meet in April, when plans for reorganization would be submitted; at this meeting a committee was appointed to consider and perfect an equitable scheme. The road was doing well under the Receiver, and confidence in its future had been measurably restored and strengthened. In the meantime, as no extensions could be built by the company while its affairs were in charge of the court, and as the great mining district of Aspen had been discovered, and the miners were loudly demanding a railway for the conveyance of their valuable ores to

market, an organization, called the "Denver, Aspen & Grand River Railway Company," was created (April 30th, 1885) with a capital stock of $5,000,000 to build from Rock Creek near Red Cliff, down the Eagle and Grand to Glenwood Springs, thence up the Roaring Fork to Aspen, and from Glenwood to Grand Junction. The road was not constructed by this corporation, however, but by another subsequently formed.

No incident of importance occurred until the early part of May, when a formidable strike among the employes in the machine shops at Burnham station was precipitated by the introduction of two or three non-union mechanics, against whose presence the union men protested. The affair taking a turbulent and highly sensational turn, much alarm was created, and some damage inflicted upon the company's property by the use of dynamite, employed by the leaders in a spirit of revenge for the non-acceptance of their demands. Large bodies of men paraded the streets, making boisterous and threatening demonstrations. Mr. Jackson, assured of the support of the United States authorities, was not seriously disturbed by these noisy ebullitions. He proceeded to fill the places of the malcontents with new men, and in a short time the works resumed their wonted activity. By the prompt action of Mayor Bates, and the wise orders issued by Judge Hallett to the United States Marshal, more serious damage was prevented. Bates armed the police with rifles, caused them to be publicly drilled in military tactics on the streets, and by his outspoken determination to suppress riotous acts at all hazards, held the strikers well in hand, yet under cover of darkness they succeeded in wrecking one or two passenger cars by placing nitro-glycerine upon the tracks. Fortunately however, their aims at the destruction of life were frustrated, though plans had been laid to blow up one or more of the outgoing or incoming trains. Thus a feeling of terror prevailed for some time, but as the purposes of the more violent failed of accomplishment, the spirit died out. As only a few of the old employes were taken back into the shops, several hundreds, some of whom had families and had built homes in and near Burnham, were compelled to sacrifice everything and seek employment elsewhere.

On the 27th of May, President Moffat, ex-senator J. B. Chaffee and others with Colonel L. H. Eicholtz as advisory engineer, began a preliminary survey of the proposed railway from Red Cliff to Aspen. The winter of 1884–85 was marked by many serious blockades of the mountain railways, and the spring and summer of 1885 by heavy rains and freshets, that proved exceedingly destructive to parts of those thoroughfares. The most disastrous flood that ever visited the people of Black Hawk and Central City occurred on the 30th of June, in that year, whereby both towns and their tributary gulches were inundated. The Colorado Central and the Rio Grande roads were torn and wrecked, their grades and bridges swept away by resistless torrents. On the night of July 26th there was another great flood in the channel of Cherry Creek, and had it been obstructed as it was in 1864, even more disastrous results than befellthe residents of West Denver on that occasion, must have ensued. As it was, all temporary bridges were carried away, the permanent structures undermined, and the substructure of the City Hall threatened with demolition. Colorado Springs and vicinity suffered from like visitations.

During the year the board of directors of the Rio Grande and its committees made some progress toward reorganization. Mr. Jackson's management gave satisfactory proof that the road, when placed upon a proper basis, would be a profitable investment. He had accomplished much under trying circumstances, the net earnings for the first year, after deducting $286,293 expended in betterments, amounted to $1,480,000, a sum equal to the interest on the first mortgage bonds, on the car trust certificates, and four per cent. on the consolidated mortgage bonds. The floating debt had been wholly extinguished, the road put in good order. The business paralysis that characterized the last half of 1884, and the first of 1885, superinduced by the failure of Grant & Ward and other firms, had passed, and a new epoch of progress began. In the last half of 1885 there was a marked increase of activity in all lines of business, which has been continuous for five years.

In July, 1886, nothing beyond the preliminary surveys having been

done upon the proposed road to Aspen, still another company, called the Grand River Railroad, was organized at the suggestion of the Receiver by Andrew S. Hughes, Joseph W. Gilluly, William Hastings, R. F. Weitbrec, and Daniel Selover, with a capital stock of $2,500,000, upon plans similar to those of its immediate predecessor, but also contemplating several branches, and under rights acquired from this corporation, the Denver & Rio Grande Company, after its reorganization, constructed the extension from a point about five miles below Rock Creek to Glenwood Springs. The five miles named were constructed by the Receiver as the only concession the court would grant, and January 7th, 1887, he put the entire distance of sixty miles under contract.

In the meantime, July 12th, 1886, the property of the company was sold under foreclosure proceedings at Burnham station, the principal creditors being the purchasers, after which a new company was organized with the following directors: W. S. Jackson and David H. Moffat of Colorado ; George Coppell, Robert B. Minturn, Adolph Engler and R. T. Wilson of New York ; J. J. Stadiger and John L. Welsh of Philadelphia, and T. H. A. Tromp of the Hague, Holland. The new capital stock was placed at $73,500,000—of which $45,500,000 was common, and $28,000,000 preferred stock. The company issued, however, only $38,000,000 common, and $23,650.000 preferred; $7,500,000 common, $4,350,000 preferred being reserved in the company's treasury for the purpose of buying the Rio Grande Western, or building a new line from the border of Utah to Ogden, as should appear to be most feasible. The sale was confirmed by Judge Hallett, the Receiver discharged, the new company took possession, and immediately set on foot the improvements and extensions that are now being completed by Mr. Moffat. Jackson surrendered the road fully repaired, its floating debt paid, with the extraordinary legacy of a million dollars in cash in the treasury.

The directors elected the following officers: President, W. S. Jackson ; Vice-President, George Coppell ; Secretary, Wm. Wagner ; Treasurer, Joseph W. Gilluly ; General Counsel Edward O. Wolcott.



James A. Garfield

On the 30th of July the Denver & Rio Grande Western, that for some time had been in the hands of a Receiver (W. H. Bancroft), was restored to General Palmer, and D. C. Dodge reassumed the management. On the 1st of April, 1887, Mr. Jackson gave notice of his intention to retire, in order that he might give personal attention to his large and increasing private business. The stockholders met in Denver May 2d. His letter of declination was read, accepted, and a series of very complimentary resolutions expressing the confidence of the company in and tendering its thanks to the retiring president for the honesty and efficiency of his management, were framed and adopted. He found it a wreck; he surrendered it in excellent condition. He had handled more than $18,000,000 of the company's funds and not a dollar had been squandered or misapplied. Mr. R. F. Weitbrec, during the first five years of the organization had been his confidential clerk and assistant. When in 1875 Mr. Jackson resigned as vice-president and treasurer, Mr. Weitbrec succeeded him as treasurer, which position he retained until 1881, when he resigned to assume the more responsible post of manager of construction, then actively in progress. He remained with the company until its financial embarrassments compelled a suspension of construction. When Mr. Jackson was appointed Receiver in 1884, he again became his clerical assistant, remaining with him until the final act of reorganization. Mr. Weitbrec is a young man of sterling worth, of great energy and executive capacity, as evinced in his long connection with this enterprise. He is now a member of the contracting firm of J. N. Carlile & Co., at present constructing the Rio Grande Southern from Dallas to Durango.

Mr. W. S. Cheesman was chosen director in place of Mr. Jackson, and the following officers were elected: President, David H. Moffat; Vice-President, Robert B. Minturn; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Wm. Wagner; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, Joseph W. Gilluly; General Manager, Sylvester T. Smith (late General Superintendent of the Union Pacific); General Superintendent, R. E. Ricker; General

Passenger Agent, Col. S. K. Hooper; Auditor, E. R. Murphy; General Traffic Manager, Andrew S. Hughes.

In his annual report Mr. Jackson stated that the Aspen extension had been finished to a point five miles below Rock Creek, and that a contract for completing the grade to Glenwood had been let. He urged activity in building the requisite lines, to prevent encroachments of rivals upon its trade territory. On the 3d the officers and directors went to Colorado Springs, and there arranged for building the additions for which there was immediate demand.

It being one of the conditions of Mr. Moffat's elevation to the presidency, that he should not be required to relinquish the presidency of the First National Bank, the office of General Manager was revived, and at his desire Mr. S. T. Smith was persuaded to resign the superintendency of the Union Pacific Road, and accept this position on the Rio Grande. He had developed superior capabilities for railway direction, and moreover, a strong personal attachment had subsisted between Mr. M. and himself for many years. Smith entered the Federal army in April, 1861, and was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1863; February 1st, 1864, became general accountant and cashier of the Eastern Division, or Kansas Pacific Railway, which position he retained until February, 1867; thence to October 22d, 1878, was its Auditor; from the date last named to June 14th, 1879, was Receiver of that road; thence to October 14th, 1884, General Superintendent; and from October 15th, 1884, to April 30th, 1887, General Superintendent of the entire Union Pacific system. He was then and still is regarded as one of the most accomplished of railway managers.

Pending the events just recited, a formidable rival—the Colorado Midland, a corporation composed of Colorado and New York capitalists, was organized, evidently upon the opportunity afforded by the prostrate condition of the Rio Grande, and had begun the difficult and highly expensive enterprise of building a standard gauge road from Colorado Springs northwest across the mountains to Leadville and Aspen, thus

invading some of the richest and most productive sections of Rio Grande territory. Other corporations,—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island had similar plans under contemplation, hence it behooved Mr. Moffat on assuming control to so rush his forces as to secure every possible advantage in advance of his competitors. The Midland, however, was the only one in a position to be immediately dangerous, for it was being energetically prosecuted. For its connection with Denver and Pueblo it formed an early alliance with the Santa Fé, whose president had begun extending his road from Pueblo to Denver, because, as stated by him, Mr. Jackson had refused to grant him certain concessions for the use of the Rio Grande tracks between those cities. Mr. Moffat, to check this new danger to his road, offered Mr. Strong very liberal terms for joint trackage, but his blood was up, and he stubbornly refused to abandon his purpose. Hence it will be seen that the recently rehabilitated Rio Grande was threatened with a second parallel from Pueblo to Denver (the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth being the first), by the Colorado Midland into the very heart of the Western mining regions, and inferentially by two Eastern trunk lines, the one from Central and the other from Southern Kansas. Confronted by these problems at the outset, he at once resolved upon aggressive action, and advised his company that ample funds to meet the emergency must be provided. He would take care of the interest on the bonds, but stock dividends must be postponed until the road should be in a condition to earn them. The directorate reposing implicit confidence in his judgment, complied. Before leaving Colorado Springs, he had employed Mr. J. A. McMurtrie, late chief engineer, to lay the iron on the grade from Red Cliff to Glenwood, and contracted with McMurtrie & Streeter to build the line from the latter point up the Roaring Fork, forty-five miles to Aspen.

At a later stage it was decided to lay a third rail and provide a standard gauge equipment between Pueblo and Trinidad, and from Pueblo to Grand Junction via Leadville and Glenwood, the first to compete with the Santa Fé, and the second with a view to making the latter

the main line to Salt Lake City and Ogden, the Rio Grande Western having also decided upon a standard gauge.

Almost simultaneously with the projection of these enterprises, Mr. Jay Gould made preparations to extend the Missouri Pacific from its western terminal at Kingman, Kansas, northwesterly to Pueblo; the Santa Fé had purchased the Denver Circle or Belt Railway with its franchise and real estate, expecting to use that line as its right of way into Denver, but finding this strenuously resisted by the people, arranged for trackage over the Texas & Fort Worth; the Rock Island was surveying a route from Central Kansas with the view of invading the coal fields of Southern Colorado, and ultimately of extending it on to the Pacific Coast by a southerly route. The Burlington & Missouri River Company began overtures for purchasing the Denver, Utah & Pacific narrow gauge between Denver and Longmont; the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth had been purchased by a New York syndicate, and its extension from Pueblo, which had long been its southern terminal, across the Texas Panhandle to Fort Worth, determined upon, therefore it will be seen that unprecedented activity in railway building in Colorado had begun, and that some extraordinary changes were being made in the progress of our young commonwealth.

In conjunction with his rapid advance westward, that soon became an exciting race for the rich traffic of Aspen, against the Colorado Midland which endeavored and expected to outstrip him, Mr. Moffat, yielding to an urgent demand by the citizens of Ouray, effected arrangements whereby the Rio Grande was extended from Montrose southeastwardly to that town, thus affording an outlet for the mining products of that prolific section. In due time also a branch was built from El Moro to Trinidad. In 1889 a narrow gauge thirty-six miles long was thrown up the Lake fork of the Gunnison from Sapinero to Lake City, and thereby the mines of that region were given rail transportation to market. The Aspen line was completed and opened for business November 2d, 1887, three months in advance of its adversary. Many improvements were made along the main line and branches, by straightening curves,

reducing heavy grades, replacing wooden bridges with iron, building stone culverts, by the substitution of heavy steel for light iron rails. The Rifle Creek extension from Glenwood Springs down the Grand River to a connection with the Rio Grande Junction Railway at the mouth of Rifle Creek, twenty-six miles, at first a narrow gauge, was converted into a standard gauge by the laying of a third rail, and is used as part of the main line to Grand Junction and Salt Lake City. During 1889 the company decided, in order to reduce the distance between Denver, Grand Junction and Salt Lake, to build a cut-off, commencing at a point called Acequia, seventeen miles south of Denver on the main line, and running southwesterly across the South Park to a point known as Lidderdale, there connecting with the Colorado Midland, and using its track to Buena Vista on the Arkansas River. At present the distance between Denver and Leadville via Pueblo and Cañon City is 277 miles. The proposed direct line was expected to reduce the distance to 166 miles, which, together with a reduction of thirty miles recently made in rebuilding and standard gauging the Rio Grande Western, would make the new Denver & Rio Grande route to Salt Lake about twenty miles shorter than the Union Pacific, which is 120 miles shorter than the present line of the Rio Grande. These plans, however, have since been changed, but are not at this writing very distinctly defined.

The Rio Grande Southern from Dallas on the Montrose-Ouray branch, and running thence southwesterly to Mt. Sneffels mining district, through San Miguel, Dolores and La Plata Counties to Rico, Telluride and Durango, 175 miles in length now under rapid construction by Otto Mears, but really a part of the Rio Grande system backed by its capital, will open very rich and productive agricultural, pastoral and mining regions.

In addition, arrangements were made whereby the Rock Island uses the Rio Grande tracks from Colorado Springs north to Denver and south to Pueblo; the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth from Pueblo to Trinidad, and the Missouri Pacific from Pueblo to Denver, and the car

and repair shops at Burnham have been enlarged to accommodate the two lines last named.

Fort Logan has been supplied with a branch, as also the granite stone quarries at Aberdeen, from the junction of that name near Gunnison, whence the magnificent stone for the State capitol is produced. All parts of the road have been ballasted and put in thorough repair throughout, superb equipments of rolling stock provided of both narrow and standard gauges. During the current year (1890), standard gauge trains will be run from Denver straight south to Trinidad; from South Pueblo through the Arkansas Valley to Leadville, and thence down the Eagle and Grand to Grand Junction, with a branch line from Glenwood Springs to Aspen.

These are the more important improvements that have been instituted by Mr. Moffat, and while the aggregate cost has been great, the earnings have been rapidly augmented by the economical and skillful management of the road in all its multifarious details. There have been no wars or cut rates, no violent convulsions anywhere. The commerce of the country has been fairly and justly treated, the road made one of the best in the country, and the territory naturally belonging to, or assumed to be its own, has suffered no invasion except by the Midland. Indisputably, in its present perfection and prospective future, it is one of the most desirable of railway properties. What it has done and is doing for the internal development of the State, has been considered elsewhere.

At each successive election of officers, Mr. Moffat has been re-elected president, and all his superior staff retained. So great is the satisfaction of his company with what he has accomplished, they readily concede whatever he may recommend for the betterment of the property, and the extension of its usefulness to them and to the people of the State.

By virtue of his position as president of the First National Bank of Denver, and as the chief director of the Rio Grande Railway, Mr. Moffat is recognized as the first civilian of the State. Though often

tempted with the proffer of political honors, they have invariably been declined with thanks. Though charged with great responsibilities and cares, they neither wear upon nor worry him. He is one of the few who, in the midst of great affairs knows "exactly what to do next," is never confused, rarely perplexed, penetrating every proposition and plan for vast enterprises with unerring sagacity and deciding promptly upon the course to be pursued. In addition to being the first banker, and first railway president, he is also the most extensive miner in Colorado, and one of the chief owners and directors of a water company whose plant now in construction will cost nearly two millions of dollars.

CHAPTER VI.

JOURNALISM IN DENVER—ANNALS OF FOUR GREAT DAILY PAPERS—THE NEWS, TRIBUNE, TIMES AND REPUBLICAN—BRIEF REVIEW OF THEIR EDITORS AND MANAGERS.

The history of the "Rocky Mountain News" is not only that of the first newspaper, but of the first and most influential public institution planted in the Pike's Peak region. The facts subjoined have been compiled from notes by the founder of the paper, and from a more elaborate sketch written by one of its present editors. In summarizing the more important events in its career, reference will be made to certain other journals of contemporary times.

In February, 1859, Dr. George C. Monell, and Wm. N. Byers of Omaha, and Thomas Gibson of Fontanelle, Nebraska, in view of the favorable reports received from the gold mines, resolved to establish a newspaper in Denver. At Bellevue, a few miles below Omaha, was such a printing office as they desired, which they purchased. On the 8th of March it was loaded into wagons drawn by oxen, and started toward its destination. Accompanying those named above were Robert L. Sumner, Edward C. Sumner, P. W. Case, I. Sanson, John L. Dailey, L. A. and W. J. Curtice, James and Harry Creighton, H. E. Turner, Henry Gibson and one called "Pap" Hoyt. Owing to the terrible condition of the roads, but eight miles was made the first day. The streams were all flooded, the mud bottomless, snow and rain storms frequent, therefore it was not until the last day of March that the procession of somewhat disgusted emigrants arrived at Fort Kearney, 185 miles from the initial point. There they were informed



Geo. E Bragdon

that another printing office had passed westward only a few days before. At Fort St. Vrain, Mr. Byers came on in advance of his train, arriving in Denver on horseback April 17th. On the 20th, the press and material arrived, and two days later, in the midst of a driving snow-storm, the first number of the "Rocky Mountain News" was issued.

The press of which they had been advised at Fort Kearney belonged to John Merrick, a printer, and had been brought from St. Joseph, Missouri, and reached the Cherry Creek settlement a few days in advance of their coming. Says Mr. Byers, "When we began work he did the same, and there ensued a close and spirited race for precedence in the first issue. Both papers were printed the same evening, but a self-constituted committee that vibrated actively between the two offices decided that the 'News' was victorious by about twenty minutes." Merrick's fledgling was named "The Cherry Creek Pioneer," but only one number was printed. Its publisher rested a few days, then caught the gold fever and tramped up to the Gregory diggings. To procure an outfit he traded his office to Mr. Gibson of the "News" for about thirty dollars' worth of provisions. Merrick's new venture proving unfortunate, he returned and "took a case" on his successful rival. At the first outbreak of the war in 1861 he hastened back to the States and enlisted in an Illinois regiment, served his term, and when mustered out sought his former home in Leavenworth, secured a commission in one of the regiments of Kansas veterans, and toward the close of the rebellion was made Provost Marshal in that city. While in the discharge of his duties he was shot and killed in a street riot.

The weekly publication of the "News" was continued with tolerable regularity during the summer of 1859, sometimes on white paper, again upon common wrapping material, when legitimate supplies failed. The nearest postoffice was Fort Laramie, 220 miles to the northward, where mail was delivered once or twice a month.

In July Mr. Gibson conveyed the "Pioneer" office to Gregory Gulch and there established the "Gold Reporter," the first journal to appear in that region. In the meantime Gibson's interest in the

"News" had been purchased by John L. Dailey. The third partner, Monell, never came west of Julesburg, his share being sold to Mr. Byers. About the first of November the "Gold Reporter" was disposed of to a Boston company then establishing the town of Golden, and with it they founded thereupon the "Western Mountaineer," under the management of George West.

Early in the spring of 1860, H. E. Rounds and Edward Bliss brought an office from Chicago but it was immediately consolidated with the "News," and a printing company formed to include these gentlemen. On the first of May, Mr. Thomas Gibson began publishing the "Rocky Mountain Herald," the first daily to appear in the embryonic metropolis. This compelled Mr. Byers to issue daily, and soon after a second, called "The Bulletin" designed for circulation among immigrants, but this was shortly discontinued. Competition between the rivals for public favor became intense, and many bitter personal invectives were exchanged. Both established pony express lines to the principal mining camps, and their daily editions were delivered to subscribers in Black Hawk, Central, Nevada, Missouri City and along many miles of tributary gulches, in from three to four hours after leaving the press. Each had an office and a corps of carriers in Central City. The subscription price for the daily was twenty-four dollars per annum, the retail price twenty-five cents per copy, "payable in gold dust, down weight." In 1861, the telegraph was extended from the Missouri River to Fort Kearney, Kansas, where it rested nearly two years. The Denver papers began immediately taking press dispatches which were forwarded by stage, but the more important intelligence was dispatched by pony express at heavy cost. Late in 1860, a third daily, "The Mountaineer" was established by Moore & Coleman. In the spring of 1861 it was purchased by Byers & Dailey, the paper discontinued, and its material moved into the "News" building. About the same time the "Western Mountaineer" at Golden suspended, and the office was removed to Cañon City, where the pioneer newspaper of Southern Colorado was founded. In the spring of 1862 it was again transferred,

—to Buckskin Joe in Park County, where it flourished during the mining excitement of that period. But it was not the first in the Park region. The "Miner's Record" was published by Byers & Dailey at Tarryall about half a mile from the present town of Como, during July, August and September, 1861. It was simply a campaign journal in the interest of the first Territorial election, and became a conspicuous factor in determining the political result.

In 1862 Alfred Thomson started the "Miner's Register" at Central City, which was the first attempt in legitimate journalism there. A short time previous a weekly had been established by L. M. Amala, a native of the Sandwich Islands, but it was neither reputable nor calculated in any respect to meet the wants of the great numbers of intelligent miners assembled in the mining districts.

After its brief service at Mountain City in 1859, at Golden and elsewhere, the Merrick press returned to Denver where it remained unused until 1863, when it was purchased by the Valmont Town Company who produced at Valmont the "Boulder Valley News," the pioneer journal of Northern Colorado. Its next resting place was at Boulder City. Soon after the discovery of the Moreno gold mines in Northern New Mexico the office was taken to Elizabethtown, where probably it still remains.

The years 1862–3–4, were trying ones for the two daily newspapers that remained in Denver. Rounds & Bliss retired from the "News" in 1863. The "Herald" underwent many changes of proprietorship and editorial management. The disastrous flood of 1864 in Cherry Creek swept away the "News" office and its contents, leaving not a vestige to build upon. Three or four weeks later, Byers & Dailey bought the "Herald" and with its limited material resumed publication of their paper. The Indian wars which began this year and practically severed communication with the "States," deprived them of mails and white paper. For weeks at a time there were no mails, and they were finally sent around by Panama and San Francisco, reaching Denver in from seven to ten weeks. Meanwhile the merchants' stores were ransacked

for wrapping, tissue, tea papers, and even writing papers were brought into requisition to maintain the daily issues. In August martial law was proclaimed, and citizen soldiers marshaled to chastise the Indians. Then followed the battle of Sand Creek, as elsewhere narrated. For the succeeding two or three years the "News" was practically sole master of the field. Then new enterprises of like nature came and multiplied rapidly, some destined to be permanent fixtures, others to perish and be forgotten.

In looking over the time-stained and musty files of the original newspapers, one is profoundly impressed by the strong nervous vitality of their editors and managers, the prodigious efforts put forth for fresh and important intelligence under incredible difficulties, their enthusiastic devotion to the new land upon which they had embarked their fortunes, their sturdy endeavors to reclaim an inhospitable and uninviting wilderness. It is a beautiful and prosperous region now—but thirty years ago it was a cheerless desolation. All through their discolored and sometimes torn and tattered pages may be seen the substantial, forceful, conquering work of young, determined and masterful men. This is more especially true of the "News," the first to begin, the only one to survive the mutations of time and change—the Plymouth Rock of the Pilgrims, the rallying point of the saviours of the Union, the guidon of well ordered citizenship. It is here that the splendid work of Mr. Byers is most clearly seen, and we are reminded of the impress that Horace Greeley stamped upon the pages of the "New York Tribune" in the prime of his great manhood. Byers, less able, perhaps, but surely no less resolute and patriotic, will stand in history as the leading exponent of principles, and all that belongs to the material progress of the time in which he lived and wrought, the first citizen and the most zealous director of the destinies of Colorado through its most perilous era. Except in the heat of political combat, when personalities flew about in whirlwinds, and the claims and reputations of opponents were shredded, his editorial utterances were marked by careful thought and studious preparation. He always possessed sound opinions upon public ques-



G. H. Adams.

tions, and expressed them in vigorous Saxon. It was this which gave the paper its control in political and other affairs, made it the leader of men. Though in the first turbulent years filled with crime and lawlessness he was in constant danger of the assassin's knife or pistol, his words were never moderated by fear, nor did he abate one particle of their force because of the appalling threats uttered against him by thugs and outlaws. His paper stood all the tempests unterrified and unpurchasable. No man dared approach him with a bribe to advocate or denounce any policy or scheme. When he attacked the evils of government, county, city or Territorial it was for cause, and the battle was maintained until the evil was checked or overthrown. In politics he was a relentless partisan. So also were his opponents. It was a time of war, when the heart of the nation was stirred to its depths by the cruelest, bloodiest conflict of the age. Its blood was up, all masks dropped, an epoch filled with carnage, the rush and roar and destruction of tramping armies. The spirit of hell was abroad in all the land, and its waves dashed fiercely even against the eternal walls of the Rocky Mountains. Men were not handled tenderly with gloved and delicate hands, but with bayonets and sabres.

Byers was an indefatigable traveler and explorer, penetrating and describing every part of the Territory, epitomizing its geography, topography and general features with a view to the proper direction of the tireless prospector for hidden secrets that might be discovered and transmuted into commerce, wealth and enduring strength. He was wonderfully observant, accurate in his accounts, entering no quarter without recording its resources, principal streams and available treasures. No man living has seen so much of our country as he, nor has any one described it so fully. O. J. Goldrick, for many years local editor and traveling correspondent of the "News," was an extensive traveler also, but his letters were volatile, of the breezy, descriptive order, relating to humorous incidents by the way sufficient for the day, but leaving no lasting impression. Next to its chief proprietor the most valuable contributor to the columns of the paper was W. R. Thomas,

who in the course of his long connection with it as reporter, correspondent, city editor and editor-in-chief, visited and gave accounts of every county, town and hamlet, with admirable precision. A collection of these well digested articles would make a very complete history of the early stages of the country.

Up to the completion of the Denver Pacific Railroad in June, 1870, the "News" had been an evening paper; after that time and to the present a morning edition has appeared with uninterrupted regularity. In the autumn of 1870, Mr. Byers purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. John L. Dailey, and became sole proprietor. The remainder is related in the second volume of this history, page 481.

William N. Byers was born February 22d, 1831, in Madison County, Ohio, descended from an old Scottish family who, becoming radically identified with the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century were driven to the borders of Ireland, and then took part in the historic siege of Londonderry. They subsequently emigrated to America and settled in the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania, where his father was born. At a later date the family located in the Scioto Valley, Ohio. His mother was of the old German Brandenburg stock. The early years of the subject of this sketch were passed upon a farm. In 1850 his parents moved to Iowa, where in 1851 William engaged in government surveying, and in 1852 went to Oregon, where, and in Washington Territory, he pursued that calling for a time, and then passed on to California. In 1854 he returned to the "States" and settled in Omaha, in which but a single house had then been erected. Resuming his profession, he surveyed a large part of Eastern Nebraska, and laid off into lots a considerable portion of the city of Omaha. He was for several years a member of its Board of Aldermen, and was also a member of the first Territorial legislature of Nebraska. In 1859, as already related, he came to Denver. He was a member and Chairman of the first convention for the organization of a State government here in 1859; also a member of the Constitutional convention of 1864. In this year he was appointed postmaster of Denver, holding the position two years,

when his numerous business engagements compelled him to resign. In February, 1879, he was again tendered the same position, which was accepted, and its duties discharged throughout the term of four years. There were many who believed he had justly earned the distinction of first Governor of the State of Colorado which he had done so much to build, but the exigencies of party politics determined otherwise. Happily he has lived to witness the fulfillment of the greater part of his enthusiastic predictions respecting the development of the city and State of his adoption, and the accumulation of a handsome fortune enables him to view with serene placidity the rapid growth of all elements of industrial and commercial advantage that he so clearly foresaw as among the possibilities of the future.

John L. Dailey, born November 19th, 1833, in Seneca County, Ohio. In 1848, when a lad of fifteen, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1855 located in Omaha and there pursued his trade in the office of the Omaha "Nebraskian," published by Hon. Bird Chapman, the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from that Territory. For a time he was the only compositor on the paper. He afterward published the Dakota City "Herald" for nearly three years. Came to Denver in 1859. His career in that city has been epitomized in Chapter XXIII, Vol. II, and in the annals of Arapahoe County, this volume, to which the reader is referred.

John Arkins, present editor and manager, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, educated in the public schools, and in 1857 began his apprenticeship as a printer in the "Republican" office at Red Wing, Minnesota. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifth Minnesota Infantry, and served three years in the Western army under Grant and Sherman; came to Denver in 1873, and became foreman in the office of the "Sunday Mirror," established by Stanley G. Fowler. From thence he went to the "Daily Tribune" as foreman and manager of its typographical department, and thence to Leadville as chief proprietor and editor of the "Leadville Chronicle," the further history of which will be found in Vol. II, page 472. As therein set forth, he purchased an interest in the

"Rocky Mountain News," in 1880, and from that time until September, 1890, was its principal editor and manager. The journal was then issued from a single cylinder Potter press, capable, under high pressure, of printing 800 to 1,000 sheets an hour. About six months later he purchased a double cylinder Hoe press, then deemed wasteful extravagance far beyond the needs of the office. This machine produced about 2,000 sheets an hour, a remarkable advance of enterprise. But with the continued growth of the city and the multiplication of subscribers, it soon became essential to make still further enlargement of printing facilities, therefore, in 1886, the old "marvel of speed" was supplanted by the Hoe web perfecting press, of a capacity of 10,000 an hour. This in due course (1890) was superseded by a Goss web perfecting machine equal to 12,000 an hour. In the meantime the size had been enlarged from seven to nine columns, making it the largest daily in the country. As a further radical improvement for the collection and distribution of telegraphic intelligence, the firm of Arkins & Burnell, secured by arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company, the stretching of an independent press wire from Kansas City directly to the editorial rooms of the "News" for its exclusive use under lease, a method long before adopted by the press of the larger cities east of the Missouri River. Prior to this important innovation, the Denver offices were receiving an average condensed report of about 29,000 words of news matter weekly. Under the leased wire about the same amount is received each day. No other city in the Union of the same size and population has the advantages of so great a report. The office is at this time one of the finest models of its class in the entire West.

That Mr. Arkins is a man of acute perceptions, of quick, nervous energy and indomitable perseverance, is manifest to all who know him; that he is capable of producing excellent editorial matter when moved to it, is a part of his record; that he is a steadfast, helpful friend to his friends, is proverbial; that he is almost extravagantly generous, kind hearted, sympathetic and charitable, hundreds will attest; that he is always just or intensely scrupulous in politics, will not be claimed; that

he is prone to lash his enemies with whips of scorpions, and exalt his adherents, is the natural outgrowth of an ardent, impulsive temperament. Strong, impetuous, bold and daring, he is fond of leading, directing, dominating, yet he is one of the most captivating and companionable of comrades in social intercourse, known and admired throughout the broad field of journalism from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. His capabilities as a manager are seen in the phenomenal augmentation of value in the "News" property from $150,000 in March, 1886, to nearly $400,000 in 1890. As the successor of Mr. Byers in the "New Era," he became the potential force of the paper. From the poor and humble printer of 1879, he has risen to affluence, and to a conspicuous position among the strong influences of his time.

James M. Burnell, the junior partner, was born in Davenport, Iowa, in 1851; came to Denver May 23d, 1862, and soon afterward went to Central City, and on December 2d, 1869, entered the printing office of Collier & Hall, owners of the "Miners' Register." In February, 1871, he returned to Denver, taking a situation as compositor on the "News," where he remained three months and then entered the office of the "Daily Tribune," finishing his apprenticeship at the trade in 1874. The balance of his career to the present date is related in Chapter XXII, Vol. II. That the great prestige which the paper enjoys and the comfortable fortunes Messrs. Arkins & Burnell have achieved from its business, are directly ascribable to their genius for management, is well known.

W. R. Thomas was born in Barryville, Sullivan County, New York, September 12th, 1843. Seven years later the family moved to Pennsylvania. William R. was educated at Monticello Academy, New York; entered Williams College (Mass.) in 1861, and graduated in the class of 1865. His mind tending toward journalism, and his uncle, Lieut. Governor Wm. Bross, being one of the proprietors of the "Chicago Tribune," he was assigned to a reporter's position on that paper in 1865, where he remained until June, 1866, and then settled in Denver. His first newspaper work in Colorado was on the "Miners' Register" at

Central City, where he remained as associate editor from October, 1866, to May, 1867, when he entered the office of the "Rocky Mountain News," and during the nine years of continuous service on that journal, held every position from reporter and correspondent to managing editor. In March, 1875, owing to impaired health, he retired and worked on a farm until May, 1877, when he returned to the "News" and remained until it was sold to Mr. Loveland in 1878. In January, 1880, he became city editor of the "Evening Times," remaining until May, 1881, when he again took up the life of a farmer, continuing until September, 1886, when the "News" again demanded his services as city editor and editorial writer, a pursuit which he has followed continuously to the present date (1890). His work is that of an accomplished and thoroughly conscientious journalist, eager to reach the truth of things and to set forth his facts in a manner not to be controverted. His mind is a veritable lexicon of information concerning the development of the Territory and State, for there is scarcely an event which he has not recorded among its annals since 1866. He has witnessed the inception and the advances made by all subsequent settlements, the movements of political parties, the building of railways, the founding of manufactures, in short every transition that has left an enduring impression upon the face of nature. In 1873, while editor of the "News," he was appointed Adjutant General of territorial militia by Governor S. H. Elbert. During the stormy controversy with Acting Governor Jenkins and Governor McCook in 1874, an attempt was made to remove him from the office, but Mr. Thomas secured an opinion from the Attorney General at Washington which denied the power of the Governor to vacate the appointment, and after a caustic public expose of the transaction, having won his battle, he resigned. Mr. Thomas has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all the more prominent of our public men, for in the years of his exercise of the duties of chief editorship of the leading journal which made and unmade public servants at will, he wielded vast influence. While as may be truly spoken of all editors, he was not always right in his arguments and conclusions, and left many a deep and bitter sting through



Henry C. Acker.

his trenchant reviews of men and affairs, he aimed to be right, and in the main was right. He was a true and devoted friend to those he admired, and a relentless pursuer of those who incited him to wrath. While in his present calling of an impersonal writer, his handiwork is not identified by the general public, it is nevertheless an important feature of the pages of that paper.

Capt. James T. Smith, a gentleman who has been so long and intimately associated with the "News" as to seem an indispensable part of its editorial force, was born in Rosscommon, in the West of Ireland, May 4th, 1849, of English and Scotch parentage, English by the father's side. At an early age he immigrated to America and was educated in Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut. At the outbreak of our civil war, although but a mere boy, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Volunteers as drill master and color sergeant; was promoted to Lieutenant in 1862, and served until the close of the rebellion; commanded a company, "a forlorn hope," in his brigade at the storming of Port Hudson, Louisiana, in June, 1863; served in the regular army from the end of the war to 1870, in September of which year he came to Colorado, and was engaged as editor of the Golden "Transcript" until 1876; was elected secretary of the last Territorial Council, and entered the "News" office in 1877. The same year he took charge of the Colorado "Democrat" in Denver. July 21st, 1878, he was instrumental in purchasing the "News" for W. A. H. Loveland, and remained as chief editorial writer until 1879, when he returned to Golden. In the fall of that year he came back to the "News." In 1881 he was elected City Clerk of Denver, serving two years, then re-engaged with the "News" until 1886; then went to the Evening "Times" as city editor, remaining four months; then back to the "News" again, continuing until April 30th, 1890, when he retired to engage in the purchase and sale of real estate; a few months later he again went to the "News." His only engagement in politics was as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Secretary of State in 1876; was elected Secretary of the

same time conducting the business affairs with tireless fidelity. No man in the community wrought more zealously than he for the advancement of the public welfare. The "Times" became one of the most ardent advocates of the admission of Colorado into the Union, and when this was happily consummated, of the election of Chaffee and Teller to the United States Senate. When the author of this history assumed the editorial management about June 1st, 1878, the business of the office had become so great as to demand the entire time of the proprietor. Accuracy, with brevity of statement was enjoined upon the new editor at the outset, the avoidance of Quixotism, and above and beyond all, incessant activity in promoting every enterprise calculated to advance the growth of Denver, was exacted. Woodbury was inspired with unbounded faith in the resources of the country, and considered it the first duty of good citizenship to encourage their development, to the end that the city might grow and prosper.

When in 1878 Senator Chaffee declined a reelection to the senate, and it devolved upon the Republican party to select a new leader, the "Times" promptly advocated the choice of Nathaniel P. Hill, who in that year had removed the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works from Black Hawk to the near vicinity of Denver, thereby adding a very prominent new industry to its progressive forces. It was this influence probably more than any other, that induced Woodbury to champion his candidacy for the senatorial succession. The legislature elected that fall, being favorable to Mr. Hill, he was chosen, without material opposition.

When the great mines at Leadville began to attract attention in 1878-79, the "Times" became one of the staunchest supporters of the mining interest, giving the latest and best intelligence procurable from all the numerous fields then opening. It strenuously advocated the election of Frederick W. Pitkin to the chief magistracy of the State in 1878, constantly urged the founding of new manufactures, the building of new railways, the extension of commerce, and instantly took up every cause which promised the advancement of the public welfare.

In December, 1879, the author resigned, to engage in other pursuits, when Mr. Woodbury resumed the editorship, continuing until the spring of 1880, when Judge Albion W. Tourgee—already famous as the author of "A Fool's Errand," a book that had excited deeper interest in social and political centers than any publication of its time—became the editor. Tourgee, although an estimable man, a clear and forcible writer of books, was not remarkably well fitted for the management of a daily newspaper in a city where he was almost a stranger. He was then devoting his leisure to the preparation of "Bricks without Straw," a work that brought him still further renown. He was succeeded on the paper by W. R. Thomas, and he by J. D. Dillenback, Capt. L. W. Cutler and others.

May 20th, 1882, soon after the completion of his new building, Mr. Woodbury disposed of his printing business to a company, composed of his son, F. S. Woodbury, Thomas F. Dawson and Captain R. G. Dill, who conducted it under the name of "The Times Printing Company." Sometime later both Dill and Dawson sold their interests to Mr. F. S. Woodbury, who managed the concern in his own name until May 28th, 1888, when it was purchased by Mr. W. H. Griffith, the present proprietor and manager, who immediately selected Richard Linthicum, then a reporter on the staff of the Denver "Republican," as managing editor. When the transfer was made the paper enjoyed only a very small circulation of about 2,500 copies. It had been declining in influence for some time, until the greater part of its power and value lay in its possession of an exclusive telegraphic press franchise for an evening journal. Its editions found no sale outside of the city. They were printed upon a single cylinder Campbell press of an obsolete pattern, at a speed of about 1,500 an hour, directly from the types, having no stereotyping apparatus. Mr. Griffith made no considerable changes until October of that year, when, abandoning his law practice he took personal direction of the editorial and business affairs of his new venture, enlarged it to eight pages, refurnished with new type and supplanted the Campbell with a

Scott perfecting machine equal to the discharge of 15,000 copies an hour. Simultaneously the force of editorial and local writers was increased, and the paper filled with the freshest of current intelligence, well digested and arranged. The work was pushed with surprising energy. The circulation multiplied, and within a year had advanced from 2,500 to 9,000 copies, and the advertising patronage in corresponding ratio. It has since advanced to about 16,000 copies daily.

The progress of this journal is wholly without precedent in the annals of Colorado journalism, if indeed, it has been surpassed by any such enterprise in the Western country. The result was due to the marvelous energy manifested in every department by a corps of young, ambitious and fervent workers, the institution of sprightly methods and keenest vigor. It is not usual for an evening paper to outstrip its morning contemporaries in the matter of circulation, yet it was in this instance accomplished. Instead of being confined to the city of Denver it spread to all outlying towns upon the plains and in the mountain regions, a daring and almost unparalleled innovation. Mr. Griffith is a young man, well educated in the schools of Pennsylvania, his native State, and in the legal profession, having also had considerable experience with newspaper work before changing his residence to Colorado. He possesses great physical and mental activity, is nervous, restless, continually plotting and planning to speed his own fortunes and to augment the commercial and political influence of his journal. No event worthy of record escaped the vigilance of the reportorial force, and although they were sometimes hasty in forming and printing conclusions, as a rule their efforts were commendable. Instead of the indifferent, perfunctory part in politics that controlled the old regime, the "Times" began to aspire to leadership in the Republican organization with somewhat arrogant assumptions of superior rights over its morning contemporary. This pronounced infringement incited angry collisions that augured ill for the party itself. The "Times" has been as honest as newspapers of the current era generally are in promoting good government. Strictly speaking, no partisan newspaper is

unselfishly devoted to the public weal. It seems impossible for two papers of the same party to agree and coöperate in perfect accord in the much needed warfare upon the evils of local government. If one takes positive ground in favor of reforms, the other in its rivalry, stimulated by the fear that the prestige of its competitor will overshadow and dwarf its own, feels called to denounce it, and by setting up a different code of political and moral ethics, seeks to compel its acceptance in preference to the other. It is to be regretted that there can be no agreement anywhere for the general benefit, and in this lamentable division of counsels, the men against whom there is constant outcry continue to flourish and fatten upon corruption, robbery and the spoils of office, because the representatives, in other words, the organs or mouthpieces of the people, cannot unite upon any plan for a better state of things. It is not a matter of doubt but an indisputable truth that if the press would coöperate in harmony for the overthrow of bad government and pernicious systems, they could not exist. But it is not done here nor anywhere. It is our party, or our faction of the party that must be sustained, right or wrong, hence the people remonstrate in vain.

Mr. Griffith's part in the history of Colorado is scarcely past the inceptive plane. He has just passed the threshold of a promising career, but it is an extremely bright beginning, presaging a future filled with effective work and gratifying achievements. This is the promise, yet it is seen of all men that the work he performs is overtaxing his slight physique, which frequently breaks under the excessive strain. He works too hard and rests too little. If continued, disastrous effects may be anticipated. He is an apt student of the world and its methods, has learned early many of its useful lessons, but he has yet much to learn en route to the pinnacle of his lofty aspirations. Men do not leap from the foot to the topmost rung of the ladder at a single bound. It is too soon to write his biography or his epitaph. His record is only in the initial chapter, his many gifts struggling for expression, his plans but imperfectly outlined. Upon what has already developed we predicate our hope of a brilliant unfolding.

Mr. Richard Linthicum, managing editor of the "Times," has been an efficient instrumentality in the growth of the paper to its present dimensions. Though young, his experience has been gained in many peculiar phases of life. He was born March 30th, 1859, in Libertytown, Frederick County, Maryland. On the father's side his relatives were Democrats and slaveholding aristocrats; on the mother's, abolitionists and radical Republicans. When he was eight years old, his father died, when he imbibed from the mother her abhorrence of the institution of slavery. He was educated at Liberty Academy, graduating in 1874. His first employment was that of bookkeeper in a wholesale house in the city of Washington. Having a fondness for literary composition, the taste was developed in letters addressed to his home newspaper. At length he ventured upon a serial story for the same publication that, being well received, impelled him to write others for the "New York Weekly" and the "Waverly Magazine." In 1876 he enlisted in the United States Signal Corps, taking the usual course in meteorology, electrical science and signaling at the School of Instruction at Fort Whipple, Virginia. This completed, he was stationed at Philadelphia. It was then comparatively, a new department. This office had the only line extending down the Atlantic Coast. In 1878 he was ordered to Santa Fé, New Mexico, as chief operator of the United States Military telegraph for that Territory. While in this vocation he wrote a serial for the Rocky Mountain "Sentinel" of Santa Fé. From this point he was transferred to Albuquerque. In 1879 he left the service, and purchasing an interest in a weekly paper, published one half in Spanish and the other half in English, made his first essay in journalism. In 1881 he sold out and came to Colorado, taking employment as train dispatcher on the South Park, and subsequently on the Denver & Rio Grande Railways. In 1883 he established the "Como Headlight" which he conducted four years, taking part in the politics of Park County and of the State. While thus engaged he was elected assessor for that county, serving one term. In 1887 he disposed of the "Headlight," moved to Denver and became associate editor of the "Colorado

Graphic," shifting thence to the "Times" as reporter and city editor. In the fall of 1887 he left the "Times" and did special writing for the "Graphic," until December of that year, then became attached to the reportorial staff of the "Daily Republican," where he remained until June 11th, 1888, when he was appointed managing editor of the "Times." Here he has exhibited fine organizing power, in the employment of local writers, and in the important business of news gathering. His conduct of this force is characterized by nervous energy that decides quickly and moves with swift celerity into every channel where news may be found. As a consequence the columns of the paper bristle with the latest happenings of the day. As an editorial writer he is not excelled by any of his contemporaries.

"The Denver Republican" was founded upon the old daily "Democrat," established in 1876 by Joseph P. Farmer, Thomas G. Anderson and Benjamin D. Spencer, who purchased as a basis the "Independent," a small paper that had been started by a few printers but had acquired no considerable position. Soon afterward, Mr. Spencer retired, when Farmer and Anderson became sole proprietors. Farmer had risen to affluence through fortunate ventures in stockgrowing; Anderson was a noted contractor. The paper was published in a one story building then standing on part of the site now occupied by the Railroad Block on Larimer street. Mr. Farmer remained with the "Democrat" until his death, when it was managed by his partner. Mr. Farmer was born in Fermanagh County, Ireland, and came to Denver in 1860. He took part in politics, was one of the founders of the German National Bank, and in 1877 was chosen president of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. At his death he left a large fortune to his family. Mr. Anderson was one of the argonauts of 1859, born in Clark County, Illinois, in 1832. An ardent Democrat, he took a deep interest in advancing the cause of that party, and while not a very brilliant editor, he was an industrious worker in the general field. He, too, crowned his life with an ample competence by legitimate methods and constant endeavor. Champion Vaughan, Charles Whitehead, Capt. James T. Smith and

general manager. The capital stock was increased to $100,000, the ground now occupied by the "Republican" office was purchased, and the building erected. Meantime, the paper was issued from a small building on Lawrence street, near the present Chamber of Commerce.

Hitherto, although conducted by competent writers, it had failed in the prime essential of business direction. In Mr. Cooper these conditions precedent to all success were found, and fully exercised. To him the remarkable growth and financial standing of the "Republican" is due. When the collapsed Denver "Tribune" was purchased and the two papers combined under the hyphenated title, "Tribune-Republican," the following officers were elected: President, Henry R. Wolcott; General Manager and Treasurer, K. G. Cooper; Secretary, T. C. Henry, who respectively held their offices until December, 1887, when the entire stock of the company was transferred to Ex-Senator N. P. Hill and K. G. Cooper, the latter taking one-fifth of the stock, and Mr. Hill, who had been a large holder since June 21st, 1881, the remainder. In 1889, the directorate was changed, and the following elected: President and Manager, K. G. Cooper; Secretary, Crawford Hill; Treasurer, Wm. F. Robinson.

At the time of the consolidation mentioned above, the capital stock was increased to $200,000. The obsolete title, "Tribune," was dropped January 1st, 1887. When purchased in 1881, the circulation of the "Republican" did not exceed 2,200, but from that date it increased rapidly until at the present writing (1890) it amounts to an average of 16,000 daily, and the gross business to about $450,000 a year. In December, 1884, a perfecting press supplanted the more primitive machinery, and in 1888 it was duplicated, the two being required to insure prompt and early issue of the greatly augmented circulation. In 1890 a fourth story was added to the building, to furnish more room for the mechanical department.

Mr. Cooper was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 14th, 1838. In 1855 he went to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he learned the printer's trade in the "Examiner" office. In 1862 he was part owner

of that paper, and in 1865 became sole proprietor; came to Denver in 1871; purchased the "News" in 1878, and the same year sold it to W. A. H. Loveland. He was a member of the Denver school board (District No. 1) from 1877 to 1882, the last three years president of the board, and thus assisted in building the present school system.

Major Ward continued as managing editor of the "Republican" until August, 1881, when he retired to assume a like position on the Leadville "Chronicle." He was succeeded by C. O. Ziegenfuss, with Henry L. Feldwisch as associate. Excepting O. H. Rothacker, Mr. Feldwisch was the most facile and interesting writer in the Denver guild. He was a graduate of the Woodward High School, Cincinnati, and had been trained in his profession on the "Gazette" of that city. Mr. E. D. Cowen who succeeded Ziegenfuss as city editor, was followed by George E. Allen, and he by F. O. Dickensheets in the fall of 1881. George D. Eastin and Cowen respectively held that post until the summer of 1883, when Mr. Dickensheets again resumed it. In August, 1883, Ziegenfuss resigned, when C. F. R. Hayward became editor, who remained until his death, four and a half years later. Although only 25 years of age, he proved equal to the great responsibility. He was, in the better sense, a self-made man. When but a mere boy he was a reporter on the Philadelphia "Times," and subsequently edited papers at Pottsville and Chester, in the same State. Prior to his last appointment he had been city editor of both "Times" and "Tribune." He proved not only a very capable political editor, and manager of the news department, but in time grew to be one of the finest of dramatic critics, a branch of which he was extremely fond. His place in that line has not since been filled, and it will be long before we find his equal. His one work of fiction "The Mentons," written to illustrate the mysteries of hypnotism, was received with unusual favor. He was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, October 25th, 1858, and died in Denver, March 19th, 1888.

Robert Gauss was appointed associate editor in 1885, which position he has acceptably filled to the present date. He was born in St. Charles, Missouri, September 1st, 1851, came to Colorado in 1880, and

engaged as editorial writer on the "Herald," and later on the "Chronicle," at Leadville. Will C. Ferril was appointed city editor of the "Republican" in the spring of 1885, and held it until succeeded by Mr. Dickensheets in March, 1887. He was city editor of the "News" during a part of 1887–'88, and of the "Times" during a part of 1890.

A few days prior to Mr. Hayward's death, the office of news and night editor had been created, and Mr. Dickensheets appointed to that position. He has been associated with various departments of the paper for ten years, and is accounted one of the most competent of news collectors and compilers. For eight years he has been the Denver correspondent of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

William Stapleton, who for five years previous had been managing editor of the "News," succeeded Mr. Hayward on the "Republican." He was born in Milwaukee in 1847, and for five years was professor of mathematics and English literature in the German and English academy of that city. During several years he acted as city editor of the Milwaukee "Sentinel," and later was attached to the staff of the Chicago "Times." In 1878 he was associate editor of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," and also served that paper as Washington correspondent. He came to Denver in 1881. During the administration of President Cleveland, and while yet editor of the "News," he was appointed Melter and Refiner of gold at the Denver branch mint.

The consolidation of the "Tribune" and "Republican" in 1884, makes the history of the former a part of the latter. The "Tribune" was founded by L. M. Koons, who published the first issue February 6th, 1867, under the title of "The Denver Daily," at an office on Lawrence street near Sixteenth, known as the Christian Building. It appeared every morning except Mondays, and had for its motto, "Industry, Virtue and Truth." S. H. Hastings acted as city editor until March, when R. W. Woodbury was appointed to that place. May 15th, 1867, the name was changed to the "Daily Colorado Tribune." June 7th, R. W. Woodbury became associate editor, and John Walker city editor. January 4th, 1868, the names of L. M. Koons, R. W. Wood-

bury and John Walker appeared as editors and proprietors, with this editorial comment upon the change: "The editors of the 'Tribune' are glad to announce that they have made such arrangements as admit them to be equal partners in the enterprise on which they have heretofore labored as employes, and they hope the change will be as satisfactory to the readers of the paper as to those most interested."

Soon afterward, Woodbury & Walker purchased Mr. Koons' interest, and thus became sole proprietors. December 31st, 1871, they sold to H. G. Bond, E. P. Hollister and others, the latter taking the editorial chair. At that time the office was located on Fifteenth, between Holladay and Blake streets, but on July 29th, 1872, it was moved to the building erected by Mr. Henry C. Brown at the corner of Holladay and Sixteenth. December 9th of that year, Champion Vaughan succeeded E. P. Hollister as editor. Henry C. Brown, who had held the stock of the "Tribune" Company as security for money loaned, was compelled to foreclose and take possession of the property. December 4th, 1874, Major Henry Ward was made editor, and on the same day changed the time of issue from evening to morning. Newton and Howell were the city editors, and were followed by Capt. James T. Smith, and he in due course by Thomas F. Dawson. Mr. Brown sold the paper to Herman Beckurts, November 15th, 1875. Major Ward retained the editorship until 1878, when he resigned, and William B. Vickers was appointed. Mr. Vickers became private secretary to Governor Pitkin in 1879, and his place on the paper was filled by Henry Sparnick until the arrival of O. H. Rothacker from Louisville, Kentucky, who exercised the control until it was merged into the "Republican."

A company headed by George B. Robinson bought the "Tribune" in 1880, when Herman Silver was chosen president and manager. In 1881 it was transferred to General Wm. A. Hamill, F. J. V. Skiff assuming control of the business department. About this time Eugene Field, now somewhat famous as a poet and humorist, was employed upon the paper. With Rothacker, Field, Edgar W. Nye, Will Vischer, Patience Thornton (now Mrs. Wm. Stapleton), Stanley Wood, James

McCarthy (Fitz Mac) and numerous other gifted contributors to its columns, the "Tribune" should have been successful beyond any of its contemporaries, but owing to the various causes that need no explanation to the readers of the present era, it declined rapidly, and finally passed out of existence. In 1883 Mr. T. C. Henry purchased the stock, and imported Mr. Charles Gleed from Topeka, Kansas, to be its editor. After it left Herman Silver's hands, its career was downward, steadily to its fall. By its absorption by the "Republican" in '84, this excellent journal, that should have been a largely profitable enterprise, lost its identity. Under Mr. Cooper's careful management, for he is a superior financier, its rival and successor has attained the first position in Western journalism, with a very large net increase for dividends at the close of each year.

CHAPTER VII.

FOUNDATION OF OUR PRESENT BANKING SYSTEM—EARLY BANKERS AND GOLD BROKERS —CLARK & GRUBER'S MINT AND ITS COINAGES—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT — THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ITS PRESIDENTS AND CASHIERS.

There were no capitalists among the early settlers in the Pike's Peak region, no aristocrats. The assemblage on the borders of Cherry Creek was both heterogeneous and cosmopolitan. Starting from a common level of poverty, one class progressed according to its innate convictions of the value of industry, order and thrift, rising to eminence in commerce, finance, or politics, as its tastes inclined and opportunities afforded; another remained practically stationary, making no advancements, and still another, yielding to unholy temptations, fell by the wayside and perished, leaving no trace but an unmarked grave. Most of them possessed youthful virility, ardor and strength to meet the rude conditions of the long journey, and the aftermath of settlement. There were few greybeards in the long procession, and only now and then a weakling, for these, if ailing at the outset, became robust by the free indulgence of pure air, vigorous exercise, and camp life that brought healing by the enforced assertion of the powers within them.

It is a noteworthy fact, that a majority of our most distinguished merchants, bankers, miners, manufacturers and capitalists of the current epoch, sprang from the obscurity of country villages, and were educated in the common schools of thirty to fifty years ago, when the cause of public education was just beginning to develop into the magnificent institutions now seen, that are not excelled, scarcely equaled by those of any other nation on the globe after centuries of effort. This is espe-

cially true of our bankers, the pioneers and supreme directors of our monetary affairs.

It is the main purpose of the chronicles subjoined to illustrate briefly, the ease and rapidity with which men of marked inborn capabilities cast off the fetters of circumstance, and become moulders of the destinies of cities, states and nations, for it will not be questioned that well ordered finance is at the bottom of human affairs, and has been throughout the ages. In one sense our financiers are a distinct class of society, operating upon a well regulated code of ethics, the repositories of public trusts, the most precious and costly of human possessions. To the average perception, our banks and bankers stand out clear and distinct from the masses, as the sheeted peaks of our majestic Sierras tower above the reinforcing ranges. Nevertheless, they are your servants and mine, the custodians of our safety, the sources from which the discharge of the highest duties is expected, and more exact accountability than is demanded of any other class. The measure of their success is the measure of public confidence in their honesty and ability. Banks rarely fail, "except from mismanagement and dishonesty on the part of their officers, unless caught in the whirlwind of some great financial revulsion." Commerce may totter to its foundation, but if the banks stand firm, the base is unshaken, and regeneration is speedy and sure.

Legitimate banking in Colorado began after the adoption by Congress of the act establishing a national system, which was an outgrowth, so to speak, of the Legal Tender Act of February 25th, 1862,—"born of the agonies and perils of a great civil war." The beneficent offices of the new method, however, the most perfect and salutary that has ever been devised, were not introduced here until 1865. In the meantime the principal circulating medium was gold dust, supplemented after 1862–'63 by national treasury notes, and those of Eastern national banks, and after July, 1860, by coin derived from Clark & Gruber's mint. Some of the more opulent immigrants brought a few dollars in gold and silver from the States, which soon found its way back again and was hoarded up as too precious for use, until about the time of the general

resumption of specie payments, January 1st, 1879. The greater part of our gold dust was impure, much of that taken from the stamp mills, debased by the crudeness of the "retorting" process employed. No merchantable silver was produced until 1865, and but little until 1868. As a primitive substitute for banking, there were many brokers in gold dust, generally the agents of bankers in towns along the Missouri River, as St. Joseph, Atchison, Omaha and Leavenworth, who bought the products of the miners at various prices, ranging between twelve and sixteen dollars an ounce, according to fineness. The value of dust from the placer mines was, to some extent, determined by the locality from which it came. Cherry Creek, the borders of the Platte River and its usually dry tributaries, produced the finest and purest gold in the market, and there were a few "diggings" along the bars of South Clear Creek (Vasquez Fork), that yielded results almost equally desirable. The express charges on gold from the mines to the Missouri River in early times, was five per cent. of its value, therefore to avoid these exactions, many shipped by East bound passengers, trusted friends of the brokers, upon such agreements as could be made with them in the way of compensation.

The value of retort and nugget dust was ascertained by rubbing it upon the smooth polished surface of an iron stone,—brought into requisition for the purpose,—according to the shade of the trace left thereon. Bright yellow indicated the degree of purity, the darker shades showing the amalgamation of base metal, as copper, iron, etc. There were times, too, when gross deceptions were practiced by counterfeiters, who manufactured "retort nuggets" from brass filings, spelter and the like, with a certain admixture of gold, but only a few of these devices succeeded.

The first broker's office established in Denver, was that of Samuel and George W. Brown in 1859, situate on Larimer street. The elder brother remained but a short time, after which the business was conducted by the junior partner, in connection with his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue. The next was opened the same year by Turner & Hobbs, who occupied a brick building on the southeast corner

of Larimer and Ferry streets, West Denver, the second floor of which was for some time used by Governor Evans for executive offices. George W. Kassler, who had acquired his experience in an Omaha bank, took charge as cashier, continuing until 1861, when the concern closed, and the proprietors returned East.

Clark, Gruber & Co. established the first, greatest, most extensive and useful of all the institutions known as banks, between 1859 and 1865, and their operations were of the most honorable nature. It sprang from a house organized in Leavenworth by Milton E. and Austin M. Clark, and E. H. Gruber in 1858. The Clarks were from Ripley, Ohio. They emigrated to Kansas in 1857, and at Leavenworth engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Gruber in the same year entered the bank of Isett, Kerr & Co. In 1858 the firm changed to Scott, Kerr & Co., when Mr. Gruber, in connection with the Clarks, opened the banking house of Clark, Gruber & Co., in that city, and in 1859 purchased considerable quantities of gold from the Rocky Mountains, and as trustworthy advices from that quarter were highly favorable, they conceived the idea of placing a coining mint in Denver. They were paying five per cent. express charges on the dust brought in, and equal cost on the coin and currency returned, beside the expense of messengers or guards each way. To avoid these excessive charges, the expediency of coinage on the ground, and payments for gold dust in their own coin was advanced, but the first point to be considered was whether or not the laws of the United States were in opposition. They did not purpose to counterfeit, but to strike an original coin of full weight and value. Their attorneys investigated but discovered no obstacle to the issuance of such coins, as neither fraud nor deception was intended. Mr. M. E. Clark proceeded to Boston, purchased the necessary machinery, dies, etc., and it was shipped to Denver, arriving in February or March of 1860. In the meantime, work had begun upon a building. While this was in progress, Mr. George W. McClure arrived from Iowa, and being an experienced mechanic and assayer, was employed to put the plant in place, after which he was appointed assayer and minter. The mint was opened

July 20th, 1860. The first coins struck were ten and twenty dollar pieces, bearing on one side a rude representation of Pike's Peak, and on the obverse, "Clark, Gruber & Co." They were coined from the native dust, but without alloy. They passed into general circulation at par, but being soft, soon began to show abrasion from excessive use, therefore in 1861 the firm ordered a complete set of dies for denominations of $2.50, $5, $10 and $20, that were close fac similes of the United States coins of like denominations, the only difference being that upon the cap of "Liberty," they inserted the words "Pike's Peak," and on the obverse instead of "The United States of America," they substituted "Clark, Gruber & Co." These pieces bore the same percentage of alloy, and were of the same color as those issued at the Government mints, but contained one per cent. more gold than the standard coin, for the express purpose of protecting the holders against loss, the additional weight covering the cost of transportation to Philadelphia and recoining. These issues passed current throughout Colorado, and all bankers of the country to whom they were known, offered a premium for them. The coinage continued about two and one-half years, and in that time, as we are informed by Mr. Gruber, about $3,000,000 worth had been struck.

To assist the miners and brokers, they coined dust for them at a maximum charge of five per cent., but this was soon discontinued. Having abundant funds at command, they carried on an extensive business. They bought gold one day and coined it the next, and the money went immediately into use among the people, which gave the mint and its owners a decided advantage over their competitors in the trade, and it proved a very great convenience to the masses. In 1860 a branch agency was established in Central City, opposite the office of Lyon, Pullman & Co., where gold was purchased as it came from the mills and gulches, payment being made in coin, checks, currency or drafts, as the seller might elect; made advances on bullion, in some cases before its delivery. For the further convenience of the public, they issued from well engraved steel plates five dollar notes, redeemable in Clark & Gruber's coin at their banking house in Denver, and this, like all other



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pledges given by this firm, was faithfully kept. In uttering coins that closely resembled those of the government, they may have evaded a law, but it was neither counterfeiting nor any deception, for every piece was worth more in gold than the standard. It was done in the first instance in Indian Territory, over which there was no jurisdiction of law. Precedents were found in the early years of California where all the coinage for some time was of private manufacture. It was a blessing to the miners and to traders, for it gave them full value for their dust. There was no waste, such as attended the exchange of the raw material. It was an honest and popular coin, accepted without hesitation, and no man lost a dollar by any of the varied transactions in which the house engaged. Nevertheless, the Clarks realized, after the organization of the Territory, that in continuing the coinage they were, to say the least, infringing upon the rights of the government and its laws, and being loyal and honorable men, they began to seek a proper way out of it and at the same time afford the miners, as heretofore, the best attainable facilities for the disposal of their products without loss or excessive transportation charges. The first Republican convention held in Golden, July 2d, 1861, inserted in its platform an appeal to Congress for the establishment of a branch mint at Denver. When the government suspended specie payments and, as the war progressed gold became a speculative commodity, and in consequence the products of our mines came into speculative demand, bullion was more valuable than coin. M. E. Clark, the manager here, heartily seconded the project for a United States mint. Laying his plans before the prominent men of Denver, he obtained letters from them to the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, urging its importance. Mr. Austin M. Clark went to Washington, and with Hon. H. P. Bennett, our delegate, laid the subject before the head of the treasury with a candid statement of what his firm had been doing in Denver, together with specimens of their coinage. Mr. Chase submitted them to the director of the mint in Philadelphia, who pronounced them creditable, of full weight and value with authorized coins. Mr. Chase referred the matter to the Attorney Gen-

eral, who returned his opinion in substance that no existing law had been violated. In his next report to Congress the Secretary strongly recommended the enactment of a law prohibiting the utterance of coins by any other than the established mints, and that he be empowered to purchase the building of Clark, Gruber & Co. and put a government mint in its place.

The first bill introduced by Hon. H. P. Bennett, our first Delegate after the organization of the Territory, was for the establishment of a branch mint in Denver in accordance with public expression in Colorado, and the recommendations of the Secretary. He was actively supported in his efforts to secure its passage by the Clarks and Gruber. George W. Brown brought from Denver a handful of large gold nuggets which were broadly displayed to the members as substantial evidence of the richness of the mines, and the necessity for a mint. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, was the leader of the House. To intensify his interest in the bill, a handsome gold snuff box was ordered from Tiffany of New York, and presented to him. The bill passed the House, and when it went to the Senate was put in charge of Senator Fessenden, who piloted it through that body. As soon as approved, the Clarks returned to Denver and arranged for the transfer. They were paid $25,000 for their building and lands. It was the purpose of the act, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all concerned, to have a coining mint, but owing to the greater influence of Pacific Coast senators and representatives, who demanded a mint for Carson City, Nevada, they captured the prize that should have been freely given to Colorado. Some years afterward the concern in this city, which was of no value whatever to the public, except as a depository for public funds, was reduced to an assay office, where it still remains.

Mr. George T. Clark, who was for a time associated with the original mint, was in no way related to the Clarks who established it, but acted as their agent in buying gold, and in conducting the business here.

When Mr. George W. Lane became superintendent of the mint in 1863,—appointed by President Lincoln in December, 1862,—Mr. Mc-

Clure was appointed melter, and subsequently cashier. Until after the organization of the First National Bank and its designation as a depository for the United States funds, the accounts of disbursing officers for the government were kept there. Paymaster Fillmore of the army drew his supplies of currency for the payment of troops in his department, from the same source. Secretaries Weld and Elbert in paying the expenses of the legislative department, drew checks on the mint, a practice continued for a short time by the writer after he became Secretary, though his account was soon transferred to the First National. Mr. McClure was an active business man, took earnest part in the development of the city, erected several buildings, and at one time was considered quite wealthy. His homestead was a part of the site on which the Federal postoffice is being erected, and the little yellow painted battened frame building occupied as an office by the superintendent of that beautiful edifice, is the one in which he lived and died. The first coin struck from Clark & Gruber's machinery—a ten dollar gold piece—is owned by Charles Y. McClure, his son, who has also some of the later issues under the improved dies.

Mr. E. Henry Gruber, now a resident of Denver, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, March 25th, 1833; received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen took a course of instruction at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; removed to St. Louis, and from 1851 to 1857 was cashier for McLelland, Scruggs & Co. In the year last named, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and entered the bank of Isett, Kerr & Co. In connection with M. E. and Austin M. Clark, he opened the banking house of Clark, Gruber & Co., the material facts of which enterprise have been related. In 1864 he returned to Leavenworth, where he continued in banking until 1866. In July, 1878, he returned to Colorado, locating in Leadville, and engaged in mining; was one of the original owners of the Pendery mine, from the sale of which he realized a moderate fortune; erected the Gruber block on Harrison avenue, and was identified with several important mining enterprises.

C. A. Cook & Co. (Jasper P. Sears and Charles A. Cook, members of the firm so designated), arrived in Denver from the city of Leavenworth, September 5th, 1859, bringing a large stock of merchandise, which was exposed for sale on Blake street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, near the present site of the Palace Theater. Their business was largely wholesale. As gold dust from the mines became more and more abundant, and a feature of speculative interest to all who possessed capital, they set off one corner of their store as a broker's office. Some time later, in accordance with the expressed desires of the merchants, they opened a banking house, and as all traders experienced much difficulty in making change, they procured steel plates and issued a fractional paper currency of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents and one dollar notes, redeemable at their counters in lawful currency. These "shinplasters" as they were called, entered into general use, and in the absence of anything better, served the purpose of their creation. Much of the volume was consumed here, but portions found their way to the mining camps, where they were accepted without question upon confidence in the financial strength of the firm issuing them. Although the principal business of C. A. Cook & Co. was merchandizing, the purchase and sale of gold, they soon added freight contracting for the United States to and from the Western military posts, and the results of all these transactions were highly profitable. The conflagration of 1863, which swept over the greater part of Blake, Wazee and lower Fifteenth streets, left most of the sufferers without insurance, and as a majority held considerable amounts of Cook's fractional paper, it soon appeared for redemption. At the risk of his life, Mr. Sears had saved the cash in his burning store, amounting to about $83,000, and when redemption of his paper was demanded, he discharged the obligations in coin or lawful funds, and immediately burned them. Enraged by the apparent lack of confidence, they resolved to issue no more, and adhered to the resolution. Soon afterward they abandoned merchandizing and confined their operations to banking and freight contracting. Mr. Cook

died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, March 18th, 1878. His partner Sears, is still a resident of Denver.

Dr. O. D. Cass was born at Lyman on the Connecticut River, State of New Hampshire, August 2d, 1823. His primary education was obtained in the common schools of Vermont, reinforced by a course at Fairfield Academy, New York; studied medicine at Whitesboro, in the latter State, and attended medical lectures at Vermont Medical College in Castleton, where he was graduated June 18th, 1845; practiced his profession in Lewis County, New York, for a time, and was then appointed surgeon to one of the steamships plying between New Orleans and Panama. After making a number of trips, he took up his residence in California, practiced there some years, and then returned to "the States," settling in Muscatine, Iowa. In 1859 he went to Leavenworth and early in 1860 crossed the plains to Denver, arriving here May 13th. Here he resumed his practice, continuing until the following November. In connection with Dr. Hamilton (subsequently surgeon of the First Regiment Colorado Volunteers) he established a small hospital, but it did not endure. Dr. Cass' experience in California had given him a general knowledge of gold dust, its grades and value as a speculative commodity, and having arranged his exchanges in Leavenworth, decided to abandon medicine and open a broker's office. His first location was in the room occupied by Hinckley's express, on Blake street, the chief business thoroughfare of the embryonic metropolis. Shortly afterward he was joined by his brother Joseph B. Cass, who came on from Leavenworth. As their gains multiplied from the profitable traffic, they concluded to erect a building of their own, and to this end they contracted with Mr. Henry C. Brown (one of the millionaires of the present epoch, but then only a carpenter) to build it, on the corner of Sixteenth and Holladay streets, (then G and McGaa). When completed they began a regular banking business, buying dust and shipping it to Carney & Stevens, bankers in Leavenworth (in whose house Mr. Joseph B. Cass had been cashier), drew drafts, loaned money at frightful rates of interest,—five to twenty

per cent. per month,—and as another profitable adjunct, engaged in the transportation of goods by mule trains, from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. As a natural consequence they made money rapidly, largely however, from the advance of gold during the war. They bought $15,000 to $20,000 each week, and their books indicated a net profit of about $1000 a day during the height of their traffic. It happened not infrequently that the price of gold which they had bought at thirteen to sixteen dollars per ounce, would advance fifteen, twenty and even thirty per cent. while in their hands or in transit to New York. They opened a branch office in Central City, and were the agents of Ben Holladay's stage line. In 1865 they sold out their business and building to Holladay.

Dr. Cass relates the following as one of his experiences as a physician in 1860:

"One evening while sitting in my office, the door opened, and in stalked a man about five feet nine inches in height, 'bearded like a pard,' trousers in boot legs, his dark hair covered by a black slouch hat, beneath which I saw a pair of glittering black eyes.

"'Are you the Doctor?'

"'Yes sir.'

"'Well, I want you to go and attend my woman who's sick.'

"'What's the matter with her?'

"'I don't know, but I want you to go and see her.'

"'Well, my fee is twenty-five dollars, which must be paid before I go.'

"The words had scarcely passed my lips before the stranger whipped out an ugly looking six-shooter, and thrusting it in my face, said:

"'D—n your fee! follow me, sir, and be quick about it.'

"Thus positively adjured, I stood not upon the order of my going, but went at once. He led me to the door of his cabin, opened it, pointed out the patient, and immediately disappeared in the darkness. I attended her for a week, and cured her. I did not in the meantime see nor hear



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of my conductor. The woman having recovered, he came again. Striding up to my desk with the air of a cavalry brigadier, he said,—

"'You cured her, did you?'

"'Yes. I think she is all right now.'

"Laying five twenty dollar gold pieces of Clark & Gruber's mintage on the desk, he added in a milder tone,—

"'Will that pay you for your services?'

"'Yes sir, abundantly, and I'm very much obliged.'

"'See here, doctor. I've taken a notion to you. There's a good many rough fellows about town, who drink and fight and make trouble for honest people. If any of 'em ever interfere with you, you send for me. *My name's Charlie Harrison.*'"

And it was a magical name here then. No man so bold, daring and reckless, or so steeped in crime as not to bow down before this chief of desperadoes, who could draw more swiftly and shoot more accurately than any man of his time, and who had already killed half a score of men. Yet to his credit be it said, he, like all brave but reckless men possessed many virtues, and his word, whether for good or evil, was always executed to the letter.

Warren Hussey came in 1861 and established a broker's office in one corner of a grocery store, the further history of which will appear in connection with the annals of the City National Bank.

The first attempt to establish banks under the laws of the Territory occurred in 1861, by special act of the legislature of that year, which decreed that a bank to be denominated "The Bank of Colorado" be established in the city of Denver. Its capital stock was placed at $150,000, and it was to be organized by P. P. Wilcox, E. W. Cobb and E. C. Jacobs. Subscriptions to the stock were required to be paid in gold and silver exclusively, and it was inhibited from issuing its own paper notes until after fifty per cent. of the stock subscribed for should have been actually paid in gold and silver, the remainder to be secured by bond; the institution subject to inspection and approval by the territorial ex-

ecutive, who was required to make public proclamation of its status before opening for business.

While this charter was drawn, or at least inspired by P. P. Wilcox, with the view of organizing under its provisions, he did not avail himself of the privileges thereby extended, but in connection with one Rogers, under the firm name of P. P. Wilcox & Co., proceeded to issue and circulate fractional currency of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, the volume of such utterances amounting to about $3,000. The scrip was not engraved, but rudely printed on cheap paper by Thomas Gibson. While the greater part was subsequently redeemed, some six or eight hundred dollars became widely distributed and lost, never appearing for cancellation, which was clear profit to the projectors. Much of it was destroyed by the fire of 1863. As far as known, no one ever took advantage of the banking act mentioned above.

Thus we find that prior to 1865 three kinds of circulating notes of home manufacture came into more or less general use,—those of C. A. Cook & Co., Clark, Gruber & Co., and P. P. Wilcox & Co. Amos Steck, agent for the Overland Express Co., also drew drafts for general accommodation. Immediately after the issuance of Treasury notes by the United States, a limited quantity found their way to this region, and were sold or exchanged for gold dust at a premium of ten to fifteen per cent. I myself paid fifteen per cent. in dust for the first of these notes that came into my possession, at the banking house or broker's office of Lyon, Pullman & Co. at Central City. From 1862 to 1865 most of the operators of gold mines in Gilpin County paid their employes in greenbacks, and the premium on the gold extracted and marketed in New York, was sufficient to pay the entire cost of its production.

By an act of the legislative assembly, approved November 5th, 1861, individuals and corporations, "without special leave from the legislature," were prohibited from emitting or uttering any bill of credit, commanded not to "make, sign, draw or indorse any bond, promissory note or writing, bill of exchange or order to be used as a general circulating medium, as or in lieu of money or other currency, under penalty

of fine or imprisonment." But it appears that the law had no terrors for the firms who did issue such currency without special permission of the assembly, for nearly all that was printed and distributed was created in defiance of this act, only Wilcox & Co. being indicted for it, and they were not punished.

On the 17th of April, 1865, the Comptroller of the Treasury authorized the organization of the First National Bank of Denver, and it was opened for business May 9th following. Its original stockholders and directors were Austin M. and Milton E. Clark (of Clark, Gruber & Co.), Bela S. Buell (now assistant superintendent of the Maid of Erin and Henrietta mines at Leadville), Jerome B. Chaffee, Henry J. Rogers, George T. Clark, Charles A. Cook and Eben Smith.

Its officers were, president, J. B. Chaffee; vice-president, H. J. Rogers; cashier, George T. Clark.

The private banking house of George T. Clark & Co. was merged in, and its available assets became a part of, the new institution. It was located on Blake street, then the chief center of commercial traffic. Notwithstanding its fine opportunities, its prosperity was of brief duration, owing to the somewhat improvident manner in which its affairs were conducted, therefore at the meeting of the directors held in 1867, it was decided to effect a change of management. At this meeting Mr. David H. Moffat, Jr., was elected cashier, and therewith began not only the enviable prestige and supremacy of this house over all others of its class in the city and Territory, but the second epoch of an extraordinary career. It is at this time very widely conceded that Mr. Moffat is the first civilian of the State, and excepting Ex-Governor John Evans with whom he has been intimately associated in building some of the most important of our public enterprises, its wealthiest citizen. It will be interesting to note the source from which he sprang, and his remarkable progress in the domain of finance.

Mr. Moffat was born in Orange County, New York, July 22d, 1839. He had few advantages of early education. His training came by experience. When only twelve years of age, stimulated by an uncontrollable

desire to hew out his own destiny and to begin at once, he left the parental roof and entered the great metropolis of the nation, which had long been the object of his budding ambition, but without any other hope or prospect, than that on his arrival he would be able to make his way among the jostling thousands. As his governing impulse inclined toward banking, he finally secured a place as runner or messenger in the New York Exchange Bank, and forthwith began its duties. This was his *Alma Mater*. There were no telegraphs or telephones, no district messenger service in those days, therefore the position upon which he entered was an extremely arduous one, and being also intrusted with large sums of money to meet its exchanges with other institutions of like character—now managed through the Clearing House—it was not only fatiguing, but oftentimes dangerous. It is sufficient proof of his earnestness and the strong tenacity of his will, as well as of his determination to build to a finish what he had undertaken, to say that he remained with the bank until 1855, giving eminent satisfaction, and winning promotion to the then very important and responsible post of assistant teller, equivalent under present methods, to that of assistant cashier.

In the meantime an elder brother had emigrated to the then new State of Iowa, toward which the tide of emigration was strongly drifting, and at the date mentioned wrote David H. to join him there, where a place as teller in the bank of A. J. Stevens & Co., had been secured for him. Accepting the invitation, he turned his face westward toward the wilderness of the border, and in due time assumed the new duties assigned him in the city of Des Moines. While there the keenness of his perceptions and his distinctly well ordered methods attracted the attention of Mr. B. F. Allen, a prominent capitalist, who, having in 1856 decided to open a bank in Omaha, tendered young Moffat the position of cashier, which was promptly accepted. Thus at the age of seventeen, five years after yielding to the impulse of his boyhood, we find this aspiring youth installed as cashier and manager of Allen's bank in Omaha, intrusted with large sums of money, and invested with cares



Henry T. Allen

and responsibilities, which at the present day are not placed upon tender years. He retained this position four years, during which his mind rapidly expanded; he grew in experience and knowledge, and mastered the details of the system of State banks then in vogue. In 1859 the bank went into liquidation, settling with all its creditors in full.

In the spring of 1860, when the tumultuous tide of Pike's Peak emigration began to impel thousands toward the Rocky Mountains, Mr. Moffat, inspired by the conviction that his further destiny lay in the same direction, formed a partnership with Mr. C. C. Woolworth, of St. Joseph, Missouri, in the book and stationery trade, and loading an assorted stock of such goods into a wagon, with two or three companions he crossed the plains, driving his team, and on March 17th of the year mentioned, opened the house of Woolworth & Moffat on Ferry street, Auraria. These goods being in great demand, they were soon disposed of at extravagant prices. Woolworth renewed the supplies from his base on the Missouri River as often as required, and afterward established a much larger and stronger house in New York.

Printing paper for the "Rocky Mountain News," the "Miner's Register" at Central City and other daily and weekly journals was added to the stock, and for some years nearly all such publications derived their supplies of "print" from this establishment. I have in my private library a number of volumes of books that were brought across the plains in the "early sixties," by this firm. In a few years this modest beginning grew into one of the largest and most profitable mercantile institutions of the city.

Not content, however, with the rapidly multiplying gains of this particular trade, but restlessly seeking new channels for the broader exercise of his talents, he began to study the extensive commerce of the plains, when he soon discovered that by purchasing certain staples, as sugar, coffee, bacon and the like in large quantities during periods of scarcity, considerable sums could be made. In these transactions which sometimes involved the entire stocks of such supplies in transit, his sagacity found ample fields for development, and the fruitage thereof

added some thousands to his capital. He bought and sold at exactly the right time, and was never caught at a disadvantage but once, and that was when the Indians attacked one of his trains and burned it. A claim against the government was entered, but it has not been paid.

The stalwart and robust figure of the present era, president of the First National Bank, and also of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and the supreme director of both, was, in the years we are considering, but a fragile stripling, slender as an aspen, pale and emaciated, almost cadaverous, and while enjoying excellent health, bore the outward appearance of one whose life would be of brief duration. During the first ten years of his residence in Denver his weight did not at any time exceed one hundred and ten pounds, and for the greater part was only ninety-six pounds, but his constant activity indicated a man of exhaustless energy and the keenest foresight in the direction of his business affairs. He was universally known, and as widely admired for the uniform amiability of his disposition, pleasing manners, his kindness and charitableness, traits which the great success of after years has in no wise impaired.

The United States postoffice was given space in his store, and he officiated as assistant to the Postmaster, Mr. S. S. Curtis; acted also as local agent for the Western Union Telegraph Co., receiving and transmitting by stage, messages from and to Julesburg, before the extension of its line to Denver. In 1868 Mr. Clarence J. Clarke became a partner in the firm, which continued in business until 1870, when it was sold to other parties.

Mr. Moffat, in addition to his duties as cashier of the First National, was actively associated with the construction of the Denver Pacific, Kansas Pacific (Colorado division), the Boulder Valley, the Denver & South Park, the Golden Boulder & Caribou, and the Denver & New Orleans (now Denver, Texas & Fort Worth) Railways, and one of the principal financiers in all those enterprises. During the Indian wars occurring under the administration of Governor Evans, he was appointed Adjutant-General of Territorial militia, aided in dispatching

troops to the field, and in supplying them with military stores. He was appointed Territorial Treasurer in 1874 by Governor Elbert,* serving two years, which, by the way, is the only political office he has ever sought or held; was one of the projectors of the Denver Water Company in which he was a director down to 1889, and is now president of the Citizens' Water Company.

While he is interested with others in farming lands and city real estate, he has never been a speculator in either, and but to a small extent an individual holder of such property. Not from any lack of faith in realty, but because his inclinations do not take that direction. While for the past eleven years he has been one of the largest owners and operators of gold and silver mines in the State, down to 1879, when he became associated with Mr. Chaffee in the Little Pittsburgh mines at Leadville, he had not been identified with any such ventures here or elsewhere. Since that time, however, he has been more extensively interested than any other person in the development of mineral deposits on Fryer and Carbonate Hills, and later a prominent factor in the great mines of Aspen, giving each much personal supervision. Having taken up the pursuit more from the force of circumstances than desire, he brought to bear upon this as upon every other branch of business in which he has seriously engaged, the methods that made it successful, therefore his pecuniary rewards from these sources have been commensurate with the effort. What he has done toward the regeneration of the Rio Grande Railroad, and the splendid results of his masterly designs in that direction, are fully set forth in the chapter relating to that subject.

The cardinal virtues of his character are generosity, amiability, charitableness, and a natural desire to aid the advancement of worthy purposes. The list of his unpublished benevolences will never be known. While in yielding to these admirable impulses he has sometimes met with disappointment and ingratitude, many of the rich and prosperous men of to-day unreservedly acknowledge that but for the

*One of the more important events in our Territorial history. See Vol. II., page 159.

aid he rendered them in important crises when success or failure hung trembling in the balance, they must inevitably have gone down under the pressure. I think the same is true of most of our bankers, yet one hears more frequently of the instances wherein Mr. Moffat and Mr. Kountze have granted such favors, because of the many dark and gloomy periods through which the older of the business houses have passed. At this time capital is abundant, the lines of trade are firmly established, values enlarged, property rights and titles rendered secure by perfected laws, banking regulated by Congress and the State, but twenty years ago there were but two national depositories, only a few merchants, scarcely any manufacturers, all things immature and uncertain, hence the credits extended were rather more upon confidence in the personal integrity of the borrowers than the extent and value of their securities.

Mr. Moffat's success as a banker lies in his instinctive aptitude for the profession. The impulse that led him to the foot of the right ladder when only twelve years of age, was strong enough to force him to the topmost round, and when most boys were taking their primary lessons in school, he had mounted to the middle. There is little doubt that had his tastes inclined to trade, the same prevision would have led to equally eminent ends. One can scarcely imagine that he would have failed in anything to which his native skill was positively turned. When he entered the great metropolis, crowded with seekers for positions, his instincts pointed in but one direction. He had no thought of engaging in a store or a factory, but went immediately to the center of finance, and having secured a foothold, he made his way unerringly.

When chosen cashier of the First National, every merchant knew that the institution upon which so much depended was in safe hands, for he was known to be a prudent man ; that every detail would receive personal supervision and direction ; that no serious losses would be sustained. From the day he assumed its management, its power increased. He kept aloof from political intrigue, from speculation and

hazardous ventures. He knew every entry in the ponderous ledgers, the value of each piece of paper discounted, the standing of every patron. The transparent clearness of his mind, his sharp, unhesitating conceptions struck at once to the root of every proposition presented, leading to the easy dispatch of business without irritableness or friction. Polite and agreeable, even when refusing concessions that could not be granted, the disappointed applicant was not depressed by the feeling that he had been snubbed and humiliated.

Many times since 1880 he has been urgently importuned to become a candidate for political honors. In 1886, while in New York, when the politics of Colorado were being animatedly discussed by the press of that city, he was approached by a representative of one of the leading journals, with the remark that great pressure would be brought upon him to become an aspirant for the office of United States Senator to succeed Thomas M. Bowen. He replied, "Nothing is further from my ambition than political preferment. I have not been bred in a line of life that would fit me for the duties of a public man or legislator. I have another ambition that I intend to follow undeviatingly, which is to be successful in business. All my experience and inclinations are in that direction, and I shall not be induced to sacrifice it for the pursuit of politics. On this point my mind would not be changed, even if a certificate of election to the United States Senate were to be tendered me on a gold platter, which I am not conceited enough to count among the possibilities of the present or future."

Although an interested spectator of political combinations, he has rarely taken an active part in them. Great financial trusts have been placed in his hands, and it is to these his energies are conscientiously devoted. The pinnacle of his aspirations stands above and beyond the wild tumult of place seeking. In all the years he has lived in this community, no tarnish has dimmed the luster of his fame. He is peither sordid nor selfish, but innately generous and sympathetic. For his friends he will make great sacrifices, of which there are many illustrations of a characteristic rare among men of affluence. Toward his enemies

he may be bitter, but is not implacable. In such a life as he has led there have been irreconcilable differences with men, but no fierce quarrels. While commanding scores and hundreds of subordinates in banking, railroading, mining and other enterprises, he has their esteem and respect, for he is never imperious, unjust or domineering, hence no man is served more faithfully than he. Nature equipped him munificently for dealing with great problems involving millions of money, with mental faculties for penetrating the subtlest details, and with the nerve to execute them, and though rapid, he is never rash or precipitate. Though wealthy, he has never been charged with covetousness. His habits are as simple and unassuming as when he had nothing. He does not accumulate millions from inordinate love of gain. It is an inspiration that impels him to master any undertaking worthy of his engagement in it, and in later years has been more of a pastime than the impulse of acquisitiveness. His record is of his own making. "He coins fortune like a magician, and spends it like a man of heart." No man has been heard to say, "I made him," a conceit often coarsely ventilated in public when the lights of politics and finance are under discussion between drinks. He is distinctly and pre-eminently the author of his own destiny, a fact at once patent and incontestible. It is extraordinary that he should have achieved so much with so little of public criticism. "Wealth too often breeds avarice and suspicion," envy, jealousy and all uncharitableness.

Though widely popular, he has become so without artifice or effort. He does nothing for effect. The influence it may have upon the public mind or upon the press is never considered, for he is never on "dress parade." While he has given great sums to charity, no brass bands or reporters have been summoned to proclaim the beneficence. There are no "sandwiches of two blessings with a curse hidden between them." Although well advanced, unless he shall "fade suddenly from the ranks of men," his career is yet far from its zenith. He is only fifty-one at this writing, and his robust physique indicates many years of reserve power. When we consider the place from which he started, and the height to

which he has risen, we find both a lesson and an example for the growing generation of young men. In drawing the portraiture it may be said that the blemishes, the little scars and weaknesses which are a part of every human life have been omitted. It is the business of the prudent artist to leave them out. He may do so, and yet produce a faithful likeness. Had Mr. Moffat been so unwise as to enter the slimy pool of politics, it would have been the province of the opposition to throw calcium lights upon them, to multiply, exaggerate and manufacture a new character for him, such a portrait as might be held up to public detestation, a distorted abortion, a hideous caricature in which there is neither truth nor decency. That which is here defined is an epitome simply of the estimation in which he is held by a very large majority of his fellow beings. It is the judgment of the people as they have weighed and determined. It is not a romance, there is not a shade of heroism in it, yet it is the magnificent record of a boy who made up his mind to succeed by the conscientious expenditure of the qualities within him upon honorable purposes which while it has rendered him illustrious, has neither cheated nor wronged others.

The first assistant cashier of the First National, was a bright and capable young man named George W. Wells. He died in April, 1874, and was succeeded by

George W. Kassler. This estimable gentleman, one of the noblest of the guild, was born September 12th, 1836, in Canajoharie, New York, one of the old Dutch towns on the West Shore Railroad; was educated in the public schools, and at the age of eleven became a clerk in a store; at fifteen he went to Cooperstown, and there served a year in a like capacity; subsequently entered the postoffice in that town, remaining until 1857, when he came west to Omaha, taking a position in the banking house of L. R. Tuttle and A. U. Wyman, both of whom were afterward treasurers of the United States at Washington. It was here that the acquaintance and lasting friendship between himself and Mr. Moffat began, an attachment deep seated and devoted, that has endured all the tests of time and intimate personal contact, and here that he

became familiar with the profession to which his maturer years were given. Early in 1860 he came to Denver, arriving in April, and immediately entered the bank of Turner & Hobbs as cashier. The firm continued in business but a little time after the outbreak of our civil war, when they closed the house and returned East to look after their affairs there. Mr. Kassler was then offered, and accepted the position of accountant and general assistant to Major John S. Fillmore, paymaster in the United States Army for this department, and was frequently employed in paying off troops. In 1862 he was appointed assistant cashier of the United States branch mint in this city. Two years later he resigned and opened a book and stationery house on Blake street, to which was added fire insurance. After the death of Mr. Wells in 1874, he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank. When Mr. Moffat was elected to the presidency in 1880, after the retirement of Mr. Chaffee, Kassler was chosen cashier, a post for which he was admirably fitted. No bank or other depository of public trusts ever possessed a more faithful or self-sacrificing officer. In general characteristics he closely resembled the late Wm. B. Berger of the Colorado National, rigidly upright, unremittingly industrious, affable to all, universally beloved. When in 1879-'80 his chief began to interest himself in mining and other vast projects that frequently called him from the city, the entire charge of the bank fell to Mr. Kassler. He was elected city treasurer in 1873, but retired at the close of his term. The long continued strain at length so undermined his health as to compel surrender and retirement. When the Merchants' National was consolidated with the First, the long sought opportunity was afforded. Thus the bank lost one of its noblest servants, whose life is one of the brightest and best examples of unselfish duty of which we have any record. Mr. Kassler, by the fortunate investment of his savings in real estate and other valuable securities, realized a comfortable fortune. He was an earnest admirer of our public schools, was for many years a member of the Board of Education for School District No. 1, and aided to the extent of his ability their rapid progression to the proud position they

have attained. After a long illness, he departed this life Sunday morning, July 20th, 1890.

Samuel N. Wood was born near the village of Jordan, Western New York, in May, 1844; was educated in the public schools, and at an early age entered the great drygoods house of Price & Wheeler in the city of Syracuse. At the age of twenty so great was the confidence of the firm in his capabilities for business, he was appointed cashier and intrusted with the care of its funds. He was quick, active and alert, evincing somewhat remarkable qualities for accuracy and swiftness in the dispatch of whatever he had to do. Two years afterward he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, and was appointed teller in the First National Bank of that city, where he remained three years. In 1870 he came to Denver, with the view of making this city his permanent abiding place, and as a beginning was elected assistant cashier of the Colorado National, discharging its duties until 1877, when he went to the then recently established mining town of Deadwood, Dakota, as resident partner of the firm of Stebbins, Wood & Post, whose extensive interests he managed with marked success for a single year and then organized the First National Bank at that place, becoming its cashier and manager. In 1881 he returned to Denver and organized the Merchants' National, with the following directors: Henry R. Wolcott, A. W. Waters, D. C. Dodge, William M. Bliss, and S. N. Wood. Mr. Wolcott was elected president, and Mr. Wood cashier. This bank was consolidated with the First National at the beginning of 1882, when he became cashier by the resignation of Mr. Kassler, a position he has continuously occupied to the present date. He is recognized as one of the most accomplished men in his profession.

George E. Ross-Lewen, present assistant cashier, was born in Rochester, New York, March 28th, 1857; educated in the common schools; began his apprenticeship in a bank in 1875; came to Colorado June 19th, 1881, and has been with the First National up to date; was elected to his present position May 1st, 1886.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COLORADO NATIONAL—THE KOUNTZE BROTHERS AND THEIR ANTECEDENTS—WM. B. BERGER—THE CITY, UNION AND GERMAN NATIONAL BANKS AND THEIR OFFICERS—THE FAMOUS FORGER SHERIDAN ALIAS STUART, AND HIS MARVELOUS CAREER.

The Colorado National Bank was organized in August, 1866, by the Kountze Brothers. Its first officers were, Luther Kountze, president, Joseph Goodspeed vice-president, and Charles B. Kountze cashier. The history of this enterprise, first in the amount of capital it now commands and in the extent of its vital force by reason of its connections, though second in the order of its inception, contains elements that entitle it to something more than mere incidental reference.

It was the second of five private banks founded by four brothers,—Augustus, Herman, Luther and Charles, whose capabilities for the acquisition of fortune, its concentration under their joint control, and the measures adopted for its retention in the family undivided and unimpaired, are not infrequently suggested as in some degree a counterpart to the early beginnings of the renowned Rothschilds, and who seem destined to achieve something at least of the fame on this continent that is accorded to those imperial financiers in Europe.

The record of their embarkation in life, and the magnitude of their accumulations, is an interesting illustration of what has been accomplished through the wise admonitions of a noble father, who taught "equally by example and in word," the soundest maxims of morals and of trade, and personally enforced the acceptance and practice of the system which he had impressed upon their plastic minds as essential pre-requisites to the attainment of the highest aims.



J. S. Stewart

Christian Kountze was a native of Saxony, now a part of the German Empire, but when he left it, while yet a young man, an independent principality. He was an earnest and consistent Lutheran, as his ancestors had been before him, from the establishment of the Reformation in 1524. He was a plain, but eminently practical man, profoundly learned withal, a deeply cultured student of mankind, of ancient and modern history, of the arts and sciences, and the various schools of philosophy; credited with the most exalted character, whose word once passed, or whose pledge given, was adhered to with resolute fidelity, whatever the sacrifice involved. He had a genuine love for goodness, for purity of mind and heart, and his life was a signal manifestation of these virtues. He was admired, loved and revered by his fellow men for the grand qualities of his nature, his integrity, unvarying kindness, candor and truthfulness. Such is the testimony that has come down to us from those who knew him.

Although not himself a seeker after riches, he imparted to his sons as the governing aim of his declining years, cultivation in the axioms which he had fully mastered, that prepared them to grapple with the higher problems of existence and enabled them to gain the enviable prestige they now enjoy. Twelve children were born to him, seven boys and five daughters. Two of the males died in infancy, another—William, emigrated to Nebraska and at the age of twenty died there. He owned a country store in the little town of Osnaburg, Eastern Ohio. The surviving sons were given substantial education, the best afforded by the public schools, supplemented by personal tuition. At the age of sixteen, Augustus and Herman were taken into partnership, and under his watchful guidance were held responsible for the proper conduct of the trade. When each had thus been fitted for a wider sphere of action, he took his share of the profits for his capital, not a large sum, and went into the world to carve out an inheritance for himself. They were enjoined to be honest and truthful, to keep every engagement to the letter; to buy and sell and manage upon the principles he had inculcated; to exact every dollar due to them, and pay every dollar due from

them; to be upright in all things, temperate and religiously moral; to preserve their names and his untainted, to win esteem and confidence by faithful observance of these aphorisms. They determined among themselves that their business transactions should be established and conducted in the name of the Kountze Brothers, and when all were permanently located, to share and share alike in the profits acquired.

Augustus first proceeded to Iowa, in 1855, but not discovering suitable opportunities there, he continued on to Omaha, then a small village at the eastern border of the "American Desert," now filled with glorified cities and towns, where he opened a small banking or loan office, which, with the passing years, has developed into the first and strongest national bank in Nebraska. When Herman had finished his course of instruction under the parental eye, he joined his elder brother, mastered the intricacies of banking, and on the attainment of his majority was made a partner. Luther did not enter the store, but at the age of sixteen united with Augustus and Herman at Omaha, serving an apprenticeship with them; and in 1862 he came to Denver, and in one corner of Walter S. Cheesman's drugstore,* on Blake street, opened the second banking house of Kountze Brothers, where he purchased gold, received deposits, drew drafts on Omaha, discounted commercial paper, loaned money, etc., etc. After the conflagration of April 19th, 1863, which destroyed the drugstore, he procured similar quarters in the mercantile house of Tootle & Leach, and there remained, enlarging the scope of his dealings until the completion of a two story brick building erected by the firm at the corner of Holladay and Fifteenth streets, where all the details of legitimate banking were thenceforward carried on. He was elected treasurer of the city in 1865, and served one year.

At the age of sixteen, Charles B., the youngest of the quartette, began his primary course as a partner in his father's store, as Augustus and Herman had done, and proved no less apt a pupil. The next year he was dispatched to Philadelphia to select, purchase and ship to his native town an assorted stock of merchandise, the first and most trying,

* Erroneously stated in Vol. I, page 397.

yet one of the most salutary lessons of his life. His mission having been accomplished he returned home, and when the consignments arrived, marked and exposed them for sale. In 1864, when only nineteen, he joined Luther in Denver, and here began his career in the new and strange domain of banking that was to be his permanent vocation. In 1866 he became a partner in all the banking business of the firm, and aided in organizing the Colorado National, and the Rocky Mountain National at Central City. In that year Luther went to Europe, traveled over the continent for twelve months, returned to Denver, and after a short time here went to New York, where in 1868 he founded upon Wall street, one of the mightiest arteries of commerce on the globe, the third great house of Kountze Brothers, a venture that has withstood all revulsions unshaken, breasting every tempest of the intervening years without a quiver of weakness, and has become one of the financial bulwarks of that city.

From 1866, Charles B., a mere youth, scarcely old enough to vote, assumed general charge of the two banks in Colorado. In 1867 a branch of the Omaha house was established at Cheyenne, managed by Augustus and Herman. Charles was regularly elected to and retained the office of cashier until 1871, when he was made president, and Wm. B. Berger cashier. Therefore, at the age of forty-six (present writing) he is the controlling power of the Colorado National, an equal sharer in the First National at Omaha and that of Kountze Brothers in New York, the branches at Central City and Cheyenne, having been disposed of to other parties. He has acquired in the name of the firm, immense landed interests in Colorado, Nebraska and Texas; indeed, there is scarcely a Western State or Territory in which they have not large possessions; was treasurer of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railway, and a member of its directorate, and is one of the principal owners of the Globe Smelting Works near Denver. He was heavily interested in the construction of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railway, from the sale of which to the Union Pacific in 1879, he derived material benefits; owns the most beautiful residence in the city, and a large amount of extremely valuable

real estate therein. He has witnessed the accretion of deposits in his bank from $189,101.96 in 1866, to a total of $3,600,000 in 1890, and the development of the city from a village of less than 4,000 souls to one of 126,000. He was its treasurer from 1868 to 1871, inclusive. The deposits of the three banks of the Kountze Brothers now aggregate nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

That the subjects of this rapid sketch have achieved enviable success, each upon the line he has chosen and marked out for himself, and have acquired great possessions by the observance of the maxims in which they were, so to speak matriculated, is well known, and they take infinite satisfaction in ascribing all they have gathered of the flowers of fortune to the advice and disciplinary training of the father, whose memory they cherish in fathomless love and veneration. In less than ten years after Charles B. assumed charge of the Denver bank, and Luther that in New York, the firm became so firmly entrenched in public esteem as to render it impregnable against all the assaults of adverse tides. I know of no better examples for the rising generation of boys to consider, and for their parents to emulate, than is here briefly epitomized. While the Kountze Brothers might have won equally gratifying prestige without the early education they received is probable, for others have made their names illustrious without such instruction by the sheer force of inherent qualities, but who, notwithstanding, will deny the value of such scholarship?

William B. Berger, late cashier of the Colorado National, who bore a material part in its later triumphs, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 31st, 1839; was educated in the common schools, and at the age of thirteen entered a mercantile house in that city as a clerk, remaining there three years. While there he contracted the irritating and extremely distressing disease of asthma, which rapidly grew into a chronic affection, causing him great suffering and finally impelled him to seek relief in the town of Marquette on the border of Lake Superior, where, finding improvement, he remained several years, employing the time in clerical work in various public offices. When twenty-one he

went to Europe and in Carlsruhe, Germany, and subsequently in Nancy, France, he studied and acquired a knowledge of the German and French languages, and at the same time recuperated his health. A year later he returned to his native land, and again settled in the Lake Superior region. At the outbreak of our civil war, inspired by ardent love for the Union and its cause, he enlisted, but was rejected by the medical examiners on account of his asthmatic tendencies, which they knew would incapacitate him for active service.

Shortly afterward he became interested with his father in the iron manufacturing trade at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, but as the condition of his health forbade his locating in that climate, he assumed the duties of commercial traveler for the firm, and in this capacity visited every State, and every important city and town in the North and West. Possessing superior talents for commercial affairs, he soon laid the lines of a very large traffic, but the malady that had afflicted all his years still clung to him, and while there were intervals of immunity from its tortures, it could not be subdued in the lower altitudes, therefore in 1867 he sought the less humid atmosphere of the Rocky Mountains, stopping temporarily at Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he secured a clerical position in the bank of Kountze Brothers. Two years later he moved on to Denver, where his tormentor was in time effectually subdued. Having decided to adopt the pursuit of banking, he was offered and accepted the duties of collection clerk in the Colorado National, whence he rose step by step through the several grades to that of cashier in 1871. He purchased stock in the bank, and thenceforward assumed an important part in its management. No man was more highly esteemed, no one bore his honors and the wealth that came to him in due course, more modestly. Quiet, reticent and zealously industrious, a master of detail, firm and unyielding when the interests of the institution required it, he came to be respected as much for his method of doing business as for his kindly disposition and the geniality of his manners in social intercourse. The few who were fortunate enough to reach his heart, found him gentle, charitable and

sympathetic, an excellent conversationalist, well informed, broad and generous in his views, progressive and public spirited. He was one of the founders, and larger stockholders in the mercantile house of Struby, Estabrook & Co.; a considerable stockholder and a director in the Globe Smelting Company, one of the largest concerns of its class in the country; was for sixteen years treasurer of Denver School District, No. 1, and always unselfishly devoted to the advancement of education; was a stockholder in the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railway, and for a time its treasurer. He never aspired to or held a political office. Mr. Kountze, who knew him more intimately and valued him more highly than any one except his family, says of him,—"He was uniformly kind and pleasant, possessing wonderful self-control, unusual sagacity and foresight in business, fine administrative ability, and was ever ready to assist worthy applicants for aid, never passionate or ill-tempered, honest, candid and manly."

About the 1st of March, 1890, realizing the need of a short vacation, he visited the Pacific Coast, and on the 10th of April following, while playing with his children on the beach at Monterey, the pulsations of his heart suddenly ceased, he fell, and in a few moments expired. The remains were brought to Denver, and followed to Riverside cemetery by a very large concourse of sincere mourners, representing the city at large.

Mr. Berger's connection with the Colorado National formed an essential feature of its prominence. The great enterprises with which his capital and influence were associated are conspicuous factors in the growth of the city. The schools in which our citizens take exalted pride, because of their excellence, have been benefited by his counsel. To his family he left the splendid legacy of an untarnished name, and a substantial fortune. He was an honest, forceful and good man in the fullest measure of the expression. His life was a revelation of uprightness, of unfaltering fidelity to the trusts confided to his care. What prouder monument can be erected to his memory, even though it were made of gold incrusted with precious stones?

Mr. Thomas H. Woodleton, for many years assistant cashier, was chosen his successor, and the two sons of Mr. Berger, Charles B., aged 24, a graduate of Yale College, made assistant, and George B., aged 21, second assistant. They have exhibited marked aptitude for the business and bid fair to perpetuate the fame of their distinguished parent. Since the foregoing was written, ill health compelled the retirement of Mr. Woodleton, when Mr. Charles Berger became his successor as cashier by election.

The City National. One of the originators of this bank, the third of the series to be considered, was Mr. Frank Palmer, a pioneer of the early gold mining epoch, when everything was new and strange, Denver but a small collection of rude cabins, bearing the appearance of a tented field, rather than a fixed settlement. He was a native of New York, born December 9th, 1832; educated in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he joined the surging tide of emigration to California, where he took up the hard and but too often precarious search for gold in the placers and gravel beds, which he prosecuted with indifferent success during three years, when he returned to the "States," locating in Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. His next change of residence was to the young settlement of Leavenworth, Kansas, just at the beginning of the boisterous rush to Pike's Peak, which prompted him to join it. Having a small capital on his arrival in Denver, he opened an office and began buying gold. In 1861 he was joined by Warren Hussey, who subsequently became one of the most active business men of the city, when the firm of Warren Hussey & Co., bankers, was founded, and a branch established at Central City, of which Mr. Hussey assumed personal charge. For a time both were conducted as purchasing agencies, but developed into legitimate banking as their means augmented and facilities for exchange were supplied. The record of these houses was much the same as those already described. Palmer was elected city treasurer in 1867, serving one year. In 1863 Mr. Joseph A. Thatcher took the management of the Central City branch. Both he and Palmer being cautious,

conservative and prudent men, they made money rapidly, while Hussey, being somewhat inclined to speculation, engaged in real estate, mining and other ventures.

Palmer, more especially, threw his whole mind and strength into the enterprise, and ultimately destroyed his mental and physical powers by overwork. He was one of the most genial, companionable and popular of the young men of his day. He was made a partner, in 1865. Hussey went to Salt Lake City, and in that hotbed of murderous Mormonism, dominated by Brigham Young, "Prophet and Revelator of the Church of Latter Day Saints," obtained permission to establish a bank. During the construction of the Union Pacific Railway through Utah, he handled its business.

Warren Hussey was born on a farm near Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1835; educated in a country school. At the age of seventeen he obtained a clerkship in a drugstore at Terre Haute, where he remained two years, then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and joined one of Russell, Majors & Waddell's supply trains bound for Salt Lake City, with stores for General Joseph Johnston's army, but left it at Fort Kearney and went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he took a clerkship in the drugstore of Dr. Alexander Shaw (now a resident of Denver). This occurred in 1853; remained one year and then entered the private bank of B. F. Allen (the same for whom D. H. Moffat was cashier in Omaha), where his primary lessons in banking were taken; came to Denver in 1861; opened an office for the purchase of gold, in a corner of Wm. Graham's drugstore on Blake and Fifteenth streets; January 1st, 1863, removed to Ford Brothers' store, corner of Holladay and Fifteenth; opened a branch in Central City in the summer of 1863. In 1865 he went to Salt Lake City and established a branch there. At this time Frank Palmer became a partner, remaining only two years, however, when he sold his interest to Hussey. Before and after the years named, he was Hussey's manager.

He was a man of very genial and attractive manners, great nervous energy, enthusiastic and sanguine, disposed to push the development of

the country, ready and earnest in coöperating with every effort to establish schools, churches and other public institutions, engaged quite extensively in mining on Quartz Hill, Gilpin County, made money rapidly, and spent it lavishly. The crash of 1873 closed his bank in Salt Lake. At this writing he is cashier of the Spokane National Bank at Spokane Falls, Washington.

The Denver house flourished and prospered under Palmer's prudent management, and in 1872 was chartered as a national by the Comptroller of the Treasury. Its capital was $100,000, and opened its doors to the public June 10th. The first directors were Henry Crow, Frank Palmer, J. Sidney Brown, John R. Hanna and William Barth. Officers, Henry Crow, president; Frank Palmer, vice-president, and John R. Hanna, cashier. Soon afterward Palmer had become so weakened by excessive application, he was compelled to yield and retire to private life. He traveled for a time, but without material benefit. The seeds of decay had undermined his constitution, and he wasted gradually until December 3d, 1877, when he passed away at his home in Herkimer, New York, in his 45th year.

Henry Crow was born in Wisconsin, and at an early age went to Chatham, Canada, remaining there until he was eighteen, then returned to the "States" and attended school at Princeton, Illinois, for three years; subsequently embarked in the drygoods trade at Marietta, Iowa; in 1859 emigrated to the Rocky Mountains, and began mining in Gilpin County. In the spring of 1860 he returned East and brought his family. The fickle goddess did not smile upon his endeavors until 1865, when he became interested in the Terrible mines at Georgetown, Clear Creek County, then at the beginning of a marvelous prosperity induced by the discovery of valuable silver mines, which for two or three years following made it the principal center of activity. Soon after the purchase of the mines in question, he persuaded Mr. F. A. Clark to join him, and they together developed these holdings into properties of great value. In 1870 they were sold to an English syndicate or company in London for $500,000, after which both Crow and Clark erected homes

in Denver, and the block on Market street which still bears their names. In 1876 Mr. Crow resigned the presidency of the bank, and was succeeded by Wm. Barth, since which time he has been engaged in mining.

William Barth was born at Dietz, Nassau, Germany, December 8th, 1829, emigrated to America in 1850, landing in the city of New Orleans. Having learned the shoemaker's trade in the fatherland, he soon found employment which he sorely needed, as he was well nigh penniless. The climate disagreeing with him, failing health obliged him to seek a Northern State, and he settled temporarily in the town of Belleville, Illinois. A year later he located in Glasgow, Missouri, and afterward at Platteville, in the same State, when in connection with his brother Moritz, who had preceded him to this country, they engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. When the war broke out, the brothers instantly espoused the Union cause, which rendered them offensive to the prevailing sentiment in Missouri. Finding that they could no longer reside there in peace and safety, on the 2d of June, 1861, they crossed the plains, and made their way to California Gulch, but remained there only a few months. Thereafter until 1862 they manufactured boots in St. Louis for the Colorado trade. In the year last named they came again to the mountains. William settled in Fairplay, and Moritz in Montgomery, at the very head of the South Park. In May, 1863, they opened a shop in Denver and resumed their profession. Being industrious and economical, they built up a profitable trade. For many years they conducted a large store on Fifteenth street, between Holladay and Blake. As their means augmented they purchased real estate, from which in after years they realized handsome fortunes. When the City National was organized, William became one of its principal stockholders, and was also one of the large holders of stock in the Bank of San Juan, at Del Norte, and in two others established, one at Alamosa and the other at Durango. He was one of the moving spirits in the Denver & South Park Railway, and in some other notable enterprises. The Barth Brothers are among the wealthier citizens of the city and State.



Mark L. Blunt.

John R. Hanna was born at Cadiz, Ohio, October 17th, 1836; took a primary course in the public schools, which was supplemented by a course of study in Franklin College at New Athens, in the same State; at the age of eighteen removed to Mercer, Pennsylvania, and there entered a bank, remaining until October, 1869, when the impairment of his health brought him to Colorado. After a year spent in outdoor exercise on a ranch near the metropolis, having regained his wonted strength and vigor, he came to this city and aided in the organization of the City National, of which he was elected a director and cashier, which positions he still retains. He is credited with being one of the most conservative bankers in the city, careful, strictly attentive to business, easy, good-tempered and affable, strong with its patrons, and enjoying the confidence of all his associates. He is an ardent supporter of education, of religion and good morals, clear headed, quiet, unassuming and effective, having no ambition to make a noise in the world, but to execute every duty in justice, to advance the worthy causes with which he may be connected, with scrupulous regard to the benefits to accrue to his fellow beings. He is thoroughly devoted to the upbuilding of all educational institutions, to works of charity and the amelioration of the poor and distressed, but it is done so unostentatiously as to escape public notice. The bank of which he is the manager finds in him a man of sedulous industry, of large and valuable experience, a safe counselor, one who makes no serious mistakes, because of his ability to see all sides, and to reach the depth of every question requiring prompt and proper decision.

Union Bank, incorporated under the laws of the Territory, was organized in May, 1874, with the title of "The Denver Safe-Deposit & Savings' Bank," by General John Pierce, who became president, Daniel Witter treasurer, and William D. Todd secretary and cashier. Its authorized capital was $60,000, of which fifty per cent. was paid. It opened for business in July, 1874. At that time no city in the Union having no greater population than ours possessed among its fixed institutions a well built safe deposit vault for public uses.

The office was opened in Dr. W. F. McClelland's building at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and Lawrence streets. The officers and stockholders remained unchanged excepting Mr. Witter, who in 1877 was succeeded by D. H. Moffat, Jr., and he by Samuel S. Landon. In 1881 the owners, in connection with P. Gottesleben, John J. Reithmann, and the proprietors of the "Denver Daily Republican," purchased the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets, for $50,000, each owning parts thereof, and conjointly erected a fine lava stone building thereon, to which the bank was removed August 26th, 1882. Simultaneously with this change of quarters, the stockholders increased the capital to $100,000 and entered upon a general banking business, dispensing with the savings department. The new organization comprised John Pierce president, Cyrus W. Fisher vice-president, S. S. Landon treasurer, W. D. Todd cashier, and Charles R. Pierce assistant cashier. J. V. Dexter, R. W. Woodbury, M. Spangler and George W. Currier were among the stockholders. A much larger safe deposit vault was constructed in the basement, and well patronized. In the autumn of 1886 R. W. Woodbury purchased a controlling interest in the bank; and January 1st, 1887, was elected president and became in fact its manager and directing head; M. Spangler was made vice-president, W. D. Todd cashier, and R. C. Lockwood assistant cashier. During the same year the building and safe deposit were sold to Mr. Dexter who organized the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company, with a capital of $50,000, and it has ever since been conducted under the management then instituted. When Mr. Woodbury assumed charge, the deposits were about $250,000. At the beginning of 1890 they had increased to $1,250,000. In the summer of 1889 the interior of the bank was entirely remodeled and refitted at an expense of $12,000, and is now one of the most attractive in the city. Mr. Woodbury being an enthusiastic and thoroughly patriotic promoter of the progress of our city and State, discovering the National Banking Association to be uncompromisingly antagonistic to the use of silver as money, thereby constantly depreciating the value of that metal, the production of which

forms one of the leading industries of the Western country, promptly withdrew from the association, giving his reasons therefor, and vehemently denouncing a policy that could lead only to disastrous results upon the nation at large. Mr. Woodbury held and proclaimed that the bank in his charge could not consistently retain its membership in the National Association in its attitude of persistent action against one of the higher interests of the State.

In 1888 the stockholders, to still further establish the confidence of the public in the only State bank of its magnitude in the city, subscribed sufficient funds to augment its surplus to $100,000, thereby increasing its cash capital to $200,000, in recognition of the importance of having a large surplus in case of financial revulsions, events that sooner or later befall every city. Instead of waiting for the accumulation of profits to effect that result, it was at once supplied from their own funds. June 17th, 1890, a charter was obtained, and the Union National Bank of Denver organized, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The entire capital stock was taken in less than one week after the books were opened for subscriptions. The change of character and the large augmentation of capital was impelled by the realization of its officers that it must be kept abreast of the great progressive movement of the city and State.

General John Pierce, president and manager from the date of its organization as above set forth, until December, 1887, was born in Harwinton, Connecticut, May 10th, 1829; educated at the Western Reserve College, in Hudson, Ohio (his father Rev. George E. Pierce D. D., being its president), was graduated in the class of 1850; entered the engineering department of Harvard College and also received private instruction in the sciences from the famous master, Professor Louis Agassiz. In the spring of 1851 he accepted a position with a corps of engineers that made the first survey of the Hoosac Tunnel. Some time later he was engaged in surveying the line of the Lake Shore Railroad, remaining two years. During the succeeding six years was employed in surveying various great railway lines, the Wabash, Cleve-

land, Medina and Tuscarawas and others. In 1856 and for four years thereafter, was engaged in the lumber trade. Came to Denver in 1861, and by virtue of his knowledge and skill, was employed upon the public surveys of Colorado Territory, continuing the same until the spring of 1863, when, without application or solicitation on his part, he was by President Lincoln appointed Surveyor General of Colorado and Utah. He accepted the commission and served four years. He then became prominently identified with the general movement for the construction of the Denver Pacific Railway, the annals of which appear in our first volume. In 1873 he was elected president of the Denver & Boulder Valley Railway Company. In 1876 was appointed assistant commissioner for the selection of lands donated to the State of Colorado by the terms of our Enabling Act. In 1874 he was made chief engineer of the Denver Water Company, and under his direction the basis of its present extensive system was built. For several years he was a director in the First National Bank. Was appointed fish commissioner for Colorado by Governor B. H. Eaton and during his term established the excellent system now employed in that department of our State institutions. General Pierce is tall, stately and venerable, in appearance rather in advance of his years. He is one of the most experienced engineers in the State, a man of broad enlightenment, an extensive reader and a superior conversationalist. Since his retirement from the bank he has devoted his time to private interests, enjoying the competence he has gained.

William D. Todd, born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 14th, 1846; parents removed to Greensburg, that State, where soon after the father died. William went to Washington, D. C., and obtained the basis of his education in the common schools of that city. In 1857, at the age of eleven, was appointed page in the National House of Representatives. When Schuyler Colfax was chosen speaker in December, 1863, young Todd was made his clerk, and later confidential secretary, continuing in that capacity in the House, and in the Senate over which Mr. Colfax presided as vice-president, until the close of his official life in 1873. In the meantime, instead of wasting his intervals from duty in frivolous

pleasures, after the manner of most boys of his years, he employed them in an earnest course of instruction, the completion of the initial lessons of earlier years, including the study of law. In 1865 he had made such advancement as to entitle him to enter Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in June, 1867. During congressional vacations he practiced law in Pennsylvania, and in 1872 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1868 his first visit to Colorado was made, in company with Mr. Colfax, with whom he made a tour of the principal mountain resorts. May 8th, 1873, fixed his permanent residence here, entering the office of Daniel Witter as law partner, in business before the United States Land offices, which vocation he pursued until 1874, when he effectively aided in organizing the Denver Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, of which he was made secretary and treasurer.

Widely popular, and probably the most accomplished parliamentarian of the time through his extended experience in congress, he was elected to the lower branch of the State legislature in 1879, when on account of the accomplishments named he was solicited to be a candidate for speaker, but declined; nevertheless, during the sessions of that body he was more frequently than any other member called to preside over its deliberations in Committee of the Whole because of his skill in the rapid and accurate dispatch of business. In the senatorial canvass of that winter he took a leading part in the election of Hon. N. P. Hill to the Senate of the United States. In the Republican State Convention held at Leadville in August, 1880, he was somewhat strongly urged as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, but as Lake and adjacent counties, then in the height of their prosperity and political power, demanded the nomination of George B. Robinson, the latter was chosen.

Mr. Todd served as secretary of School District No. 1, East Denver, from May, 1876, to December, 1889, when he resigned, after thirteen years of close attention to the responsible duties of that important office. While connected with the Union Bank he was elected treasurer of a

great number of societies and moneyed corporations, more perhaps than any other person in the State; was cashier of the bank named, from its inception in 1874 to April, 1889, when he resigned to engage in partnership with Donald Fletcher in the purchase and sale of real estate. He was one of the founders of the State Historical and Natural History Society, of which he has been the treasurer to the present time; has been an active member of the Masonic Order during the period of his residence here; was advanced through the several grades to the commanding position of Grand Master in 1889, and has been Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons and of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar, since 1876. In 1881 he negotiated in Chicago the sale of $100,000 worth of city bonds at five per cent., up to that time the most successful transaction of the kind in the history of the State.

Roger W. Woodbury, president and manager of the present Union National Bank, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, March 3d, 1841. The first five years of his life were passed upon a farm. In 1846 his parents moved to the manufacturing city of Manchester, where he received a common school education, working in the cotton mills and attending school in alternate years. When quite a young man he learned the printer's trade. At the age of twenty, just after the first battle of Bull Run, he enlisted as a private in the Third New Hampshire Infantry, remaining in the service until the final surrender of the Confederate armies at Appomattox. He was successively promoted to second and first lieutenant, and then to the captaincy of his company; took part in the expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, and served in the department of the South—including the capture of Morris Island in Charleston harbor and the demolition of Fort Sumter, until the spring of 1864; was subsequently transferred to Florida and thence to General B. F. Butler's Army of the James, participating in the series of great battles around Petersburg, Fort Darling and north of the James River near Richmond, during that year; was wounded by a spherical case ball at the famous "battle of the mine" in front of Petersburg; joined

Butler's expedition to Fort Fisher at the mouth of Cape Fear River, and took part in the reduction of that formidable fortress. In the second expedition to that place he served as chief of ordnance with the rank of captain on the staff of General Terry, which position he retained until the close of the war. On retiring from the army, August 2d, 1865, he entered the office of the "Mirror," at Manchester, as local reporter, continuing until the spring of 1866, when he emigrated to Colorado. For some three months he "worked a rocker" in the gold bearing gulches of Summit County, then returned to the plains and began as a compositor on the Golden "Transcript," and later took a case on the Denver "Tribune," the history of which, and of his further career in journalism, appears elsewhere.

Mr. Woodbury has neither aspired to nor held any public office, except that of Regent of the State University at Boulder, to which he was elected in 1884. During the second administration of Governor F. W. Pitkin, he was appointed Brigadier General in the Colorado National Guard, and was assigned to duty on the Executive staff. For many years he took a conspicuous part in the affairs of the Masonic fraternity; for twelve years as presiding officer, including the offices of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. For many years he was chairman of the committees on jurisprudence in all those bodies; was made president of the Masonic Temple Association, and laid the financial foundation which eventuated in the beautiful Masonic Temple recently completed.

As already stated in our chronicles of Denver journalism, until 1882 his time and abilities were given to the successful management of his newspapers, the "Tribune" and the "Times." His rare gift for the management of business affairs caused him to be elected president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, when that body came to be organized in the spring of 1884, a position to which he was thrice elected by the Board of Directors. His record there will be given in connection with the history of that large and influential body of

leading citizens. The Union Bank and its successor, the Union National, owe a very large share of their enviable prestige to his skill and discreet direction.

The German National. This institution is an outgrowth of the "German Bank," organized under the laws of Colorado, March 3d, 1874, at which time the stockholders met and elected the following directors:

John J. Reithmann, C. F. Bartels, J. M. Eckhart, John Good, Conrad Walbrach, Jos. L. Bailey, M. D. Clifford, George Tritch and Walter A. Stuart, who subsequently chose the following officers:

President, John J. Reithmann; vice-president, George Tritch; cashier, C. F. A. Fischer. The capital was $100,000, and the bank opened May 4th in the Fink building near the corner of Fifteenth and Holladay streets. Something of remarkable romance attaches to this organization, and although out of the usual order, and originally designed for incorporation with our budget of interesting reminiscences, on reflection, it has been made a part of the annals of banking. The history of the German bank would scarcely be complete without it.

At the risk of being charged with precipitancy in producing the climax at the beginning instead of at the close of our narrative, it may be stated that Walter C. Sheridan, alias Walter A. Stuart, whose name appears upon the records among the directors, of which the foregoing is an abstract, was ultimately discovered to be one of the most noted bank robbers and forgers of the age. He came to Denver in 1873, bringing numerous letters of introduction to prominent citizens, and some letters of credit also, all of them his own forgeries. But this was not brought to light until long afterward, when a very full epitome of his crimes appeared through the various detective agencies that had been in pursuit of him. He was a man of rather striking personality, of elegant manners, charming address, evidently well endowed with all the accomplishments of good society, and for exerting marked influence upon men. His age at the period we are considering, was about thirty-eight, his height five feet seven or eight inches; complexion light and fair, blue

eyes, light hair, sandy beard and moustache, general deportment courtly and attractive. His alleged wife was pretty, stylish, and well calculated to win her way in social circles. They had one child, a boy of rather tender years, which may have been borrowed or adopted. Stuart's fortune, though not large, was assumed to be ample for his moderate needs. He purchased from Henry C. Brown a block of choice ground on Grant avenue, built a small but rather stylish house thereon, which he said was only for temporary use; that he would soon surprise the people with another to cost $30,000 to $40,000, something unique in architecture and interior finish, when the original structure would be moved back and used as a porter's lodge. He rented a pew in one of the aristocratic churches, and became a regular attendant upon divine service. He was a man of magnificent schemes. To have an occupation and to conceal his real identity he built propagating houses, raised vegetables and, in their season, drove down town and personally sold them in open market. His neighbors observed that he rose early, worked diligently, and appeared to be a very earnest and useful citizen. He at no time attempted to apply any of his "professional" methods here. He bought stock in the German bank, was elected one of its directors, and took vigorous interest in its affairs.

Now Theodore W. Herr owned one-half of the then great Pocahontas silver mine at Rosita, now a part of Custer County, and made the German bank his depository. Stuart observed that it was a large account, and that the mine was yielding heavily. He made the acquaintance of Mr. Herr, elicited much valuable information from him respecting the mine, and then proposed to start a bank at Rosita for the better accommodation of the miners, and to this end accompanied Mr. Herr on his return to that place. There he met as if by accident, but really by preconcerted arrangement one James R. Boyd, a confederate, who represented himself to be a capitalist, making great displays of wealth in the form of bonds, cash, etc. He had a satchel full of them, which were ostentatiously exhibited. The two soon established a bank, fitted it up handsomely, and began business. They

became familiar with the foreman of the mine, its yields, etc., and concocted a scheme for possessing themselves of it. By fraud and force they succeeded, a riot ensued, one man was killed, others badly injured. Herr obtained a writ of injunction restraining them from shipping and selling the ores. They got all they could, refusing to pay their employes, and finally decamped with all the funds of the bank. Meanwhile, Stuart had disposed of all his interests in Denver. The next heard of him was from Kansas City where he endeavored to secure $10,000 on a certificate of deposit drawn by himself on the Rosita bank, but was disappointed. These events occurred in the autumn of 1875.

In 1872 a select cabal of expert forgers and thieves of the higher class in London and New York, devised an ingenious plot for a colossal raid on the Bank of England by means of cleverly forged bonds and other securities. Walter Sheridan was the instigator and governing head of this bold enterprise, and had associated with him Andrew J. Roberts, George Wilkes and Frank Gleason. Sheridan and one of his confederates crossed the Atlantic and met in London those with whom they were to coöperate there, but disliking their manners and methods they abandoned the scheme and returned to New York. The others subsequently executed the plot, were detected, arrested and imprisoned.

After his arrival in New York this dauntless and skillful criminal formed a new combination; had plates engraved by the best counterfeiters in the guild, producing exact fac-similes of the mortgage bonds of the New York Central, Buffalo & Erie, Chicago & Northwestern, and some other railway corporations, and issued them to the extent of two and a half millions, some of which were successfully placed on the market before their fraudulent character was discovered. Sheridan's confederates being less slippery than he, were captured and punished, but their leader effected his escape, changed his name to Stuart, and after a time appeared in Denver as a capitalist, gardener and general speculator.

According to the chronicles of the period, he had been depredating



M. Y. Woods,



upon other people's property from boyhood, indeed, had never followed any honest vocation, beginning as a horse thief, passing to that of general thief and confidence operator, and graduating as a robber of bank vaults. Having robbed a bank in Chicago he was captured and sent to Joliet for five years. At the expiration of his term, he with two confederates robbed the First National of Springfield, Illinois. He engaged and fully occupied the attention of the teller in front, while his accomplices slipped into the vault, seized and escaped with $35,000 in current funds. Out of this booty Sheridan secured $22,000. He was arrested, but having the means to employ a noted criminal lawyer was acquitted. Later he with one or two assistants stole $120,000 in bonds of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company; robbed a bank in Scranton, Pennsylvania, another in Cleveland, Ohio, and several others.

To illustrate some of his methods, it may be stated that after perfecting the bond forgeries just enumerated, he applied for and was admitted to membership in the New York Produce Exchange, under the name of Ralston; fitted up an elegant office and became a vigorous broker in wheat and other speculative commodities. He adroitly secured a loan of $70,000 on the forged bonds, from the Guarantee & Indemnity Company by placing $102,000 of these false securities with them. A day or two later he managed to obtain $30,000 additional upon another bundle. The fraud soon became public, as anticipated, but as he was prepared at all points, the next outgoing steamer carried him to Europe. He was followed by detectives whom he eluded, and after amusing himself for some time in foreign lands, returned to the United States, finally locating in Denver.

After leaving Colorado, by the use of numerous disguises and the skillful obliteration of his tracks, he proceeded to New York City, where he was discovered by one of Pinkerton's detectives on Cortlandt street, en route to Broadway. When arrested he exhibited great astonishment and indignation, declared himself to be a wealthy and influential citizen of Colorado, the president of a bank in Rosita, with large possessions in Denver, etc., etc. Nevertheless, he was tried for the bond forgeries,

convicted and imprisoned. Soon after the expiration of his term he reappeared in Denver, December 13th, 1888, with a famous bank robber known to the police as "Horace Hovan," or "little Horace," who entered the cash vault of the People's Bank, on Arapahoe street in broad daylight, shod with noiseless felt shoes, but was detected and captured by the employes of the bank, just as he was leaving the vault empty handed. Sheridan remained outside, and on discovering that his accomplice had failed, disappeared. Hovan was held in custody until the 20th, when he was released on straw bail by one of our astute justices of the peace, and he too passed out of sight. Sheridan, after committing several other robberies, the last in Montreal, Canada, was arrested and incarcerated. He died in the jail of that city in January, 1890.

The German Bank secured a charter for a National, with a paid up capital of $100,000, was organized in March, and commenced business in April, 1877. Its board of directors consisted of George Tritch, M. D. Clifford, John Good, J. M. Eckhart, Conrad Walbrach, Joseph L. Bailey, P. Gottesleben, John J. Reithmann and G. G. Symes.

The following officers were elected: President, George Tritch; vice-president, John Good; cashier, Job A. Cooper.

The first quarterly statement rendered June 22d, 1877, showed deposits, $168,704.13; loans and discounts, $197,233.31. At the beginning of 1890, the deposit account was $3,036,372.83; loans and discounts, $1,880,021.30. The present officers are J. J. Reithmann, president; D. C. Dodge, vice-president; Chas. M. Clinton, cashier; Chas. Kunsemelleo, assistant cashier.

John J. Reithmann was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, November 20th, 1838; ten years afterward he, with his parents, emigrated to America, locating at Indianapolis, Indiana, where John was educated in the public schools; soon after was employed in the "Bank of the Capitol." In the spring of 1858 the family moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in the fall of that year he, in company with his brother, L. D. Reithmann and one companion, crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, reaching the present site of Denver, October 20th. They built a cabin at or near

the point where the Grant Smelting Works are now situated, in which L. D. passed the following winter. It is claimed, and perhaps justly, that this was the first house built on the east side of Cherry Creek, though a long way from the original site of Denver. After remaining about two weeks, and having ascertained the results of Green Russell's various prospecting expeditions, John decided to return to the Missouri River, and took with him such letters as the few prospectors and settlers desired to send, and with them a small package of gold dust, that when exhibited in the border towns intensified the rapidly growing interest in the newly discovered mines. At the time of his arrival here in October, the only white persons in the region were Green Russell's explorers, John Smith, trapper and trader, and Wm. McGaa (alias Jack Jones). The merchandise train of A. J. Williams, accompanied by E. A. Willoughby (both residents of the present era), arrived just as he was about starting on his return to Council Bluffs. Mr. Reithmann claims the honor of having been not only the original mail carrier between this region and the borders of civilization in 1858, but the first bearer of golden treasure, with accurate intelligence from the first gold hunters. In March, 1859, he came a second time, taking up the manufacture of crackers and other bakery products, which he personally disposed of to the people. This enterprise, that yielded steady profits and developed an extensive trade, engaged his attention until 1870. In 1868 he purchased the drugstore and stock established by William Graham, the pioneer druggist. When the need demonstrated itself, he added a wholesale department. The two branches have been carried on with constantly expanding volume to the present time. He purchased when the city was only a village, some corners and inside lots in the center of town, that have since become extremely valuable, the greater part of which he still retains. Between the bakery business, the drugstore, real estate, the bank, some other highly successful ventures, and the practice of economy, he has accumulated a large fortune. In 1876 he resigned the presidency of the bank, revisited his native land, and made a general tour of Europe. He was succeeded by Mr. George Tritch,

who retained the headship until the regular annual meeting of the directors in 1890, when Mr. Reithmann was again chosen.

George Tritch was born in Baden, Germany, April 26th, 1829, and in the same year was brought to New York by his parents, who moved west and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio. He remained at home, acquiring such education as the place afforded until fifteen years of age, when (1844) he went to Cincinnati and, inclining toward the tinner's trade, entered a shop and served an apprenticeship. In 1847 removed to Pittsburgh, where he was married in 1849. Four years afterward he moved west to Muscatine, where and at Tipton, Iowa, he was engaged in his chosen vocation until May 27th, 1860, when he became a resident of Denver. Having brought his tools and a small stock, he opened a shop for the manufacture and repair of tin goods, which proved most fortunate, for the early immigrants, settlers and miners were somewhat extravagantly partial to such wares for table use, disdaining for obvious reasons the more delicate queensware, dainty French porcelains and the like. Trade prospered, and grew to very gratifying proportions with increased population. General hardware was added, next all manner of farming implements, the first introduced here, which greatly facilitated the progress of agriculture. The original building becoming too limited for the expanding business, a large brick store and warehouse was erected by Mr. Tritch on one of the corners of Fifteenth and Wazee streets. At this point the principal traffic in hardware, etc., was concentered until 1884, when a much larger and finer structure was built on Arapahoe between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and is now the largest concern of its class in Colorado. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1863 to 1865. Mr. Tritch is an extensive holder of real property and some valuable buildings, notably that on the corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, and another recently built at the corner of Seventeenth and Arapahoe, and is very wealthy. In all his career in this country, more especially during the past two decades he has been a close and extremely sagacious observer of events in trade, is a firm believer in and has guided all his business affairs upon the theory

which has now become an established axiom, that all lines rise and fall during cycles or periods of eight to ten years, very much as the commercial prophet, Benner, has defined it in his book of prophecies issued in 1875 and again in 1885, with diagrams exhibiting the fluctuations in staple products of the country at different times during the past sixty years. He has traveled somewhat extensively in Europe and is at this time virtually retired from the active pursuit of traffic, occupying his time in supervising his very large estate. In 1884, when the hardware trade was shaken to its foundations by the financial distress of that year, and two of his contemporary houses in Denver went down under the strain, his passed the crisis unscathed, because it had been anticipated, and preparations made in ample time to meet the revulsion.

Mr. Cooper, first cashier, was succeeded by W. I. Jenkins, who continued some years and was then succeeded by Cooper. Soon after the election of the latter as Governor of the State in 1888, he resigned and subsequently sold out his interests.

Charles M. Clinton was born at Arapahoe Bar near Denver, November 24th, 1862; was educated in the public schools of the latter city and graduated from the high school, June 10th, 1880. His first employment was as a messenger in the State senate, session of 1880-'81. In February of the year last named, he entered the office of the Denver Safe Deposit & Savings Bank, as a clerk under W. D. Todd, cashier, remaining four months, when that officer secured a place for him in the German National. He began as collection clerk and sturdily made his way through the several grades until August 3d, 1889, when he was elected cashier. Here is the example of a penniless boy, born on one of the mining bars of the early period, acquiring an education by hard earnest work; plucky, resolute and persevering, with an ambition to become a lawyer, but diverted from this purpose by the necessity of earning his own living by such labor as he could find, working his way through trials and difficulties, with no leisure for the joys and pastimes of boyhood, from an humble clerkship with a small salary to the proud position of chief manager of one of our principal banks, in the short

space of eight years. He is the youngest person in the city and probably in the State, to occupy such a position. Thus far he has been successful. The qualities that have won for him the station he fills, will undoubtedly carry him forward to a career of further honors. While in the high school he took great interest in the debates, and won the Woodbury medal for declamation; was president of various societies, and since graduation has been president of the high school alumni.

CHAPTER IX.

BANKS AND BANKERS CONTINUED — THE STATE, DENVER, PEOPLE'S, AMERICAN — VARIOUS SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, COMMERCE, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER BANKS — TRAGIC DEATH OF JACOB SNIDER — THE ROLLINS INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The State National. This bank opened in a small apartment on Sixteenth street in the rear portion of McClintock Block, about the first of May, 1882, with a capital of $120,000 and the following directors: J. A. Chain, Charles Hallack, George N. Wheeler, Julius C. Lewis, Charles F. Hendrie, Elias R. Barton, C. E. Billings and E. P. Wright. George N. Wheeler became president, C. F. Hendrie vice-president, and E. P. Wright cashier. All were prominent business men of Denver, engaged in various mercantile pursuits, most of them wealthy. When the First National, which then occupied the corner of the same building was transferred to the Tabor Block across Larimer street, the institution we are considering took its place. One of the projectors was Mr. E. P. Wright, a native of Massachusetts. As so many of our sterling business men have done, he came to Colorado to test the virtues of its climate as a restorer of wasted energy. His first introduction to the pursuit to which the best years of his life were given, was at the age of sixteen in the Suffolk Bank of Boston, where he remained two years and then went to the Redemption Bank, serving there an equal time. Next he was bookkeeper for a year in the Market Bank of Brighton,—then a suburb of the city, now incorporated with it,—which in 1864 he organized as a national, and was chosen cashier. In the meantime, however, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted in a regiment of nine months' men, served his time as a soldier, and received honorable discharge.

He continued as cashier until 1879, when broken health, never very robust, induced him to visit the Rocky Mountains. His first abiding place was Colorado Springs, from whence he removed to Denver in 1881, and soon after the wholesale jobbing firm of Lang & Wright was organized for the boot and shoe trade. The partnership was dissolved at the end of the year, Mr. Wright selling his interest to Mr. Lang. In the spring of 1882, as stated, the State National took its place among the banks of the city.

But it soon became apparent that he had undertaken too much; that instead of the cares and responsibilities for which he had been chosen he should have sought active occupation on a ranch, or in some vocation outside the close atmosphere of an office, for his physical vitality began to wane, and there was danger ahead for him; but impelled by the strong sense of duty that governs all his acts, he discharged the obligations faithfully until March, 1888, when he tendered his resignation. It was not finally accepted, however, until May, when the bank was reorganized by John L. McNeil, Fred C. Kilham and Edward L. Raymond. Mr. Wright had been trained for his profession in one of the best schools of modern finance, is a gentleman of exemplary character, filled with laudable aspirations, but unfortunately lacking physical strength to execute them. Retiring from the office he filled so worthily, he has since taken up occupations that afford exercise, and it is hoped will soon restore perfect health.

The young and vigorous blood infused into the bank under its reorganization, the increase of its paid up capital to $300,000 with a surplus of $45,000, gave it a marked influence for the better from the outset. Most of the old stockholders remained, and other strong men were added to the list.

Mr. McNeil was elected president, Raymond vice-president, and Kilham cashier.

Mr. McNeil is a native of Owego, New York; born May 8th, 1849; educated at the Owego Academy; afterward took a clerkship in a hardware store, remaining four years; came to Denver May 1st,

1870, and needing employment, accepted the first position that offered, that of clerk in a shoe store; two months later entered the office of the Denver Pacific Railway Company as chief clerk; February 1st, 1871, was appointed collection clerk in the Colorado National; advanced to teller July 1st, which he retained until 1876, when in association with A. B. Daniels, J. S. Brown and brother, William and Moritz Barth, he established and conducted in the young and very prosperous town of Del Norte, the banking house of Daniels, Brown & Company, or the bank of San Juan. This was an unlimited partnership, supported by some of the heaviest capitalists of the State, probably the strongest bank of its class in the West, and was favored with a very large business. About two years after the Rio Grande Railway crossed Veta Pass, and the town of Alamosa was founded as its terminal in the San Luis Valley (July, 1878), they closed the Del Norte house, moving it to that town, and subsequently opened another at Animas City, which was moved to Durango on the completion of the road to that place.

In 1883, when every bank in the city of Leadville went down under the financial congestion of that year, Mr. McNeil, recognizing the opportunity, went there, and a few days later the Carbonate Bank was organized under State laws, with a strong board of directors, comprising H. I. Higgins, W. Arens, Dr. D. H. Dougan, J. W. Smith, Timothy Foley, Walter H. Jones and himself. Dr. Dougan was made president, and McNeil cashier. It was an office requiring not only experience, but great strength of character, unremitting caution and the constant exercise of the keenest skill to breast the tempest that had been raised by the general and demoralizing crash just preceding the opening of its doors. Confidence in banks had been almost wholly destroyed, and nothing but steady persistence in well doing would restore it. The people who had been stricken, crippled and broken by the series of disasters until their last hope was destroyed, were loth to renew their confidence in such enterprises, notwithstanding the moral and financial character of the men behind it. In such a state of feeling the bank opened. Its progress was slow for some months, but as time passed,

and it was seen that it was formed to endure, was in safe and able hands, doubts were dispelled, and prosperity returned. Toward the close of 1884, Dr. Dougan resigned. January 1st, 1885, Mr. McNeil was made president, and John C. Mitchell cashier. For some time it was the only bank in the city. The nervous strain, together with the depressing effects of the altitude, soon caused serious inroads upon the health of the newly chosen president, but pride held him to his work until January 1st, 1887, when he was compelled to surrender. He came to Denver, spent the year in comparative idleness for rest and recuperation, taking an office in the Windsor block; he was made purchasing agent for the Pennsylvania Lead Company, and bought millions of dollars worth of bullion for it. He still acts in that capacity. The collection clerk of 1871 had risen to cashier and manager in 1876, to president in 1885; is the trusted agent of a mighty corporation in 1887, and mounts again to headship in 1888,—striking advancement that only a few make and maintain. Tracing his footsteps, we find the natural outgrowths of strength, manliness, indomitable energy manifest in pursuing every undertaking to its proper ending, that in all ages have led to distinction. His years, like those of all who succeed, have been years of struggle. Men of his calling sleep not upon beds of roses with brains undisturbed by thoughts that burn. It is hard, wearing work to make money for ourselves or others, still harder to retain it; to have the care of millions, the deposits of the rich, the middle classes and the poor; to resist temptation, to overcome and thwart innumerable efforts to cheat and defraud; to maintain exact balances, to follow reams of ledger paper drenched with figures, that represent weal or woe to thousands. Its tendency is to make men irritable, nervous, dyspeptic, cranky.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors when the reorganization took place was only $376,483. Two years later it was more than two millions, and constantly increasing by augmented confidence in the management, and the general growth of business in the community. Mr. McNeil has every reason for honest pride in the record he has made. If his strength holds out, it will be still further glorified.



Chas. S. Watson

Edward L. Raymond, born in Rochester, New York, in 1853; educated in the schools of that city and prepared for Yale College, but the death of his father prevented its consummation. Therefore, he entered the Rochester Savings Bank, one of the largest in the State outside of New York City, where he remained six years, being in the meantime promoted to assistant paying teller, and then to teller; came to Denver in 1878; served as paying teller in the Colorado National for two years, when he accepted a like position in the German National, retaining it three years. In the meantime the Denver National was organized (December, 1884), when he accepted the post of assistant cashier in that bank; was one of the organizers and became one of the principal shareholders in the State National, and was chosen vice-president. Like the other officers he is quite young, has had much experience in banking, and applies himself with praiseworthy earnestness to its prosperity.

Frederick C. Kilham, born in Martinsburgh, New York, March 22d, 1858; educated in Cazenovia, that State; came to Colorado in September, 1876, entered the Bank of Clear Creek County, as bookkeeper and collection clerk, remaining two years; came to Denver in the fall of 1878, and took the post of collection clerk in the Colorado National, rising by rapid promotion to paying teller two years thereafter. Served eight years with the German National, entering in December, 1880, first as teller, and in the fall of 1885 was made assistant cashier. When the State National was reorganized, in which he took an active part, he became one of the chief owners, and was elected cashier.

The Denver National, opened for business in Barclay block, corner of Larimer and Eighteenth streets, December 8th, 1884. Authorized capital, $500,000, fifty per cent. paid in, and the remainder subsequently added. Directors, Joseph A. Thatcher, Joseph Standley, James B. Grant, James Duff, Edward Eddy, W. S. Jackson, Dennis Sullivan, Otto Sauer and George W. Trimble. Thatcher, president; Grant, vice-president; A. A. Denman, cashier; all of whom have been annually re-elected from the outset to the present time.

Joseph A. Thatcher, son of John Pemberton Thatcher, a soldier in

the war of 1812, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1838; educated in a country school; took a course of study in commercial law, bookkeeping and banking in Jones' commercial college, St. Louis, Missouri. In 1849 his parents settled at Independence, Missouri, where he took a clerkship in his uncle's store, and remained two years; emigrated to Colorado in the spring of 1860, and engaged in mercantile business at Central City, with occasional indulgence in mining ventures. In 1863 was appointed cashier and manager of Warren Hussey & Co.'s banking house in that place, which he conducted until 1870, when he purchased the business, and in connection with Mr. Joseph Standley, a successful gold miner, established the house of Thatcher, Standley & Co. in that city, with a capital of $50,000. Thatcher became president, and Frank C. Young cashier. January 1st, 1874, it was converted into the First National of Central City, with the same officers, Otto Sauer being vice-president. It flourished and grew strong under competent direction. Thatcher resigned the presidency in 1882 (but still retains his interest therein), came to Denver, and for a time did no business. The greater part of 1883–'84 he spent in Europe, making a leisurely tour of Great Britain and the Continent. In December, 1884, the Denver National was opened. Its deposits at the close of the first year were $1,081,500. At the close of 1889 they had mounted to $2,320,700. Outside of banking, Mr. Thatcher has been largely interested in stock-growing with Messrs. Dennis Sullivan and W. S. Holly; aided in establishing the Union Stockyards in one of the northern suburbs of this city; the Colorado Packing Company; the Denver Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and is a director in the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company. Mr. Thatcher is one of the oldest bankers of Colorado.

A. A. Denman is a native of New York City, educated in the public schools; engaged in various mercantile pursuits until 1871, when he came to Denver and entered the bank of Warren Hussey & Co. In June, 1872, when it was merged into the City National, he was made receiving teller, continuing until May, 1881, when he took charge of the private bank of Hiller, Hallock & Co. at Aspen. In December of that

year he returned to Denver, re-entered the City National as assistant cashier, and in December, 1884, was elected cashier of the Denver National, which position he still retains.

The People's National. Organized as the "People's Deposit and Savings Bank," under the laws of Colorado, and opened on Arapahoe street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, July 9th, 1888; capital, $150,000; Mortimer J. Lawrence, president; Charles A. Raymond, vice-president; Charles Y. McClure, cashier; was converted into a national bank August 1st, 1889; directors, M. J. Lawrence, C. A. Raymond, J. R. Hicks, James H. Clemes, Wm. W. Porter, Thos. M Patterson, Chas. S. Thomas, J. J. Joslin, Edward F. Bishop, Frank A. Knight, F. L. Rohlfing, Geo. W. Skinner and E. L. Scholtz.

Mortimer J. Lawrence, born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, December 8th, 1844; educated at Oberlin, Ohio; worked on a farm in Huron County, that State, until eighteen; served four years in Company B, Third Ohio Cavalry. At the close of the war went to Cleveland, and for the ensuing five years was connected with the "Herald" of that city; purchased the Ohio "Farmer" in 1872, and conducted it fifteen years; came to Denver in October, 1887; organized the People's Savings and Deposit Bank, and became its president, to which he was re-elected under the reorganization. Mr. Lawrence is a man of remarkable energy, of varied experience and essentially a money making power, which has brought him large wealth. He has brought the People's National to a high stage of prosperity, pushing it to the front rank of the chief institutions of the city. This is amply proven by the rapid advance it has made in the two years of his control. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and was one of the promoters of the splendid Masonic Temple completed and dedicated July 3d, 1890. The large and extremely attractive People's Bank building lately erected at the corner of Sixteenth and Lawrence streets, is also one of his business projects.

John C. Mitchell, born in Freeport, Illinois, February 28th, 1860; educated in the public schools; at sixteen entered his father's—the Ste-

venson County—Bank, in the place of his nativity, remaining four years; came to Colorado in the spring of 1880, by inducement of ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, and was employed as bookkeeper in the mercantile and forwarding house of Field & Hill, at Alamosa, and subsequently entered the Bank of San Juan, under J. L. McNeil, in the same town. When the branch at Durango was opened he became its assistant cashier. When the Carbonate Bank was organized at Leadville, he was appointed assistant cashier of that, and when Mr. McNeil was made president he succeeded him as cashier, retaining the position until February 1st, 1890, when he was chosen cashier of the People's National, succeeding Charles Y. McClure.

Fred C. Schrader, born in Utica, New York, February 11th, 1860; educated in the public schools of that city; came to Denver in the fall of 1878, and in 1879 was employed in the grocery store of Salomon Brothers as bookkeeper; remained five years. In the fall of 1884 took a like position in the German National Bank. At the end of nine months was promoted to receiving teller, and then to paying teller, which he retained until April 4th, 1889, when he was elected assistant cashier of the People's National Bank.

The American National commenced business in the Clayton building, corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets, December 2d, 1889; capital $250,000, fully paid. A few months later it was increased to $1,000,000. Directors, I. B. Porter, Frank Church, W. C. Walker, J. W. Nesmith, S. P. Haines, L. F. Liebhardt, F. J. Bancroft, N. B. McCrary, J. J. Hagus, T. J. O'Donnell, A. D. Wilson, Ph. Zang, C. S. Owens; I. B. Porter, president; Frank Church, first vice-president; W. C. Walker, second vice-president; Howard Evans, cashier.

I. B. Porter, the chief promoter, was born on a farm in Monroe County, Missouri, August 14th, 1842; educated in a country school; studied law, practiced a short time and then engaged in the real estate business at Moberly, same State, continuing therein until 1875, when he emigrated to Helena, Montana, where he practiced law and took a number of ventures in mining, but was not successful in the latter; came to

Denver in February, 1883, and organized the firm of Porter, Raymond & Co., real estate and fire insurance agents. At first their efforts were confined to the commission line in real estate. Having opened just at the decline of interest in that class of property, trade was dull until about the beginning of 1886, when a great revival in realty set in and has continued uninterruptedly to the present. They accumulated money very rapidly by reason of the wonderful activity of the epoch between 1886 and 1890, and are now wealthy. Mr. Porter is a man well fitted by experience in business affairs to conceive and execute large enterprises. It is believed he will be successful in that recently established. At the annual election of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, held in January, 1890, he was elected president of that institution. The remainder of his history will appear in the chapters relating to that organization and the phenomenal growth of Denver during the past few years of its progress.

Howard Evans was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2d, 1858; received his primary education in the public schools of that city, and afterward took a course of instruction in the Institute of Technology, at Boston, Massachusetts, graduating as a civil engineer. He arrived in Denver in March, 1879, was a bookkeeper in the City National Bank until the organization of the Denver National, when, after the retirement of Edward L. Raymond he was elected assistant cashier of that bank, remaining until the organization of the American National, of which he was made cashier.

R. H. McMann & Co., Bankers. Mr. McMann was born at Mansfield, Ohio, October 22d, 1847; educated in the public schools; in March, 1864, took a commercial course at Eastman's national business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and shortly after (November, 1864, when only seventeen years of age) entered the Richland National Bank at Mansfield as bookkeeper where he remained until December, 1868, when he took a like position in the First National of the same place; was promoted to teller, and again to cashier, continuing in that capacity until September, 1873, when it closed under the great financial

crash of that year, during which so many banks went down. In this crisis Mr. McMann lost every dollar he had in the world, but remained until its affairs were finally adjusted, then came to Denver bringing his family, and in February, 1876, formed a partnership with Peter Winne in the business of fire insurance and loans. Subsequently a new company was organized consisting of C. D. Cobb, Peter Winne, R. H. McMann and Charles F. Wilson, under the firm name of Cobb, McMann & Co. January 1st, 1882, Mr. McMann withdrew and established the business of loaning money for Eastern capitalists, which developed into the present banking business.

The Colorado Savings Bank was incorporated under the laws of Colorado, June 8th, 1887; capital $50,000 fully paid, John A. Clough president, F. K. Atkins vice-president, Walter J. Wildman cashier, the latter succeeded by C. O. Atkins present cashier; directors, B. Lombard, Jr., James L. Lombard, F. K. Atkins, J. G. Benkelman, John A. Clough, Wm. G. Evans, Jacob Scherrer, W. J. Wildman, W. B. Mills, C. S. Howard and E. M. Battis; opened on the historic corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets, one of the first business blocks erected in Denver, on the second floor of which Governor Gilpin had his executive offices in 1861, where many stirring scenes transpired in the early days of the Territory. At the close of 1888, its deposit account, principally small savings, was $56,089.62; at the close of 1889 it had increased to $201,402.71. It has loaned for the Lombard Investment Company of which it is the resident agent, about $2,000,000. It is the first bank of its class that has gained any considerable degree of public confidence in this city, all its predecessors save one, the Union Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, having closed. The statements rendered show a gratifying prosperity.

John A. Clough was born in Carolina County, Maryland, November 26th, 1826; educated in the common schools of that region, not highly scholastic institutes perhaps, but sufficient for their day, and afterward taught school with, it is assumed, the orthodox birchen rod to enforce the golden rules, for a period of three years, then gave his

undivided attention to the more congenial pursuit of farming and stockgrowing, until 1872, when he turned his face toward the land of the setting sun, locating in Denver May 19th of that year.

Although not crowned with the imperishable laurels of those who came earlier, the elect of the pioneers, he may nevertheless properly be classed with that other less aristocratic but more numerous tribe of "barnacles," so called from their pertinacity in clinging to well directed enterprises. Here as one possessed of knowledge, through years of experience in stockgrowing, though acquired in a region that furnishes few parallels or precedents for like pursuits in this altitude, he resumed the business of dealing in live stock, and in a short time founded the Union stockyards; the first of the regular slaughtering and packing houses that endured, and demonstrated the practicability of both; the importance also of making this city the Colorado headquarters for such transactions. The first papers on the subject read before the Chamber of Commerce, when in 1884, that body put forth strenuous efforts for the permanent establishment of large stockyards and packing houses, were from his pen. His was one of the beginnings, if not the original attempt, whence has developed all the prestige the city enjoys in the way of a cattle market on an extensive scale. He was a zealous worker in the cause, acquiring a large and valuable property, just at the northern boundary of the city where the greater part of such traffic is now concentrated under the management of an opulent corporation, to which these possessions were sold in December, 1885. Having a comfortable fortune, and his occupation being gone, Mr. Clough concluded to go back to the old homestead in Maryland, and spend the remainder of his days among the scenes of his boyhood, but found that the mutations of time had so changed all things he was almost a stranger in a strange land. He had become so inured to active life in the Far West, its widely differing ways and manners and methods, the old time idyls all destroyed, his days there became intolerable, and so after a year he came back to the more inviting and more familiar shadows of the Rocky Mountains. In 1887 he seconded the efforts being made to establish

the Colorado Savings Bank, purchased stock, and was made its president. A lifelong Methodist, he has taken earnest part in the upbuilding and progress of its fine educational institutions, notably in reorganizing the Colorado Seminary (now University), the Manual Training and Medical School that has since been munificently endowed, and a large and complete structure erected by Mr. Haish of DeKalb, Illinois; in the beautiful suburb known as University Park, where the permanent University is to be erected, and in that incomparably superb church edifice (Trinity M. E. church), on Broadway. Thus it will be seen that this respected veteran has borne a somewhat distinguished part in the development of the city of his adoption, and in that of some of its more useful public institutions.

C. O. Atkins, the cashier of the Colorado Savings Bank, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 29th, 1846; was educated in the public schools, and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1868 to 1872, in the State of Iowa. From 1872 to 1888 was in the grain business in both Iowa and Nebraska. He came to Denver August 1st, 1888, and from that time forward was connected as above with the Savings Bank.

McIntosh & Mygatt established their banking house at 1615 Curtis street, July 1st, 1887, capital $100,000; it was converted into the National Bank of Commerce and opened July 15th, 1890; capital $500,000. Directors: J. A. Cooper, William R. Mygatt, L. L. Higgins, Charles Boettcher, P. L. Bockfinger, J. W. Graham, Philip Feldhauser, C. L. McIntosh, D. D. Streeter, Benn Brewer, F. C. Goudy, Frank B. Hill, L. Anfenger, J. F. Hopkins, W. L. Graham. Officers: J. A. Cooper, president; W. R. Mygatt, vice-president; C. L. McIntosh, cashier; W. B. Morrison, assistant cashier.

Job A. Cooper. Born on his father's farm, Bond County, Illinois, November 6th, 1843; attended school at Knoxville, Illinois, remaining there five years; thence to Knox College, Galesburg, until 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. When his regiment was mustered out of the service at the close of

the war, he returned to Knox College, completed his studies and was graduated in 1865. He then began the study of law in Greenville, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in 1867. In 1868 was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Bond County, retaining the office four years. In May, 1872, came to Denver and formed a law partnership with A. C. Phelps which endured for only one year when he gave up the practice of law to engage in the fire insurance business with Peter Winne, the firm being Winne & Cooper. In April, 1876, was elected vice-president of the German National Bank and in December of that year, chosen cashier, in which position he remained most of the time until elected Governor of the State in the fall of 1888.

Was elected to the city council in 1876, re-elected the following year and served as president of the council. He was for some time president of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.

Charles L. McIntosh was born in Columbia, Connecticut, November 21st, 1850; educated in one of the select schools of that place; worked on a farm for a time and then entered a country store as clerk; next took a like position in Hartford, where he remained five years, after which he was appointed private secretary to Governor Jewell, then at the head of the Jewell Belting Company. When his employer purchased a controlling interest in the Denver Circle Railway and its large landed estate, Mr. McIntosh, having manifested superior abilities for the management of business affairs, came to Denver and assumed the direction of that interest; remained with it until finally disposed of after the death of his patron. Shortly afterward the bank of McIntosh & Mygatt was established. When converted into the National Bank of Commerce, he was elected cashier. Mr. McIntosh is just at the beginning of what promises to be an active and useful career, having passed the period when a desperate struggle for maintenance sharpens the faculties and calls for the expenditure of all the vital forces in reaching and securing a foothold, and with a comfortable competence assured, with experience as a guide, it may be anticipated that he will one day be ranked among the very wealthy of this city and State.

Collins, Snider & Co. A banking partnership, composed of Jacob Snider, Samuel G. Collins, Frederick J. Ebert, Jacob F. L. Schirmer, Hiram Witter and J. Harvey Jones; established in June, 1873, with a capital of $90,000. S. G. Collins was the managing partner or cashier. Opened temporarily on Larimer between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, pending the completion of the Fink building at the corner of Fifteenth and Holladay, to which when finished in the winter of 1873-'74 the bank was removed.

Public interest in this organization was intensified by the frightful tragedy that befell its actual head. Jacob Snider was also one of the principal owners of the then famous Pelican silver mine near Georgetown, Clear Creek County. He was assassinated May 20th, 1875, as one of the deplorable results—of which we have had too many examples,—of fierce personal and legal contests between the company he represented, and the claimants of the Dives adjoining, and alleged to be on the same vein. Both were extremely valuable, and each party resolutely determined to dislodge and overcome its adversary, whatever the cost of blood and treasure. Therefore, each employed armed and fighting mercenaries in and about the mines to keep out intruders. Numerous suits were instituted, the ablest legal talent retained. J. H. McMurdy, a brave but rash and reckless man, led the Dives clans. The war became general, affecting the entire community, at that time the largest and most active mining town in Colorado. Conflicts of one kind and another were of frequent occurrence. On the morning of the day mentioned, Mr. Snider, who was a man of medium stature and rather slight physique, left Georgetown on horseback, intending to visit the mines in dispute. While en route he met a desperado named Jack Bishop, a large and powerful man who had espoused McMurdy's cause,—given to wild indulgence in force, whisky and lurid profanity, coming down from the mines. Both halted, but what passed between them will never be known, although the consequences made it but too apparent that a fearful quarrel ensued. Snider suddenly wheeled and rushed madly back, Bishop hotly pursuing. The latter drew his revolver and fired, but in the excitement missed his aim.



Geo. E. Fisher.

He soon came up with Snider, however, struck him a tremendous blow on the head with the butt of the revolver, and immediately reversing the weapon fired, killing him instantly. Having accomplished his purpose, the assassin fled back over the road toward Silver Plume, and thence across the mountains into Middle Park, none daring to intercept him. Though large rewards for his apprehension were offered, he was never captured, and what became of him is not definitely known.

In January, 1876, the house of Collins, Snider & Co. was sold, reorganized and incorporated under the name of the Exchange Bank, A. J. Williams, president; F. J. Ebert, vice-president; S. G. Collins, cashier, and removed to the quarters at the corner of Fifteenth and Blake, then lately vacated by the First National. The directors were the three persons named above, J. F. L. Schirmer, J. H. Jones, C. A. Brooks and Rufus H. Snider. The capital stock was increased to $200,000, of which $125,000 was paid. It continued under the same management until January 30th, 1879, when J. M. Strickler was made cashier. The bank failed in 1883, and went into liquidation.

The Bank of Denver, a private institution, founded by Henry C. Brown and C. D. Gurley; opened January 1st, 1873. A year later it was merged into the private bank of Hager, Sons & Co., which continued until January 1st, 1876, when its affairs were adjusted, and the Hagers left the city.

The original Colorado Savings Bank opened July 20th, 1872, John W. Smith president and manager, W. U. Johnston cashier, Charles H. Smith assistant cashier. There is no data at hand to indicate its capital. John W. Smith's name, however, was sufficient. Its affairs were finally wound up in January, 1880, for the reason that it was not adequately profitable. All depositors and claims of every kind were paid in full.

During his long residence in Denver, Mr. Smith was one of the strongest men in public and private enterprises. He built many of the important fixed institutions that have survived the changes of the years. His arrival as an immigrant bears date of June 3d, 1860. Possessed of

ample means, he loaded a train of wagons with merchandise for a general store, adding the machinery for a planing mill, a small flouring mill and quartz mill. The planer was sold to Henry Allen after its arrival, and set up in West Denver. The grist mill was of the French portable class, with burr stones twenty inches diameter, in which sugar, coffee, salt, etc., were ground. The first wheat was brought to it by Morton C. Fisher, from a ranch on Clear Creek. The quartz mill was planted on Left Hand Creek in Boulder County.

When established, the savings bank was considered a public blessing. April 9th, 1882, Smith's chapel, a small but very fine edifice of stone, was completed in Smith's Addition, West Denver, at a cost of $10,000, and by him presented to the United Brethren, though he was not a member of that church, nor any other. Prior to this he had built and also presented another fine chapel to one of the religious sects. He was the first to introduce the process of steam heating from a common center. He built several fine flouring mills, a woolen mill, two large and well appointed hotels; was prominently associated with the construction of the Denver Pacific and South Park Railways, and several large irrigating canals; originated and built the Denver, Utah & Pacific narrow gauge railway now owned by the Burlington & Missouri River Company; in short, was connected with nearly every great enterprise of a public and private nature. He was a man of great force of character, marvelous energy, public spirited, an incomparable financier, and accumulated large wealth. Something of the part he took in the affairs of the city and State has been set forth in preceding volumes. For the past seven years he has been a resident of California.

His son, Charles H. Smith, was born in Newton-Hamilton, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, September 4th, 1857, brought to Denver in 1861, and educated in the public schools, graduating at the high school in 1875. He then went East with the intention of entering Cornell University, but this purpose being changed he went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and there took a complete course of instruction in a commercial college, where he graduated. His evenings were given to

clerical work in the office of the Recorder's court, where he wrote up the dockets, drew legal papers, made out fee bills, etc., for a small compensation. After leaving the high school in Denver, he acted as cashier, bookkeeper and general utility man in his father's savings' bank; had charge of the accounts in the flouring mills, and assisted his progenitor in building the mill ditch. Mr. Smith, Sr., allowed no idlers about him, and kept the son incessantly employed, hence he had no leisure for play or foolishness. Completing his commercial course at Williamsport, Charles returned to Denver early in 1876, remained with his father for a time and then entered the office of D. C. Dodge, manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, as clerk and telegraph operator. In 1878 he became chief ticket clerk; acted as city ticket agent of that road and of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé until October, 1879, when he resigned, then returned to his father's office, assisting him in the conduct of his large business affairs, and when the former became manager of construction of the Denver & South Park Railroad, performed the clerical work. In April, 1880, he took charge of the American House, conducting both that and the Inter-Ocean hotels until March, 1889, when the latter was sold, but continued to manage the American until January, 1890, when it was leased to other parties.

When in February, 1883, his father left Denver to reside in California, he was possessed of real and personal property then valued at about $500,000. This has advanced with the constant growth of the city to an approximate value of $1,000,000. He gave the members of his family about $250,000, and the remainder of his real estate not included in these gifts, was transferred to his son Charles, who executed trust deeds upon the same, amounting to nearly $300,000. The son has so managed affairs as to clear off this indebtedness, and is now sole owner of this valuable property, the final payment of $55,000 having been made in July, 1889, wherefrom, it appears that he has inherited very much of his sire's superb financiering skill, and is now one of the wealthiest young men in the metropolis.

While managing the American House, Mr. Smith, Jr. was elected president of the Colorado Humane Society, an office which he held two years, and during that time prosecuted many cases of cruelty to animals. He was succeeded by Mr. W. S. Cheesman. In February, 1889, at the request of the large stockholders in the Colorado Electric Company, he was made president and general manager of that corporation, and when afterward this concern was merged into the Denver Consolidated Electric Company with a capital of $1,000,000, he was elected to the same position. He is also a director in the Denver Savings Bank, in the Denver National Bank, and in several building and loan associations; likewise largely interested with Henry M. Porter and others in the Panama Cattle Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. A creditable record for a Denver high school graduate, now but thirty-three years of age.

The Commercial National opened for business September 12th, 1889; paid in capital $250,000; C. H. Dow president; Charles D. Cobb vice-president; Frank H. Dunlevy assistant cashier; directors, Jacob Scherrer, C. D. Cobb, E. F. Bishop, W. F. Callaway, C. L. Burpee, Alfred Wolff, A B. Sullivan, E. W. Merritt, Frank Latcham, H. W. Hobson, C. M. Kittredge, G. W. Sheldon, T. D. Wayne, S. H. Hastings, C. H. Dow.

C. H. Dow was born in Concord, New Hampshire, December 18th, 1850; educated in the public schools, and subsequently entered the Douglas University at Chicago. While there the war of the Rebellion occurred, when Mr. Dow left his studies to enlist in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry; returned to Chicago in 1863, and engaged in the wholesale grain and commission business. In 1867 removed to Davenport, Iowa, and became a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of that city, but remained only a few months, then established the banking, grain and stock business at Wilton Junction, same State, which continued four years. Next he went into the grain trade at Bedford, Iowa, adding branches in Burr Oak and Mankato, Kansas. In 1885 closed out and opened two banking houses, one at

Hoxie, the other at Grainfield, Kansas. In March, 1889, he came to Denver, organized the Commercial National, and was elected its president.

Frank H. Dunlevy, born in Granville, Ohio, May 17th, 1859. After attending the public schools, passed his junior year in Denison University of that place. Came to Colorado in April, 1879, and entered the City National Bank as collection clerk. Two years later was promoted to receiving teller, and then to paying teller. He served eight years in this bank, and when the Commercial National was organized was elected assistant cashier.

The Denver Savings Bank, opened February 9th, 1890. Capital $250,000, fully paid; authorized capital $1,000,000. Comprises among its stockholders a majority of the presidents and cashiers of the National and State Banks of the city, with representatives of many large corporations and business houses. Officers; H. B. Chamberlin, president; D. H. Ferguson, vice-president and manager; Isaac E. Blake, second vice-president; Charles Y. McClure, cashier. Directors: S. N. Wood, John L. McNeil, I. B. Porter, Joseph W. Gilluly, Dr. F. J. Bancroft, Charles H. Smith, S. H. Hastings, J. A. Ferguson, A. W. Chamberlin, C. Y. McClure. The deposit of savings for the first three months amounted to $165,000, representing 469 open accounts.

H. B. Chamberlin. The biography of this gentleman will appear in connection with the history of the Chamber of Commerce and real estate enterprises in Denver.

D. H. Ferguson, born in Scotland in the year 1836; parents emigrated to America and settled in Rockford, Illinois, in 1839; educated in the public schools, after which, until 1860, was engaged in loaning money. In 1861 entered the Union Army as assistant commissary of subsistence, serving three years. In 1865 was appointed assessor of Internal Revenue for Rockford District, serving two years, then organized the Rockford National Bank, of which he was elected cashier. Retaining the position a number of years, he at the same time had a private loan office, which business increased to so large an extent as to

demand his exclusive attention, therefore he resigned as cashier and gave his entire time to that department. In this connection he, in 1875, organized and conducted the People's Savings Bank of that city, both being still in existence and prosperous. Mr. Ferguson came to Denver in October, 1885, for the recuperation of his failing health, and while here was appointed local manager of the Equitable Loan & Trust Company. When the Denver Savings Bank was organized, he became its manager.

Charles Y. McClure was born in Havana, Schuyler County, New York, July 20th, 1849; educated in the common schools; came to Denver in October, 1862. In March, 1863, returned East and entered the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, New York, and there took a preparatory course particularly relating to commercial business, mathematics and engineering. In July, 1866, he returned to Denver, whither his father had come in 1860. In the fall of that year entered the United States Branch mint as assistant assayer, remaining one year, when he resigned for the purpose of engaging in the book and stationery business with his brother Frank, under the firm name of McClure Brothers, which was conducted until 1870. In March of that year failing health caused by overwork, induced him to adopt out door employment, therefore he purchased a herd of cattle and "rode the range" until fully recovered, when, in September, 1870, he again took up his residence in Denver. November 7th following, he was appointed teller in the bank of Warren Hussey & Co. In 1872 Hussey sold to the organizers of the City National and McClure continued as teller. He has in his possession the first note issued by this bank, denomination "one dollar" stamped "Letter A No. 1," dated April 15th, 1872, signed Henry Crow, president, John R. Hanna, cashier; also the first coin struck by Clark, Gruber & Co. in 1860. He resigned from the bank December 3d, 1881, to engage with Messrs. Knight & Waterbury in the music business—afterward the Knight, McClure Music Company; remained until July 9th, 1888, when he was elected cashier of the People's Deposit and Savings Bank, retaining this position until January, 1890, when he became cashier of the Denver Savings Bank.

The Rollins Investment Company. Although not a banking institution, it is no less legitimate. Its importance rests in its exceptional character and the magnitude of its transactions, together with the facilities it affords the various municipal corporations of this State, and neighboring States from the Gulf Coast through to Puget Sound, to negotiate their public securities upon advantageous terms, and to Eastern investors for placing their surplus cash in such paper at more profitable rates than may there be obtained. These facts entitle it to a place among the prominent financial institutions of the city. This house was originally established by Edward W. Rollins, in the autumn of 1876. He occupied a small office on Lawrence street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, proceeding cautiously, limiting his purchases to his own means, that were not large. On the 9th of March, 1881, the firm of Rollins and Young was announced. In the meantime the business had demonstrated its value to the projector and to the public, forcing enlargement. When Mr. Young entered with some thousands of fresh capital, and his superior faculties for systematizing its details, the collection and orderly compilation of statistical data, it took a much broader range, extending over the State to every school district, city, county and town. In 1882 the office was removed to Union Bank building on Arapahoe street; in 1885, to the Barclay Block on Eighteenth; January 1st, 1888, to the Patterson and Thomas Block, and January 1st, 1891, to its present quarters in the Ernest and Cranmer Block on Curtis street. During these years the growth was large, and came in due course to embrace all the territory west of Kansas and Nebraska, from the Gulf Coast to the Pacific.

By January 1st, 1888, it had become so extensive as to require corporate direction, further means and influence, therefore the Rollins Investment Company was formed, with E. W. Rollins president; N. P. Seeley vice-president; F. C. Young treasurer; and J. H. Morris secretary. In November following Mr. Seeley died, when Mr. Thomas P. Dunbar was made treasurer and Mr. Young vice-president. Its principal business is the purchase of the warrants and bonds of

cities, towns, counties and school districts, and other lawful securities issued by such corporate bodies. A vast amount of statistical information relating to every community issuing securities of that nature, has been gathered and carefully arranged in volumes. In addition, all laws, State, Territorial and municipal have been studied and annotated for ready reference. By this method they have made their office a central bureau of information, that is at once complete and authoritative, and a concentrating point for that class of negotiations and investments. At this time they employ a cash capital of more than $400,000, and in 1889, the volume of their business exceeded three millions of dollars. They are connected with a similar house in Boston, and another in Concord, New Hampshire, both conducted in the name of E. H. Rollins & Son, employing a large capital, and through which its Eastern investments are negotiated.

Edward W. Rollins was born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 25th, 1850; is the son of the late E. H. Rollins who served three terms,—1860 to 1866,—in Congress, and was then elected treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway Company; was elected to the United States Senate in 1876, serving six years. He departed this life July 31st, 1889, leaving a large fortune to his family. Edward attended the public schools, and in the fall of 1867 entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, graduating as a mining engineer in the class of 1871; came with his class to Colorado immediately afterward, and with it made a pedestrian tour of the Territory. His first professional engagement after graduation, was with a corps of engineers to locate a branch of the Colorado Central Railway from Golden to Pine Bluff, Wyoming, on the completion of which, he returned to Boston and spent the winter as an assistant instructor in the Institute of Technology. His next appearance in Colorado was in the spring of 1872, as a civil engineer on the Colorado Central; was soon after appointed division engineer, and in 1873 became resident engineer, retaining the same until 1876. In the meantime the line from Golden to Longmont was constructed, and that from Longmont to Julesburg

partly graded. During the last two years he held also the positions of cashier and treasurer of the construction company. When the road passed into the hands of W. A. H. Loveland under the sensational proceedings related in Volume II., pages 408, 409, Mr. Rollins left its employ and went East, returning to Denver in the fall of 1876, and then opened an office for purposes heretofore recited. From this time until 1881, he negotiated the greater part of all county, city, town and school district securities in Colorado. In March, 1881, Mr. F. C. Young became a partner. Rollins & Young conducted the partnership until January 1st, 1888, when the Rollins Investment Company succeeded.

In 1880 Mr. Rollins was one of the chief projectors of the Colorado Electric Company, the first to introduce arc lights in the city of Denver. The business expanded so rapidly in 1887, another and stronger organization, known as the Denver Light, Heat & Power Company was perfected for the addition of incandescent lights and for other purposes. In 1889 both these companies were merged into the Denver Consolidated Electric Company with a capital of $1,000,000. Its plant is said to be the largest in the United States, most of the money for its construction being furnished by Mr. Rollins. He was also one of the charter members of the "Denver Club," was prominent in its original organization and a member of the committee charged with the construction of its really magnificent building at the corner of Seventeenth and Glenarm streets. In 1888 he was made president of the Denver Athletic Club, an extremely useful institution, and in 1889 suggested the idea of purchasing ground and erecting a building that would accommodate its rapidly increasing membership. His plans were approved and steps were taken to raise the large sum required to erect the present splendid club on Glenarm street, an edifice equaled by but few of its class in the American Union. Thus at the age of forty he is well entered upon a career that places him in the front rank of the successful business men of the city and State, having founded one of the largest and strongest institutions of its kind in the

West, aided the construction of some of its more important railways and been instrumental in building the two great club houses of Denver. While in later years he has been materially aided by foreign, that is to say, the capital of strong Eastern connections, the beginning was with his own, the conception his own, and the management that caused his enterprise to assume the standing it has always enjoyed, must also be placed to his credit.

Frank C. Young, born in the city of New York, January 28th, 1844. The basis of his education, laid in the public schools, was rounded out and completed in the office of John F. Trow, printer for the Appletons, the Putnams, Scribners, indeed all the great publishing houses of that epoch, issuing only the higher classes of American and English literature, and in a style that has never been excelled in this country. In this school Mr. Young acquired, while at the case, a thorough knowledge of "the art preservative of all arts," graduating at the end of the five years for which he had been regularly indentured, a master of his trade, and I may add from personal experience with him and his work, the most accurate and intelligent compositor it has ever been my fortune to write copy for. It was a joy to read his proofs, for they were almost entirely without errors, perfectly punctuated, correctly capitalized, and in all respects, models. In the years of his well earned affluence, he has collected a modest library, superbly cased, of rare and beautifully printed books, that it is a pleasure to read because of their typographical perfection, paper, press work and elegance of style. Shortly after his apprenticeship, during which he found leisure for careful and extended study of mathematics and bookkeeping, commercial accounts and banking, he accepted the tender of a clerkship in the main office of Adams' Express Company where he remained until 1865, when his health failing, he was induced by relatives located in the mountains of Colorado to join them. Therefore, with six companions, all young enthusiasts, in February of that year he left New York en route to new homes in a strange land. Arriving at Atchison, the general shipping point, they joined a wagon train and with it marched over the long



A. J. Shourds

desert, consuming six weeks on the journey. The routine of camp life, the steady tramp over ten to twenty miles each day, in the pure transparent atmosphere, under radiant sunshine, brought sunburn, healing and strength, rounded out and reinvigorated their physical powers, and made hardy men of them.

If the hundreds of invalids who now come in palace cars, whirling over the sharp incline of six hundred miles at the rate of thirty to forty miles an hour, landing at an altitude of 5,000 feet in a single day, enervating and enfeebling instead of recuperating their wasted energies by the too rapid transit, would adopt this course, the effect would in very many cases be prolongation of their years with recovered health for enjoyment and for work, instead of early death and reshipment back to their homes by the undertakers.

After a brief rest at Denver, Mr. Young passed into the mountains via the Clear Creek Valley, and arriving at Mill City,—now Dumont—took employment with the Downieville Mining Company, in turning a windlass, the primitive appliance for hoisting rock, dirt and ore from a "prospect." On the 27th of May following, Schuyler Colfax, then speaker of the National House of Representatives, arrived in Colorado with a party of distinguished men, and shortly afterward delivered President Lincoln's last message to the miners of the West at Central City. This address was reported for the Black Hawk "Mining Journal" by Ovando J. Hollister, its editor. At this meeting he met a relative of Mr. Young, and being in need of a compositor on the paper, it transpired during the conversation that Mr. Frank C. Young was probably the very man to fill the place. He was accordingly sent for, and on or about the first of June, was assigned to cases on the "Journal." His first "take" of copy was a column editorial by Hollister. When the proof came to him for reading, it contained but one error, a "turned t." I shall never forget his transports of joy over the excellence of the work when he handed it to me, as the first experiment of our "tramp printer." Here was such perfection of typography as no man in that gulch had ever been accustomed to. With the single exception noted, it was with-

out blemish, and without any attempt to improve (?) the editor's thoughts, by additions or eliminations. It was a revelation, a delight, cause for devout thanksgiving and praise, and it was fervently rendered. Like results marked all his work. During an experience of more than twenty-five years in and about printing establishments, I have never known his equal. To-day he is among our ablest financiers, and most estimable citizens, an admirable writer and editor, though his facility in these lines is known to but few.

In the autumn of 1865, the writer dissolved his partnership with Hollister, and purchased an interest in the "Miner's Register," at Central City, to which office Mr. Young was transferred in the following winter and placed in charge of book work (the journals and session laws of Colorado Territory). In June, 1866, he severed his connection with the printing business and entered the bank of Warren Hussey & Co., at that place, as bookkeeper and general accountant. When the bank of Thatcher, Standley & Co., succeeded Hussey & Co. he became chief bookkeeper and acting cashier for that firm, and when it was merged into the First National he was elected cashier, retaining the position until May, 1880, when he resigned, came to Denver and became a partner with Mr. E. W. Rollins, taking personal charge of the statistical department, correspondence, bookkeeping and the general details. He still retains his interest in the bank at Central, as also his partnership in the large and profitable quartz mill managed by Job V. Kimber, at Black Hawk; is treasurer of the Consolidated Electric Company, and for many years was bookkeeper and accountant for the great Gunnell Gold Mining Company of Gilpin County. He has made several trips to Europe, and traveled quite extensively over the Continent.

The Denver Savings Bank. Toward the close of 1871 a man known as B. Erlanger, real name Abel Endelman, a native of Poland, who first opened a pawnbroker's office and then a savings bank, with a branch at Black Hawk, began to advertise extensively for the deposit of savings, and received a large number for that period. He kept his private account, which included a considerable share of his deposits, with

the City National. He was smooth, affable and polite, and evidently prosperous. On Saturday night, November 2d, 1872, he took all his movable property, including the funds of both savings banks and disappeared. The sum of which he robbed the people who intrusted their hard earned savings to him, was variously estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. What became of him is a mystery never solved.

Another savings bank established on Fifteenth street, by Judge Blackburn and others some years later, proved a disastrous failure. It will be discovered that until recent years these institutions have been almost uniformly unfortunate to the projectors, stockholders and depositors.

CHAPTER X.

LEAVES FROM THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR—HORRIBLE REVELATIONS OF BLOOD AND MASSACRE—FIENDISH ATROCITIES BY A BAND OF ITALIAN CUT-THROATS—THE STORY OF ALFRED PACKER, THE MAN EATER—BILLY THE KID AND HIS BLOODY ADVENTURES—EDWARD KELLY AND HIS ROMANTIC ESCAPE FROM THE GALLOWS.

The recital that follows is one of the most revolting and dreadful in the history of mankind. It is doubted if among any people, however uncivilized and barbarous in any land under the sun, it has been exceeded in ferocity, cruelty and incarnate fiendishness. But for the fact that the ghastly particulars are spread upon the records of our courts, upon the pages of our newspapers; that it was perpetrated but a few years ago and some of the witnesses are still living, it would appear incredible that any human beings could have possessed natures so savage, bloodthirsty and venomous; that they could have executed their designs unmoved by the least feeling of pity, or been impelled to wholesale massacre of their own brethren with whom they were in daily association, fraternizing in amity and concord, bound together by ties of race and kindred sympathies, for no other object than to rob them of their money. The nearest approach to it in modern annals is the Bender horror committed near Cherryvale, Kansas, many years ago, but even this is overshadowed and rendered almost insignificant by comparison. Our history is crimson with slaughters committed by Indians; that of Utah by a long list of murders and assassinations under the iron rule of Brigham Young and his destroying angels, but in the most devilish that have been told, the slayers were less demoniacal than those who were guilty of the inexpiable deeds about to be narrated, and that fill the soul with unutterable dismay.

Only the outlines will be given, for my pen is not equal to all the frightful details.

The killing occurred on Friday, October 15th, 1875, beginning just after one o'clock, P. M. Premeditated murder is usually done under cover of darkness, but these butchers chose by pre-arrangement, the glaring light of midday, yet strange to relate, no trace of their ghastly work was discovered until the 21st, six days afterward, and in the interval the monsters had ample time in which to effect their escape. For some days prior to the actual discovery, residents in the neighborhood of No. 634 Lawrence street (under the old method of numbering houses), between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, then near the limits of settlement in that direction, had been conscious of rank and extremely offensive odors that filled the air. As time passed and the effluvia became almost stifling, Mr. W. M. Failing, who resided opposite the house from whence it proceeded, determined to make an investigation of the cause. Calling a policeman, the premises in question were examined from the outside. Though known to have been recently occupied by a band of Italian musicians, no person had been seen for several days; the window shades were lowered, and the front door was locked. Resolved upon exploring the interior, an entrance was effected from the rear, when they immediately discovered abundant evidence of a monstrous crime. Pools of blood were upon the floor, crimson splashes and prints of blood-stained hands upon the walls. The building contained but three small rooms, and all bore the ensanguined marks of having been converted into shambles. All along the hallway leading to the back room used as a kitchen, the same horrible traces appeared, showing beyond peradventure that murder had been done in all the rooms, and that some of the helpless victims had been dragged from one to another. On every side were sickening evidences of diabolical atrocity.

In the course of their search the investigators were led to a small trap door, which on being raised, disclosed a sort of pit beneath that may have been used as a cellar by some of the former occupants. It was a foul, black, weird and uncanny place, and the stench arising there-

from appalling. Procuring lighted candles they descended into the depths, only to find piled in a heap beneath the rickety stairway, the bodies of four men in the last stages of decomposition; cut, hacked, stabbed and mangled, covered with filthy blankets and filthier mattresses. Near by were three large harps, two violins, a scissors grinding machine, a hatchet, hammer and several dirk knives, all smeared and splashed with gore. Words cannot portray the awfulness of the scene. The throats of all had been cut from ear to ear, and knife wounds were visible upon other parts of the bodies.

Mr. Failing and the officer quickly informed the county coroner, Dr. Charles Denison, who hastened to the spot. The report soon spread over the city and some hundreds of people collected there. The remains were hurried into express wagons, conveyed to "potters' field" and buried out of sight. The next step was to discover the assassins and bring them to justice. To Gen. D. J. Cook, then sheriff of the county, fell the arduous task of tracing out the slight clues presented, and afterward of apprehending the miscreants. An inquest was held, but only the faintest light was obtained from the testimony elicited. However, the sheriff engaged his most experienced detectives in hunting obscure trails, and at last, after diligent search, persons were found to identify the remains, and who informed the officers that certain Italians named Filomeno Gallotti, Michiele Ballotti, one Arratta and others had been the associates of these victims, and that they had fled the city. One of the corpses was that of an aged man, known as "Old Joe," a scissors grinder, the other three those of boys, supposed to be his children or nephews, and were strolling musicians, who played about the streets and in drinking saloons, for such largess as might be thrown to them.

Filomeno Gallotti, subsequently proved to be the leader of the killing, who plotted and directed it, and was himself the principal actor with his accomplices in the crime had occupied a shanty on lower Fifteenth street, where he conducted a small tin shop. Omitting the details of the pursuit, it is sufficient to relate that Cook's deputies, R. Y. Force

and W. Frank Smith, were put upon the trails of the fugitives as soon as discovered, and in due time captured three of them in an Italian drinking saloon at the town of Trinidad, in Southern Colorado. Anxious to discover the whereabouts of the others, they lodged their prisoners in jail and frightened them into confessing the particulars of the assassination, implicating their confederates, and disclosing the direction they had taken. From this source it was ascertained that the band intended to continue their flight into old Mexico, where they had planned to engage in farming as a cloak for the further contemplated scheme of extensive plunder and brigandage.

These prisoners were conveyed to Denver and locked up. Meanwhile two other suspects named "Old Joe" and Deodatta, had been arrested by Sheriff Cook, near Sloan's Lake, beyond North Denver, from whom it was discovered where a part of the money taken from the murdered men was secreted. The chief villain and two of his red-handed comrades were still at large, having thus far eluded the officers. It was finally ascertained by extensive telegraphing, that they were in the San Luis Valley rapidly making their way southward. Force and Smith pursued, and after a long and arduous chase succeeded in capturing them at Taos, New Mexico, whence they also were brought back and placed behind the bars in Denver.

Cook and his aids won universal commendation for the extremely clever detective work exhibited in this remarkable case, the chief bearing the greater part of the expense from his private purse. With only the faintest traces for a beginning, the whole plot was unraveled with consummate skill as he proceeded, which led to the apprehension of the entire band. The chase was long, trying and costly, but it was never for an instant abandoned, nor did these brave men at any time despair of finally caging the fugitives. They did hope, however, to see them punished by the extreme penalty of the law, but in this, as we shall see, not only they but everybody was sorely disappointed.

For many years, dating about the close of our civil war, Cook had been an important, and at times a dominating figure in the police gov-

ernment of the city and county. He was the controlling spirit of all city and county elections, and frequently in those of the Territory as well. A native of Laporte, Indiana, born in 1840, he came to Colorado in 1859, engaged in the desultory prospecting and mining of that early period for a season, then returned to the "States," and in 1861 engaged in government transportation service, on the Western frontier. In 1863 he wandered back to the Rocky Mountains and enlisted in the First Colorado Cavalry, whose term of service was by that time well nigh ended. In 1864 he became a detective in the employ of the Quartermaster at Denver, serving till 1866. From 1866 to 1869 he was marshal of the city of Denver, and in the year last named was elected sheriff of Arapahoe County, being re-elected at the close of his term. Thenceforward to 1875 he devoted his attention to detective work, as the organizer and chief of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association, formed many years before, and which still exists. In 1875 he was again elected sheriff, serving out his term, that expired in 1880. In 1873, Governor Elbert appointed him Major General of Militia (whence his military title), an office to which he was re-appointed by Governor Routt, and again by Governor Pitkin. Under the two latter administrations he was repeatedly engaged in organizing, arming and protecting the border settlers from threatened incursions by hostile Indians. In June, 1880, Governor Pitkin ordered him to Leadville to aid in suppressing the riot of striking miners there, which at one time endangered the peace and safety of that city. In October of the same year, the police of Denver, being without a leader, he was made chief for the emergency in the midst of the Chinese riots that occurred on the eve of the presidential election, an account of which is given elsewhere. A short time afterward he was made chief of police for the ensuing regular term, since which time he has pursued his favorite calling noted above.

Several attempts to lynch the Italian murderers were made by the excited populace while they were being conveyed from the Rio Grande trains to the county jail, but they were adroitly prevented. The reporters for the press, eager to secure the awful details from living witnesses, and

believing they could extort them from the younger members of the band, entered their cells and began their reportorial inquisition. As they were eminently successful, and as the reports then rendered contain all the facts brought out on the subsequent trials, we shall make use of them in following this frightful narrative to its conclusion.

One of the boys named Leonardo Allessandri, on being questioned readily yielded, and recited the story from beginning to end, and his testimony in court was substantially the same.

It appeared that the man called "Old Joe Pecorra," was a padrone in Italy, and had stolen the boys who played harps and violins, compelling them to earn money by any means, no matter how, so they obtained it, and deliver everything to him. They were cruelly treated and forced to work day and night to satisfy his greed. As it cost them but little to live, and as they were quite successful, the gains were considerable. It was reported by some of the frightened prisoners that Filomeno Gallotti, chief of the cut-throats, while in Italy had been a member of a band of brigands which robbed and murdered travelers on lonely roads, or held them for ransom, as best suited their purposes. In due time he became chief of the band, but finally was compelled to flee the country. He came to America, drifted to New Orleans, and at last to Denver.

Having skillfully laid his plans to secure "Old Joe's" money and for the general massacre, by collecting his confederates and their intended victims at the house on Lawrence street, the plot was ripe for execution. Allessandri played his harp, the old man and his boys with one or two others were playing cards in the front room. Gallotti stood like a death watch behind Joe, apparently interested in the game, but actually awaiting an opportunity to strike. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, he drew from his coat a long, keen-edged butcher knife, and seizing the old man by the hair, drew back his head and with one stroke nearly severed it from the body. This was the signal for the rest to begin. The blood spurted upon the table, and into the faces of the players. Not content with this, as the quivering form fell

to the floor, Gallotti jumped upon it and with fiendish glee plunged his knife into it as if it were a most delightful pastime to hack and mutilate. One of the others simultaneously seized the larger of the boys and endeavored to kill him in like manner, but he fought desperately for his life. At last Gallotti having satiated his appetite upon his first victim, arose and seeing the blundering work of his assistants, grabbed the boy and instantly slew him. Said Allessandri, in his confession, "I kept on playing my harp, for I dared not stop, but I was so frightened I trembled all over. Once I did stop playing, but Gallotti shook me, and drawing his knife across my throat said he would cut my d——d head off if I did not play on, so I started up again. They let the bodies lay where they had fallen, and some one threw blankets over them."

Two other boys who had been out in the city, and for whom the murderous wretches now lay in wait, soon came into the yard bearing their harps. "Gallotti watched the front door, and Ballotti stood guard at the rear. The smaller one came in first, carrying a violin under his arm. Gallotti seized him, and drawing a knife plunged it to the hilt just under the boy's right ear, cutting his throat. The little boy who played the harp came to the back door, but catching a glimpse of the blood took alarm and tried to retreat, but Ballotti caught and dragged him into the house. As he did not succeed in cutting his throat, Aratta went to his aid, but the boy escaped them and ran crying and bleeding into the front room where Gallotti, the hell-born, caught him around the neck with one hand and with the boy's head under his arm slashed his throat from ear to ear. I was still playing my harp, but the sight of the dead bodies and the blood running on the floor made me sick. Filomeno made me lick his knife and ordered me to drink some of the blood. He scooped up a handful of blood running from the big boys' throat and drank it, the others doing likewise as a pledge of fidelity. They then threw the bodies into the cellar."

After taking what money they had and dividing it, Filomeno retaining the larger portion by virtue of his right as chief assassin, they



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washed the blood from their hands and faces, and throwing their gory clothing into the cellar, locked the doors and went to Gallotti's tin shop on Fifteenth street, where plans for flight were considered. About nine o'clock that night the monsters revisited the scene of their infernal butchery, for what purpose no man can tell. The same night they walked to Littleton twelve miles distant, where they boarded a Rio Grande freight train and went to Pueblo, thence southward to Trinidad where three of the band stopped off for a time and were apprehended as already narrated. They obtained quite a large sum of money, twelve to fourteen hundred dollars from old man Joe, according to Allessandri's account, and this was the impelling cause for the horrible slaughter; the rest has been told.

When it is clearly understood that this unparalleled massacre was deliberately planned and executed in cold blood as set forth by the witnesses and perpetrators, for all confessed, the mind is stricken dumb with amazement that it could have been permitted by an All Wise Providence, and it is still more astounding that these foul and monstrous anomalies made up of rank depravities, should have escaped the extreme penalty of the law. But such was the fact, and it forms the most extraordinary phase of the tragedy.

The preliminary examination took place December 4th, 1875, before Justices O. A. Whittemore and Daniel Sayre (the latter now a resident of Leadville), ex-District Judge Christian S. Eyster being the prosecuting attorney. It is needless to epitomize the evidence, for it was substantially as heretofore recited. Suffice it that the prisoners were held for trial at the District Court, Judge A. W. Brazee (now United States Commissioner) presiding.

On the 29th of January, 1876, they were ushered into a densely crowded court room, and arraigned for trial. Nearly all the members of the Denver bar were present. E. L. Johnson, one of the most learned and accomplished linguists of our time, interpreted for the court. The accused not having employed counsel, the court assigned J. F. Welborn, E. L. Johnson, H. C. Dillon, B. F. Harrington, M. B.

Carpenter, W. W. Cook and D. B. Graham to defend them, C. S. Thomas appearing as special counsel for Filomeno Gallotti.

The Grand Jury had indicted nine of the confederates jointly in eight indictments, numbered from 861 to 868 inclusive. After numerous dilatory motions and pleas in abatement had been disposed of and the indictments sustained, on the 7th of February the defendants plead not guilty to indictments 861 and 868. Subsequently motions were made to allow the defendants to withdraw their pleas of "not guilty" and to plead "guilty," but they were denied by the court. Afterward, and at the April term, two new indictments, numbered 915 and 916 were preferred for murder, based upon the same facts. Number 915 was quashed. To 916 Gallotti plead "guilty." Thereupon Judge Brazee invited discussion by counsel respecting the proper construction of the legislative act of 1870, amending the 20th section of the criminal code as to the penalty which the law authorized to be inflicted under a conviction on a plea of guilty in such case. Judge Eyster, H. P. Bennett, A. P. Hereford for the prosecution, and E. L. Johnson for the defense, addressed the court, defining their opinions, and at the close Judge Brazee gave his decision that under this plea the defendant could not legally be condemned to death under the statute.

Under the highly excited state of public feeling, this extraordinary and wholly unexpected turn of affairs, which it was seen opened wide the doors of escape for the worst criminals that ever cursed the world, Judge Brazee was sharply criticised and fiercely condemned for his ruling. He was not moved, however, by public clamor, but proceeded to administer justice in the premises according to the law as he found it, and not as he or others thought the law ought to have been. He had the satisfaction, if any there could be, of seeing under a similar statute, his decision followed by the courts of Minnesota in the case of the infamous Younger Brothers, who murdered a cashier in the attempt to rob a bank, and who escaped the gallows under a plea of guilty. His views of the law referred to, were also accepted by his associates on the

bench in Colorado in like cases. The section of the statute on which his decision was based, read as follows:

SECTION 1. That Section 20 of Chapter 22, Revised Statutes of Colorado Territory shall hereafter be construed so that the death penalty for the crime of murder shall not be ordered inflicted by the courts of the Territory, unless the jury trying the case, shall in their verdict of guilty also find that the killing was deliberate or premeditated, or was done in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate some felony.

Under this section it was entirely clear that any criminal, no matter what the enormity of his offence, had only to enter a plea of guilty to save his neck from the halter, for courts and juries were powerless to order otherwise. The peculiar wording of the law left no alternative. The legislative will was supreme. Representatives of the people had so enacted, and there was no right to deny the plea. Section 211 of the same statute read as follows:

"In all cases when the party indicted shall plead guilty, such plea shall not be entered until the court shall have fully explained to the accused the consequences of entering such plea, after which if the party indicted persists in pleading guilty, said plea shall be received and recorded, and the court proceed to render judgment and execution thereon, as if he or she had been found guilty by a jury." But section 20 previously quoted was the latest expression of the legislative will, and therefore as far as the two sections conflicted, governed the case.

Ballotti was tried on indictment 861. In the course of this trial, Hon. George W. Miller was employed by the State to assist the district attorney, and lent powerful aid in prosecuting the case. At the close, in reviewing the testimony, he delivered a masterly address which resulted in the conviction of Ballotti. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty as charged, that the murder was committed with deliberation and premeditation, and in the perpetration of a felony. Motions to set aside the verdict, for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, were filed and argued. After due consideration all were denied by the court, whereupon Ballotti's attorneys, with the consent of the district attorney,

were allowed six months in which to tender a bill of exceptions. On motion of the district attorney the sentence upon Ballotti on the verdict was suspended. Subsequently however, Ballotti plead guilty to indictment 868, and thereupon was sentenced to the State penitentiary for life. The district attorney never moved for sentence against him on the verdict. Probably the reason was that he did not desire to see the death penalty inflicted on one of Gallotti's followers, while Gallotti himself, the prime instigator and chief actor, who poured out blood like water, reveled in it, and drank it fresh from the gaping wounds of the slaughtered, escaped with his life.

Deodatta was tried on indictment 868, and was acquitted by the jury, as he was simply an accomplice after the fact, and had naught to do with the murders. Arratta and Allessandri, who were mere boys, were probably frightened into taking part by the older members. They were, therefore, allowed to plead guilty to voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment.

After Filomeno Gallotti plead guilty to indictment 916, which charged the same offences as the other bills brought in, it was clear that under the ruling of the presiding judge as to the punishment that must follow his plea of guilty, the other defendants ought to be allowed, and with the consent of the district attorney, were allowed to withdraw their pleas of not guilty, and plead guilty. These were sentenced to imprisonment for life. The curious will find the record of these cases in journal ten (10) of the Territorial district court for Arapahoe County, indexed under the title of "The People vs. Filomeno Gallotti et al."

To comment further upon the diabolical murders, would be needless waste of words. The details have been set down in all their Stygian blackness. It is impossible for tongue or pen to exaggerate the horror of the scenes that have been portrayed as fully as mere words can picture them. But there will always remain in the public mind a feeling of resentment against the legislative assembly for having so amended the criminal code as to open the way for the tender of mercy and life to such

self-confessed demons as Gallotti, Campagna and Ballotti. It only remains to relate the sequel, which may be briefly told.

Arratta and Allessandri served out their terms and were discharged. What became of them is not known. Ballotti died in prison. Campagna was released by limitation of his life sentence. Only one,—Valentini,—now remains. Gallotti, the chief, was pardoned by Governor Eaton, February 18th, 1885, by intercession of the prison authorities and others. He had been in the hospital for two years, suffering, as alleged, from an incurable disease, varicose, or preternaturally enlarged veins in his legs, and the medical advisers pronounced him beyond their aid and skill; that he was slowly dying, and must soon pass away. A woman who claimed to be his mother, came from Italy to supplicate for the release of her son that she might soothe and console him in his last moments. The pardon was issued; the woman took him to New York, and thence to Italy. She was well supplied with money. I am informed by General Cook that some of the Italians now here received letters from Gallotti saying he had recovered, and that the brigands of whom he had formerly been the leader, furnished the money and sent the woman to procure his release.

CANNIBAL PACKER.

The details of the awful tragedy subjoined, also form a part of our history, and therefore are given a place therein. It is almost incredible that it could have been enacted in the light of our civilization, and in a land where resort to wholesale massacre can never be justified by any of the exigencies of self-defense, or any other event within the range of human experience. The account following is the result of personal interviews with General Charles Adams (late minister to Bolivia, under President Arthur), Hon. Otto Mears, a member of the State Board of capitol commissioners, and Mr. Herman Leuders, all of whom were familiar with the incidents related, and bore prominent parts in them as will appear, as we proceed.

Late in the autumn of 1873, a company of men, about twenty in number, having resolved to prospect for gold and silver mines in the San

Juan Mountains of Southwestern Colorado, left Utah for that purpose. In due time they reached the Uncompahgre River at a point near where the present town of Montrose is situated, though there were no white inhabitants in the country at that time. Here was located the encampment of the famous Ute chief Ouray, who received and gave them a cordial welcome. This occurred about the middle of December following. They were weary and footsore from their long and difficult journey, and destitute of provisions.

Their mission having been announced, Ouray apprised them of the great danger of attempting such an expedition at that season, and endeavored to dissuade them from it, generously offering to subsist them at his camp until spring, as game was quite abundant in that region. He warned them against crossing the higher ranges of mountains where lay the treasure of which they were in search, saying it could be accomplished only at the risk of their lives, as everything indicated a very severe winter, with extraordinary snowfalls. But his friendly admonitions, though accepted by the majority, were not heeded by others, who seemed determined upon entering upon the promised land notwithstanding its perils, in order that they might secure the richer prizes in advance of the crowd that would be certain to come in the spring, and although they might suffer great hardships, they were prepared for the undertaking. Having exhausted his resources of argument without effect, Ouray, finding six of them resolved upon going, furnished the remainder with a small stock of provisions, and directed them to follow up the Gunnison River on the ice until they should come to the government cattle camp, where they probably could obtain further supplies. They proceeded as directed, and after a time nine of them safely arrived at the town of Saguache in the San Luis Valley, the others having made their way to other points. A few days later the more venturous six, named Miller, Bell, Humphreys, Swan, Noon and Packer, undertook to cross by the same route, but on reaching the mouth of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison, they by mistake took the right fork leading to Lake City, or the spot where that town was founded some two years later.

Packer assuming intimate knowledge of the country, acted as their guide.

To these men Ouray gave as much food as they could well carry, saying as he did so, that he never expected to see them again alive, as it was certain death to go where they purposed going. The prediction of the grand old chieftain was verified, though not in the manner he anticipated. He never saw them again in the living state.

Six weeks later, Packer made his way alone to the old Las Pinos agency, located on the Cochetopa Creek about seventy-five miles from Lake City. On arriving there he related his adventures to Mr. Stephen A. Dole (private secretary to General Adams the agent, who was then absent from the post), stating that he (Packer) had started out from Ouray's camp with five others, but after a few days' traveling he was lamed and unable to walk; that his companions and himself disagreeing as to which way they should go, they had deserted him, taking a southerly direction, while he, after resting a few days and then being able to resume his journey, had slowly and laboriously found his way to the agency, subsisting on roots and berries, and an occasional squirrel or rabbit he managed to kill. He told Dole and others he had no doubt that his comrades had reached Silverton or Animas Valley. His appearance however, did not indicate any such suffering as was claimed, for he looked hale, hearty and well fed, though somewhat fatigued from his long tramp. Instead of asking for food, his first demand was for a drink of whisky.

Mr. Dole sympathizing with Packer from the pitiful tale he told, said no doubt General Adams would give him employment about the agency for a time, but he seemed strongly disinclined to accept the offer if made. After a few days of rest and recuperation Packer departed, saying he would go down to Saguache (forty-five miles distant), and thence return to his family and friends in Pennsylvania. At this time, according to his own account, he was wholly without money, and to procure some, sold his Winchester rifle for ten dollars, to one of the agency employes.

The next heard of him was at Saguache, where he spent most of

his time in drinking, carousing and playing poker. At times he exhibited considerable sums of money. A few days after leaving the agency, some Indians discovered and brought in strips of flesh, which the agency physician declared must have been cut from a human body. As they were found on Packer's trail, it was at once surmised that Packer had killed his companions and subsisted on their flesh, instead of roots, berries and rabbits, as he had narrated to them.

The members of the original party of twenty, who had preceded him to Saguache, on meeting Packer there inquired of him what had become of the other five. He told them, as he had Mr. Dole, they were in Silverton or in the Animas Valley, as on leaving him they went in that direction. During his stay he went to the store of Mears & Gotthelf and asked if they had a horse they would sell, as he wanted to buy one. Mr. Mears sold him a horse for seventy dollars, for which Packer paid in bank notes, but Mears believing one of them to be counterfeit (he had been told by one of the original Utah party that Packer had been in jail at Salt Lake for passing counterfeit money), asked him for another. Packer then produced a different pocketbook than that from which the first had been drawn, and opening it took out another bill, giving it to Mears in place of the note that had been rejected, and in doing so displayed a red printed draft, such as were then used by the Wells-Fargo Express Company, which attracted the attention of Mr. Mears, though he said nothing. About this time General Adams, who had come from Denver, arrived at Saguache en route back to the agency, to whom Mears related the strange circumstances connected with Packer's arrival there, and his suspicions that he had murdered and robbed his companions in the mountains. Conferences with the members of the original Utah party who had reached the same conclusion, as they knew that Packer had little or no money when they left him, brought a proposition from Adams that if Packer could be induced to go back to the agency where he (Adams) had full jurisdiction, he would either force a confession from him or hold him a prisoner until an investigation could be made as to the fate of his



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companions. He then informed Packer that if he would go as guide, he would outfit a party to hunt for the missing men. After much reluctance and numberless excuses, he agreed to go if Adams would bear all the expenses, and in this manner Packer was brought to the agency, accompanied by Mears and two or three of the Utah men. On the way thither, in crossing Cochetopa Creek, Packer was seen to throw something into the stream, and when asked what it was, he replied it was some trash for which he had no use. They reached the agency at dark that evening, when Adams sent for Packer to come to his office. He said to him, "Packer, Mr. Mears informs me you had two pocketbooks at Saguache, both containing money; I want to see them." He denied having any, whereupon Adams requested Mears to search Packer, but nothing further than a knife about nine inches long, was found. Then both came to the conclusion that it was the pocketbooks Packer had thrown into the Cochetopa.

By this time it became known that none of the party with whom Packer had entered the mountains had reached Silverton or the Animas Valley, and the circumstances foregoing convinced Adams and all concerned that they had perished in the deep snows, or had been killed and robbed by Packer, the latter suspicion being very strong, as some of them were known to have possessed considerable money in notes and drafts. In addition, in one of his fits of intoxication at Saguache, he had exhibited a pipe, a pocket knife and some other small articles known to have belonged to the missing men. General Adams had carefully noted all these suspicious circumstances, and having Packer in his power, resolved to force the facts from him. All who were interested in the proceedings, more especially the Utah men, were so deeply incensed against Packer, threats to lynch him were freely indulged. Packer, in reply to Adams' question, "Where did you get the large sums of money shown at Saguache, as you had but ten dollars on leaving here?" said he had borrowed it from a friend. Said Adams, "What you have told me is false; now I want to know, and *will* know what became of your comrades whom you left in the

mountains. You have lied to me! I believe those men are dead, and that you know who killed them, and I am determined to know the truth." Packer, now thoroughly alarmed, related the following in substance:

"After four or five days the provisions gave out, and old man Swan died of starvation. They cut off pieces of his flesh and ate them. A few days later Humphreys died, and he was treated the same way. Later when they had camped, he (Packer) went out to get some fire-wood and when he returned Miller had been killed by the others. Several days after, Bell shot Noon, and they both ate his flesh. Then only himself and Bell remained, and they agreed between themselves to spare each other's life. Packer had Swan's gun, Bell had a rifle. They decided to make their way out of the mountains to some settlement, believing they could kill rabbits and other small game enough to maintain them."

But according to this remarkable confession, the compact did not endure. Packer proceeded to relate how Bell, the last of the five, was disposed of. He said, "Whenever a man was killed, after cutting off the flesh, the bones were gathered and buried in his blankets." One day while in a grove of spruce trees, Packer stooped to take up some faggots for their camp fire, when Bell struck at him with the butt of his rifle, but the gun striking a tree missed its aim, and was broken. Thereupon, to save his own life he shot Bell, and subsisted upon his flesh until he arrived in sight of the agency, when the strips he had brought along for food were thrown away, and this explained how the Indians came to find them on his trail. The killing of Bell, he said, occurred near Lake San Christoval. He cut from the body all the flesh he could conveniently carry, and, the sole survivor of the party of six, made his way in pain and suffering to the agency.

This horrible story, though carefully narrated, was not fully credited by any one, but General Adams said, if the facts were as had been stated, Packer was not to blame, but to prove its truthfulness, he must accompany a party next day and show where the bodies were

buried. So a party of six was organized under command of H. F. Lauter, for an immediate investigation of the borders of Lake San Christoval for the remains of the unfortunate Bell, supposed to have fallen there. Packer was forced to accompany it as guide. They were absent two weeks. Instead of taking the direction of the lake however, Packer led the party in the opposite course, and when they came down on the lake fork of the Gunnison, near Indian Creek, he declared that he had no knowledge of the country whatever, and was wholly lost. The fourth day out he had made an attempt to kill Lauter with a large knife, but was seized by Lauter and disarmed. When he declared himself to be bewildered and lost, a man named Nutter of the original Utah party, who accompanied the expedition, said to Packer, "I am satisfied now that you killed those men, and ought to be hanged for it." He replied, "If you are satisfied that I killed the men, *you* find them." The search therefore ended in complete failure, and there was nothing to do but go back to the agency and report. Lauter, being a constable, then took charge of Packer, and deputizing Nutter to accompany him, went to Saguache, and turned the prisoner over to the sheriff of that county. The search was kept up however, and at various times, articles of clothing and other things were discovered, which still further confirmed the suspicions that the men had been killed.

In June the greater part of the heavy snows had disappeared, and prospectors began to go into the mountains, many of whom passed the agency en route. General Adams related to them what had occurred, and requested them to look for the bodies of the men who had gone to the mining fields with Packer the previous winter.

Among the first that went to Lake City that spring was a photographer named Reynolds, who made views and sketches for "Harper's Weekly." While passing through a spruce grove, Reynolds came upon the bodies of five men, four lying in a row, each showing that his head had been crushed with a hatchet or an ax, and that they had all been killed while sleeping. The bodies were covered with

blankets, and were in an advanced state of decomposition. The fifth man, Bell, lay some distance from the others; examination proved that he had been shot with a rifle, and the head had been cut clean from the trunk. There were abundant signs of a sharp, fierce struggle, indicating unmistakably that Bell had fought desperately for his life. Most of the flesh had been cut from his body, but the others were less extensively mutilated, which seemed to prove that the party was not destitute of food when killed, and that Packer had slain them for their money and property. Another circumstance which indicated the desperateness of the fight with Bell, was that when Packer arrived at the agency two of his front teeth were missing. A rude shanty or cabin was found near the spot, and leading from it to the battle ground was a well worn trail, showing that Packer had occupied the cabin for some time, making frequent visits to the victims and subsisting upon their flesh.

Intelligence of this frightful discovery soon spread to all the settlements. Officers of the law were summoned, an inquest held and a verdict returned that these men met their death at the hands of Alfred Packer. A warrant for his arrest on the charge of murder was issued, but before it could be served, Packer made his escape from the sheriff of Saguache, and nothing more was heard of him until March, 1883, nearly ten years afterward, when one of the original Utah party named "Frenchy," being in a house at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, heard voices of men through a thin partition which separated the rooms, and at once recognized one of them as Packer's. Keeping his own counsel, he communicated the fact to General Adams, then holding the position of United States Postoffice Inspector, that Packer was at Fort Fetterman, under the assumed name of John Schwartze. He was soon arrested by the sheriff of that county, and held for Adams, who immediately went to the post, and brought him back to Denver, where he was lodged in the jail of Arapahoe County. Here Packer made to Adams another rambling confession, that was not credited.

Packer was taken from Denver by the sheriff of Hinsdale County. On arriving at Gunnison he was lodged in the jail of that town by order of Judge M. B. Gerry, because of its greater security. On the 28th of March, 1883, he was taken to Lake City for trial at the April term of the district court. The testimony against him was very full and conclusive, and on the 13th of April, the jury returned a verdict of premeditated murder. Counsel for the defense Mr. —— Heims and A. J. Miller (counsel for the State being Messrs. J. C. Bell and J. W. Mills), gave notice of a motion for a new trial, but it was overruled. They then asked for an order to the clerk to prepare a transcript of the record, that it might be taken to the Supreme Court, which was granted. Judge Gerry sentenced Packer to be hanged on the 19th of May following.

This desperate criminal, the perpetrator of five murders, was only thirty-four years of age, and notwithstanding the enormity of his crime still lives, owing to the blunders of our State legislature in amending certain sections of the criminal code.

On the 7th of May his counsel carried the case to the Supreme Court. On the 11th, Chief-Justice W. E. Beck handed down a decision, upon another appeal, which in effect wrought a stay of proceedings in Packer's case, and prevented the execution of Judge Gerry's righteous sentence. The cause was that of "Albert Garvey, plaintiff in error, vs. the people of Colorado, defendants in error," which came to the court on an appeal for reversal of a decision by Victor A. Elliott, Judge of the District Court, who had sentenced Garvey to imprisonment for life on the charge of having murdered George Wolf in Weld County, May 23d, 1880. Counsel for the prisoner, Messrs. Wells, Smith and Macon, argued that the law under which Garvey was tried and convicted, that went into effect March 1st, 1881, was *ex post facto*, inasmuch as it curtailed the privilege of the old law relating to murders, that was in effect when the crime was committed, and that the new law had no saving clause covering crimes committed while the old law was in effect, and during which Garvey's

crime was committed. Judge Beck's opinion, in substance, was that any murder committed prior to taking effect of the provision of the penal code March 1st, 1881, was not amenable under the new section, by which the privilege of the accused to enter a plea of "guilty" and thus escape the hazard of being convicted of murder in the first degree, had been annulled.

Not only Packer, but several other assassins thereby escaped the penalty which they justly deserved.

On reading this opinion, Packer's attorneys immediately applied for and were granted a writ of supersedeas, made returnable in December. Intelligence of the fact having reached Lake City, some apprehension was entertained by the authorities that the indignation of the people would result in the lynching of the prisoner. The gallows for the legal execution had been erected and preparations made for that event, and it would not have been difficult had they been so inclined, to take Packer out and hang him, but the good sense and law abiding spirit of the community restrained it from taking any violent measures. It is not often, however, that frontier ideas of justice are thwarted by sentiments of this nature, and it is greatly to the credit of the people that respect for even ill considered law was allowed to overcome their desire for unlawful vengeance.

The case was not reached by the Supreme Court until October, 1885. Meanwhile, Packer had lain in jail awaiting the result. He was broken in body and mind by the long confinement. A new trial was had at Gunnison, August 2d, 1886, and a verdict of guilty returned on each count in the indictment, and he was sentenced to forty years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at Cañon City, and is there now.

BILLY THE KID AND EDWARD KELLY.

During the administration of General Lew Wallace as Governor of New Mexico, in the leisure of which it is said that he wrote the now celebrated, certainly the very widely circulated book "Ben-Hur, a Tale

of the Christ," the people of the Territory, especially the inhabitants of Lincoln County, were kept in constant turmoil by the acts of large bands of thieves, cut-throats and outlaws, chief of whom was a remarkable character known all over the border as "Billy the Kid." In the broad annals of frontier life, filled as they are with the outrages of lawless men perpetrated in Colorado and elsewhere, there was not one whose deeds of blood and successful evasion of punishment, attracted so much interest and horror as the short but marvelous career of the mere youth who forms the subject of this sketch. Although a part of the annals of New Mexico, I am persuaded to attach an outline here because it was said at the time, although perhaps without foundation in truth, that "the Kid" had been a resident of Denver, and for the further reason which is well established, that one of the prominent criminal lawyers of that city was engaged as his counsel. In the course of our narrative it will appear that this boy of twenty-six—at the time of his death,—drenched his trails with gore, and for a long time eluded all attempts to capture him, and finally met a singularly tragic fate.

"Billy the Kid," whose real name was William Bonney, was born in New York City, bred in the streets of that metropolis as a newsboy, bootblack, and irreclaimable young desperado from the time he could range its busy avenues. How he acquired even the rudiments of an education, is not explained, but it is a fact that he somehow and somewhere learned to read, write and cipher, and, possessed of a bright intellect, seems to have made good use of his opportunities. An autograph letter before me as these sheets are penned, shows a clear, round, steady hand, perfect orthography and faultless grammar, with a readiness of expression, correctness of punctuation, and conservative thought which is surprising in one who led the life which he pursued. Of its authenticity there is no manner of doubt.

Notwithstanding his cruel and murderous nature, there were evidences of much finer and better instincts, that under happier influences of moral training and association might have developed a bright and useful citizen.

Shortly after his birth, his father died, and a few years later his widowed mother settled in Kansas, where she at length married a man named Antrim. In due course they moved to Lincoln County, New Mexico, where Billy took employment as a cowboy herder for one of the large owners of range cattle. When he had reached maturity his stepfather died, when the mother, widowed a second time, went back to her old home in Kansas, leaving Billy, who had become one of the rough and tough wild riders of the cattle ranges, with all that the term implies, that repressed the good, and developed all the devilishness of his nature. When the Lincoln County war broke out which caused the authorities so much trouble and resulted in the wanton sacrifice of many lives, he became the chief of a faction of outlaws. He could ride the wildest horses, and shoot with unerring accuracy. Bold, brave, desperate and fearless, he, though but a slender stripling, became the most dangerous leader of the most dreaded gang in the Territory. Even after the troubles subsided, he still carried the spirit of revenge against a prominent cattle baron named Chisum, whom he hated with fierce malignity, seeking an opportunity to take his life. Though several times arrested he always contrived to escape. The Denver lawyer already mentioned, then practicing in Santa Fé, who had defended him in court on several occasions, was one of the few for whom he cherished a devoted attachment. At length he with several others was "run to earth" by Pat Garrett, sheriff of Lincoln County, in a mud house near Stinking Springs. Garrett with a strong posse surrounded the hut, laid siege to it, and finally starved them out. They were apprehended and taken to Santa Fé for safe keeping in the jail at that place. The rougher element of Santa Fé threatened to lynch them. The attorney appealed to the authorities for a strong guard to be put about the jail, but it was denied, whereupon he collected a number of volunteers and placing himself at their head took the matter of safe keeping into his own hands. His posse remained until midnight when, discovering no signs of an attack, they went home. They had no sooner disappeared, than the lynchers appeared upon the scene.

The attorney stood there alone with his Winchester rifle, reinforced by thirty-five cartridges, threatening to shoot any and all intruders. The lynchers retreated to a safe distance and opened fire, but being protected by the thick walls he was not harmed. The exchange of shots was kept up until morning, when the mob dispersed.

Shortly afterward "the Kid" was removed to Lincoln County, where he was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. From his cell he wrote this letter to his defender, under date Messilla, April 25th, 1881:

"I would have written before this, but I could get no paper. My United States case was thrown out of court, and I was rushed to trial on my Territorial charge; was convicted of murder in the first degree, and am to be hanged on the 13th of May. Mr. A. J. Fountain was appointed to defend me, and has done the best he could for me. He is willing to carry the case further if I can raise the money to bear his expenses. The mare is about all I can depend on at present, so I hope you will settle that case right away and give him the money you get for her. If you do not settle the matter with Scott Moore, and have to go to court about it, either give him the mare or sell her at auction and give him the money. Please do as he wishes you to do in the matter. I know you will do the best you can for me in this. I shall be taken to Lincoln to-morrow. Please write and direct care of Garrett, sheriff. Excuse bad writing. I have my handcuffs on. I remain as ever, Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM BONNEY."

During his subsequent confinement in jail, by his quiet, resigned and submissive demeanor, he gained the confidence of his guards to such an extent that in order to pass the time they indulged in card playing for mutual amusement. Billy was securely handcuffed and one of his legs fastened to a heavy iron ball by a stout chain. After a time he induced the guard to release one of his hands from the bracelets, to facilitate handling the cards. This concession was granted, and the game proceeded. The guard had a navy six-shooter in his belt, and a double barreled shot gun within reach, hence there could be no danger. This overweening confidence proved fatal. At the noon hour when all the attaches of the prison were at dinner, and just as Billy and his keeper had finished a game, the latter carelessly turned his head to look out the window when, swift as a lightning flash, Billy felled him to the floor, and before he could recover, jerked the pistol from his belt and

shot him through the head. He then seized the shot gun and coolly awaited the coming of the deputy sheriff, Bob Olinger, who, attracted by the explosion, rushed to the spot. The cell was in the second story of the jail, and Billy had meantime reached the head of the stairway. As Olinger was about to ascend, he shouted, "Look out there, Bob!" and instantly discharged both barrels of the gun into his breast, killing him instantly. He then rushed down the stairway, and seizing the Winchester borne by the dead officer, clubbed it and broke it over his head, saying, "That is the gun you rounded me up with at Stinking Springs, but you'll never round up anybody else with it, for I am even with you and your gun."

Mexican guards rushed to the spot, but finding "the Kid" at liberty, well armed and desperate, so great was their terror of him, he had but to command to secure immediate obedience. He ordered one to bring a horse, and another to remove his ball and chain. The horse was saddled and led to the door, the chain taken off his leg. Mounting, he commanded the gates to be opened, then bidding them a polite adios, he darted away. Just as he reached the gate, however, the broncho bucked and threw him. Tearing off the saddle he mounted bareback, and digging his heels into the animal's side, quickly disappeared. He made directly for Pete Maxwell's ranch; en route he dashed into a camp of Mexican herders employed by his deadly enemy Chisum; there were five of them. Killing four, he commanded the fifth to take this message to his master; "You owe me $5,000; I have killed four of your men, and credited you with $50 each on account. I'll kill you next, when the account will be squared and I'll stand pat with the world."

He then rode on to Maxwell's where he had a sweetheart, a half-breed. He was quickly followed by Pat Garrett, the sheriff, who, with a large posse surrounded the house. Entering the unlighted building by a window, Garrett asked Maxwell if Billy was there. Answered in the affirmative, he secreted himself at the foot of a bed and awaited the next scene. Billy from an adjoining room hearing voices, seized his

rifle and entered, asking his host, "Who is it?" A ray of moonlight entered the window and revealed his presence unmistakably to the crouching sheriff. Knowing with whom he had to deal, he instantly took aim and fired, when the terror of the frontier fell dead, a bullet through his heart.

Thus ended the life, at twenty-six years of age, of the most desperate and bloody minded civilized white man that ever cursed the border with his crimes, fit ending of a lawless and altogether dreadful career. He was wont to observe that he had lived but twenty-six years, and had killed a man for every year. The earth was well rid of him.

A less tragic but scarcely less interesting episode in which our young attorney figured, that also achieved national prominence, and is a very extraordinary example in its way of the small incidents that sometimes govern momentous events, is found in the killing of Jack Reardon by Edward M. Kelly at the Cerillos mining camp, eighteen miles from Santa Fé. By the singular combination of circumstances attending this tragedy, in New Mexico, at Washington and in the public journals throughout the country, it is placed among the notable occurrences of criminal life, and the devious courses not infrequently taken by justice under the manipulation of resolute lawyers, who never abandon their clients until the scaffold or the prison claims its own, and holds on with relentless grip.

These two miners quarreled, and each went for his gun to kill the other. Kelly being the quicker, slew his adversary. Engaging our attorney to defend him, the cause came on for trial in the Territorial court, but not until the last half of the last day of the current term, when, being without requisite witnesses, the attorney to make time and carry it over, consumed all the remaining hours by various motions, preliminary skirmishes and long winded arguments.

At the next term that was held at Las Vegas, it was again postponed until the last day. At the noon recess the prosecutor turned the hands of the court clock back twenty minutes. The cause came on,

testimony was taken, and at five minutes to twelve, midnight, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The counsel for the prisoner bringing the fact of the turning back of the clock, to the notice of the court, argued that no legal judgment could be rendered, as the term had expired by limitation. It was overruled, and Kelly sentenced to death. An appeal to the Governor was made, to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but without avail. Notwithstanding the failure of all other expedients, the attorney for Kelly sent a lengthy telegram to Honorable Ben Brewster, Attorney-General of the United States, setting forth the main particulars, and asking for a respite of thirty days until a complete record could be prepared and forwarded by mail.

Now the Attorney-General's heart was bound up in his son Bennie, a remarkably bright and precocious little fellow, to whom, when absent from home he invariably sent affectionate messages by wire. On this occasion he happened to be at the White House in conference with the president. The telegram from New Mexico was sent to his house, it being long after office hours, and being addressed to Ben Brewster, it was opened by Bennie and his mother, under the impression that, as usual the fond father had transmitted loving greetings to his adored son. Reading it, and, his childish heart imbued with the spirit of mercy, he took a pencil and wrote at the bottom, "Papa, please give this poor fellow a chance," and reinclosing it, sent it to his father. On its receipt the Attorney-General glanced hastily over its contents, till his eye lighted upon little Bennie's postscript, when the stern dignity of the official and cabinet officer melted into sympathetic charity for the condemned. The result was an order by telegraph next day to New Mexico granting a respite for the time applied for, which reached the sheriff of Santa Fé just as he was about to lead his prisoner to the scaffold for execution. A large concourse of people had gathered about the gallows to witness the awful proceedings, but they were disappointed. The story of how it was brought about, was spread all over the land through the newspapers, creating intense interest. The



P. Stanley

outcome of the matter? Kelly's sentence was finally commuted to imprisonment for life in the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth. He is there now, and should he live eight years longer, will be a free man, under deductions of time for good behavior.

In the four cases set forth in this chapter there is well authenticated material for half a dozen thrilling romances, with truths at the bottom that need no florid coloring to stir the depths of the most imaginative writer.

The attorney in the two cases last recited, was Mr. Edgar Caypless, a criminal lawyer of Denver.

CHRONICLES

OF THE

Great Interior of Colorado.

EPITOMIZING THE

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IN THE COUNTIES OF ARAPAHOE, BOULDER, CLEAR CREEK, COSTILLA, DOUGLAS, EL PASO, FREMONT, GILPIN, LAKE, PUEBLO, HUERFANO AND JEFFERSON.

THE RECORD OF THIRTY YEARS—1859 TO 1890.

TO BE CONCLUDED IN VOLUME IV.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

EARLY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT—COURTS AND VIGILANCE COMMITTEES—SCHEDULE OF OFFICERS FROM 1859 TO 1890—BUILDING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, JAILS AND COURT HOUSE—COMMENDABLE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONERS—OUTLYING SUBURBS AND FARMING SETTLEMENTS.

It is deemed advisable to state at the outset, that this sketch is not designed to include the annals of the city of Denver, the capital of Arapahoe County, and of the State. That has been reserved for more elaborate treatment in our Fourth Volume. However, the city is so great a part of the county, it is difficult to wholly separate them. The main object is to present the early beginnings of government here, under the different and often conflicting authorities claiming exclusive jurisdiction, together with a consecutive list of county officers from 1859 to 1890, the places where its business was transacted, the initiation and consummation of measures for the erection of public buildings—jails, hospitals and court house, with brief mention of outlying towns and settlements. So far as I am advised, no such connected account as is here given has previously been compiled, and it will be useful for reference if nothing else. To reach the facts, long and diligent search has been made of the old and almost forgotten records, but even here it has not been possible to obtain all the data required. When those failed, resort was had to those who either held office in early times, when such matters as we were in quest of were not fully set forth, or possessed memoranda to supply the missing links.

The history of Arapahoe is that of a remarkably well ordered and, for the most part, an honestly administered government. As a rule our commissioners have been guided by laudable resolves to eschew jobbery, extravagance and corrupt practices; paying out the public revenues only for legitimate purposes, avoiding unnecessary expenses, keeping the credit up to the highest standard, maintaining their warrants at par, borrowing no money, and permitting no rascality in the execution of contracts. It is entirely safe to assume that no county of its population anywhere in the American Union has had less cause to complain of mal-administration than this. In confirmation we shall present certain facts and figures.

Arapahoe County takes its name from the tribe of Indians, that for the last hundred years before our epoch roamed over and claimed as its own property, the greater part of its area. As one of the alleged counties of Kansas Territory in 1858–'59 it embraced nearly all of the present State of Colorado. By the government survey in 1861, its boundary lines were restricted to a tract thirty miles in width by one hundred and sixty in length, thus forming a right angled parallelogram. It extends from the

Kansas line on the east, to within twelve miles of the base of the Rocky Mountains on the west. Under the changes made in 1889 it is bounded as follows: North by Weld, Morgan, Washington and Yuma Counties, east by Kansas, south by Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert and Douglas, and west by Jefferson and Boulder. With an area of 4,800 square miles, Arapahoe is nearly four times larger than Rhode Island, more than twice as large as Delaware, and has about the same area as Connecticut. It is watered by the South Platte River, Cherry Creek, the Box Elder, Kiowa, Bijou and their tributaries in the west, by the Badger and Beaver in the center and the Arickaree or Middle Fork of the Republican and South Fork of the Republican in the eastern part. It is chiefly an agricultural and pastoral region, stockgrowing having been its principal industry until a few years ago, when most of those therein engaged were compelled by the rapid influx of farming settlers to seek more distant ranges for their stock. By the census of 1890 the population of this county was 131,802, being an increase of 93,158 over that of 1880. This population is mainly grouped near the western boundary, where Denver, the county seat, and also the State Capital, has 126,000 inhabitants. This includes, of course, the environs, several of which have separate municipal organizations, but are virtually integral parts of the metropolis, and will be undoubtedly, at some time in the not remote future, incorporated within its limits.

The first county officers were Edward W. Wynkoop, Hickory Rogers and H. P. A. Smith, commissioners appointed by Governor J. W. Denver of Kansas Territory in the fall of 1858, to institute local government in the county of Arapahoe over which Kansas claimed jurisdiction. While en route to Cherry Creek, these commissioners fell in with Richard E. Whitsitt, General William Larimer, William H. H. Larimer, Jr., Charles A. Lawrence, M. M. Jewett and Folsom Dorsett, at the Arkansas Crossing, where now stands the city of Pueblo. The Whitsitt party had left Leavenworth October 3d, 1858. The meeting of these travelers proved an event of great historical importance. They journeyed together to the banks of Cherry Creek, reaching the town of Auraria, located on the west side, in November, when, finding a town organization already established, they moved over to the east side, founded the Denver Town Company and proceeded to lay out the present city on the practically abandoned site of St. Charles.

The first election held by the people of Arapahoe County, occurred November 6th, when A. J. Smith was chosen to represent them in the Kansas Legislature, and H. J. Graham in Congress. The county then presented the unique anomaly of submission to Kansas law on the one hand, and of independence on the other. Graham was sent to Washington as a delegate from the people to secure a separate organization, but as narrated in our first volume, failed to secure such recognition.

Governor Denver also commissioned H. P. A. Smith to be Probate Judge of the county, and with A. J. Smith representing it in the Kansas legislature the political allegiance to that Territory was so far complete, but was soon superseded (1859) by the provisional government of Jefferson Territory. However, March 28, 1859, the first election was held for officers of Arapahoe County, Kansas, with the following result: Probate Judge, S. W. Waggoner; Sheriff, D. D. Cook; Treasurer, John L. Hiffner; Register of Deeds, J. S. Lowrie; Supervisors, L. J. Winchester, Hickory Rogers and R. L. Wootten; Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, Levi Ferguson; Prosecuting Attorney, Marshal Cook; Auditor, W. W. Hooper; Assessor, Ross Hutchins; Coroner, C. M. Steinberger;

Justices of the Peace, — — Swigart and B. Hieatt for Denver precinct, and F. F. Brune for Auraria precinct; Constables, William Wilson and G. S. Abbie for Denver; S. M. Rooker and W. G. Taylor for Auraria.

The institution of provisional government caused a new election to be held in October, 1859, under the self-constituted jurisdiction of Jefferson Territory, with this result: Probate Judge, C. R. Bissell; Sheriff, John H. Kehler; Register of Deeds, E. F. Clewell; Treasurer, L. W. Bliss; Attorney, David C. Collier; Supervisors, R. L. Wootten, C. A. Lawrence and J. W. Farrell.

At this time also, B. D. Williams was chosen to succeed H. J. Graham as lobby member in Congress. The Kansas officials were by no means pleased with this new turn of events and attempted to subvert it, but the people had spoken, and had no intention of receding from the action taken. The first provisional legislative assembly convened at Denver, November 7th, 1859. Arapahoe County was represented by the following: Councilman, Henry Allen of the second council district which included Denver and Auraria; Representatives, John C. Moore and W. P. McClure for the first representative district (Denver); Wm. M. Slaughter and M. D. Hickman for the second (Auraria).

The masses were left in a quandary as to which authority they really ought to recognize and support. Those favorable to the Kansas regime, elected Richard Sopris to the legislature of that Territory. In 1860 Edward M. McCook—who was appointed governor in 1869—was sent down to Topeka. In addition to the conflict of Territorial authority, there was a third lawmaking body that exercised a quasi county power—the legislative council of Denver which, together with courts of common pleas and appellate courts wielded a greater influence than either Kansas or Jefferson Territories. This state of things constituted a triple array of lawgivers, claiming some things in common. There were people's courts, also, in other words vigilance committees, that took charge of criminal cases, and the Arapahoe County claim club which increased the perplexity. But as a matter of fact very little attention was given to either government. For two years or more the Territorial, county and city affairs were so intermingled it was difficult to draw the distinctions between them.

By an act approved December 7th, 1859, the Jefferson legislature confirmed the election of Jack Kehler as sheriff of Arapahoe County, but with this proviso: "That the said Kehler shall not exercise the duties of sheriff in Arapahoe unless he reside in the same, and act as the principal sheriff therein." He was given authority over the first judicial district, in which he was to appoint competent deputies for each county in the district. Jefferson County and Arapahoe each demanded a resident sheriff, and the act already quoted from also provided that Kehler's jurisdiction should not extend over the former county unless he should make Jefferson his place of residence and perform the duties of his office in person. Under the laws of Jefferson Territory the county courts executed the work of county commissioners in laying out roads and highways.

The first murder trial to come before the People's Court was that of John Stofel, for shooting his brother-in-law, Thomas Biencroff. Stofel, his victim, and three sons of the latter came in 1858, and engaged in mining on Clear Creek near the present town of Arvada. April 7th, 1859, one of the sons of Biencroff was killed and the body con-

cealed behind a log. Suspicion pointing to Stofel, he was arrested, and when examined before Judge H. P. A. Smith admitted that he had followed Biencroff to the West with the intention of killing him. A People's Court was organized, the murderer tried and sentenced to death. The condemned man was placed in a wagon, taken to Tenth street on the west side and there hanged, the executioner being "Noisy Tom," a well-known frontiersman.

In March, 1860, Moses Young was tried by the same kind of a court, organized in Denver Hall, convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of William West. The execution took place in front of the murdered man's house, situated about 200 feet below the Larimer street bridge on the west bank of Cherry Creek. The court consisted of a president or chief-justice, two associates, a sheriff, secretary and a jury of twelve. Young was escorted to the scaffold by a company of armed men known as "The Jefferson Rangers."

The next event of this nature occurred June 15th, 1860, when Marcus Gredler was swung from a scaffold at the foot of a bluff on the east side of Cherry Creek where Curtis street enters it. Jacob Roeder and family, Frank Pampuch and Gredler from Leavenworth passed through Denver, June 12th, en route to the South Park. When near Bear Creek Gredler and Roeder had a dispute, and that night the former cut off Roeder's head with an ax. The assassin was brought to Denver and tried in Apollo Hall, where on June 14th, the people organized a court with W. M. Slaughter as chief judge, and C. P. Marion and John W. Kerr associates; J. H. Kehler, sheriff. The jury consisted of George A. Gaunt, L. Mayer, James Arthur, L. McLaughlin, A. J. Dury, J. H Berry, J. B. Ashard, James O'Banyon, O. M. Hollister, A. Kimball, W. H. Grafton, and James Perry, who found him guilty of murder.

William Hadley was sentenced to be hanged June 25th, 1860, but escaped from prison. June 20th, he stabbed J. B. Card to death with a butcher knife, at a point some three miles below Denver on the Platte River, where they with other freighters en route to the States, had camped. On the 23d, Hadley was tried by a People's Court, convened under some cottonwood trees below Wazee street. William Person, George Wynkoop and A. B. Babcock were the judges, and the jury comprised A. Stine, J. N. Hutchins, H. S. Merrick, George Turner, J. Wheeler, J. P. McKinney, S. H. Hough, John B. Rogers, J. G. White, Charles Robinson, W. Alexander and Lewis N. Tappan. The prisoner was defended by G. W. Purkins, and the case was prosecuted by John H. Sherman and H. R. Hunt. Hadley was convicted and sentenced, but escaped from his guard as already related.

The killing of Jacob Gantz by Jim Gordon, and the memorable events following that awful tragedy, have been related in our first volume.

The last execution by a People's Court in Arapahoe County was that of Patrick Waters who killed Thomas R. Freeman, December 7th, 1860. Waters, while out with Freeman buying hay, shot him in the wagon near Fort Lupton. Concealing the body in a thicket he mounted a horse and fled to Nebraska where he was captured by W. T. Shortridge, who brought him to Denver. Three days later he was tried in Criterion Hall, then standing on the site now occupied by the railroad building—Larimer street. On this occasion William Person, General Marshall and E. H. Hart were the judges; H. P. Bennett, J. Bright Smith, and Leavitt L. Bowen were the prosecutors, while J. C.

W. Hall and C. C. Carpenter appeared for the defense. The jury was composed of "Count" Murat, William Clayton, M. A. Hines, George T. Clark, Lawrence N. Greenleaf, J. S. Travilla, Cyrus H. McLaughlin, J. B. Carter, George Wakely, E. McLaughlin, John Herman and James Stewart. The prisoner was found guilty, admitted the crime, and was hanged December 21st, near the Fifteenth street bridge.*

The administration of justice by those popular tribunals was never precipitate or ill considered. Everything was conducted decorously and with an eye single to the revelation of truth, the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty. As we have seen by the foregoing examples, the prisoners were allowed three competent judges, proper counsel and a jury of twelve; accorded all the privileges except dilatory motions and strategic devices, that are permitted under present statutes, but execution followed swiftly after judgment.

Such courts were dispensed with after the formal organization of Colorado Territory, but from 1859 to 1861 they exercised jurisdiction only over capital cases. Civil suits took their regular course before the judges elected under provisional laws, but owing to the multiplicity of courts and conflicting authorities, never were very highly respected. November 27th, 1860, Mr. James M. Broadwell, a member of the Legislative council of Denver, introduced a resolution which forcibly illustrates the conflicting interests, and also the efforts made by thinking men to simplify matters and widen the influence of such courts. It provided "that all judgments, decrees and proceedings now had and obtained before the Arapahoe County Claim Club, the courts of Kansas, the Probate Court of Arapahoe County so-called, and the Provisional Government Courts within the jurisdiction of the government, which have been obtained according to the rules, regulations and usual practices of said respective tribunals shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be good and valid and binding, as judgments obtained in the Courts of Common Pleas, upon filing in said Court of Common Pleas a duly authenticated transcript of the same." What effect was produced by the resolution does not appear, but with the arrival of Governor Gilpin and the institution of authorized orders, the history of Denver and the county which had had so many interests in common, and were so inextricably combined, became separated and subject to distinct methods of operation.

Dr. J. H. Morrison, E. W. Cobb and George W. Clayton having been appointed county commissioners by Gilpin, held a meeting November 27th, 1861, divided the county into precincts, and appointed judges of election therefor as follows:

Island Precinct—Polling place, Goodrich's house, Henderson's Island. Judges, H. O. Goodrich, Samuel Brantner and George Hazard.

Platte Precinct—Polling place, McLaughlin's on the Platte. Judges, John Kerr, F. R. Ford and E. McLaughlin.

Clear Creek Precinct—Polling place at James Baker's; Judges O. Wadsworth, John Wells and James Baker.

Box Elder Precinct—Polling place at J. B. Conant's; Judges, J. B. Conant, P. C. Lowe and A. W. Murphy.

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*Wm. N. Byers in an article entitled "Thirty Years Ago," published in the "Commonwealth Magazine," June, 1889, gives an extended and very interesting account of murder trials by the People's Courts.

Bijou Precinct—Polling place at the Express station; Judges, S. A. Hackley, M. M. High and H. Roland.

Upper Cherry Creek Precinct—Polling place at Steele's ranch; Judges, William Steele, Cyrus H. McLaughlin and — — Moore.

Bear Creek Precinct—Polling place at Brown's ranch; Judges, Joseph M. Brown, R. S. Little and John McBroom.

Highland Precinct—Polling place at A. Chaplain's house; Judges, A. Chaplain, J. W. Weir and G. S. Allen.

West Denver Precinct—Polling place at A. C. Hunt's place; Judges, M. P. Cassiday, Fred Z. Salomon and J. G. Vawter.

Camp Weld Precinct—Polling place at the officers' mess rooms; Judges, William Larimer, J. A. Fenton and N. G. Wyatt.

At a meeting of the Board two days later, Augustus Wildman was appointed Clerk *pro tempore* to the commissioners, and the house of A. H. Mallory selected as the polling place in Platte precinct, and — — Sloan's name substituted for McLaughlin's, the latter not being a resident. With this preliminary work accomplished, the commissioners prepared for the first duly authorized election of officers for the county of Arapahoe under the new regime. The following were chosen:

Sheriff, Samuel Howe;* Clerk and Recorder, Charles G. Cheever; Probate Judge, J. N. Odell; Treasurer, C. L. Bartlett; County Attorney, Lewis B. France; Assessor, W. T. Shortridge; Coroner, Freeman B. Crocker; Superintendent of Schools, O. J. Goldrick; Surveyor, Geo. L. Moody; County Commissioners, Samuel T. Hawkins, Jas. Brantner and Jas. W. Weir; Justices of the Peace, Philip P. Wilcox and John Wanless.

December 13th, 1861, the newly elected Board of Commissioners met and elected James W. Weir, chairman.

Charles G. Cheever, who held the office of Recorder for the ensuing six years, had been a pioneer in California in 1849, and ten years later in Colorado or "Pike's Peak." In later years by virtue of the large landed interests acquired and the splendid improvements he erected thereon, he became distinguished as one of the more progressive builders of the metropolis. In examining the musty old records of his time, and of the years antedating his incumbency, very little seems to have been done by the Register of Deeds for Arapahoe, by the rival administrations of Kansas and Jefferson Territories. The more valuable were handed down through Peleg T. Bassett and Richard E. Whitsitt, the first and second recorders for the old Denver Town Company. E. P. Stout's name appears here and there as Deputy Register of Deeds, some of which were acknowledged before David C. Collier as Clerk of the Probate Court in 1859. Bassett was killed by John Scudder, and although he kept the records of the earlier transfers of town property, Richard E. Whitsitt who followed him, must be regarded as the first clerk and recorder of Arapahoe County.

The first important survey was made by E. D. Boyd, ever since designated the "Boyd Survey of Denver," which was filed August 20th, 1859, in the office of "Richard E. Whitsitt, Recorder of Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory."

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*Sometimes confounded with Samuel Howe, for many years attached to the Denver detective force, but a different person.

Mr. L. B. France, the first county attorney, in assuming the office took upon himself grave cares and responsibilities, for he had to deal with many difficult and complex problems. His duties were extended to cover those now performed by the District Attorney. In the absence of laws, statutes had to be framed to meet the new conditions of organization. All manner of questions arose for determination. The land was filled with offenders against the peace, order and safety of society, and he had to deal with these with a strong hand. Appointed clerk to the judiciary committee of the House in the first legislature, he framed the practice act and other laws adopted at that session, which form the basis of the practice of the present day. Many years later he became reporter to the Supreme Court, whose decisions from Volume III to XI inclusive, appear therein as the result of his careful compilation. The Albany (New York) Law Journal and other standard legal publications bear testimony to the excellence of his work. He held the office of county attorney for five years, discharging its onerous duties forcibly, justly, and to the general satisfaction.

Freeman B. Crocker, the first coroner, later superintendent of schools, member of the city council of Denver, chairman of the board of county commissioners, member of the Denver school board, and finally president of the board of public works, was one of the most conscientious and useful men that has ever been placed in charge of our local government, city or county. He was unselfishly and untiringly devoted to the honorable discharge of every duty intrusted to him by the people. In all the long years of his stewardship there was not a blemish against his name or acts. He was in very truth, and in its most exalted sense a faithful servant, a just and upright man, who carried his burdens manfully, dealt firmly and impartially with all, looked well to the expenditure of the public moneys, allowing no leakages from the treasury. The excellence of our county government is very largely due to the precedents he established while in control of its affairs. The records are filled with evidences of his paternal care, with evidence of his honesty, with the most overwhelming testimony to his zeal for the common welfare. His administrations of the several offices to which he was elected and appointed, were of the highest order, showing in every act spotless integrity, incessant industry and the purest motives in all that he did or suggested. He was a grand figure in our affairs, a man worthy of boundless confidence, who never shirked a responsibility however onerous or exacting, and was unfalteringly true to every mission given him by the people.

William T. Shortridge, the first assessor, is now a resident of Fort Collins, Larimer County. Resigning his office before the expiration of his term, Harry A. E. Pickard, who later became a deputy U. S. Marshal under A. C. Hunt, was appointed assessor for the unexpired term. O. J. Goldrick, the first teacher of youth, was the founder of the public school system. President W. H. Pierce of District No. 1 (East Denver), in his report for 1879, thus refers to the beginning of education in the county: "The first schoolhouse in Denver was built of logs, and with its dirt floor and roof, was situated on the west bank of Cherry Creek, near the crossing of Larimer street. On the morning of October 3d, 1859, eleven children, part of them half breeds, Mexican and Indian, were gathered together, and the stern schoolmaster was personated by the genial professor Goldrick." This was a private school, as were also those of Miss Ring and Miss Indiana Sopris, established the year following. The building committee for

District No. 2 (West Denver), in a report rendered to President A. D. Shepard in 1887, said: "The early history is chiefly gathered from interviews and verbal statements made by men who took part in or were active promoters of the cause of education at the time. In the fall of 1861, pursuant to a call made through a newspaper, a meeting of prominent citizens was held for the purpose of organizing a school district and appointing school officers. The deliberations were conducted on a drygoods box in front of a store opposite the present Lindell Hotel. The men present were General John Pierce, O. J. Goldrick, General Frank M. Case, Capt. Edwin Scudder and Baxter B. Stiles. A board of school officers was chosen from this number. The first schoolhouse owned by any district in Denver was purchased in the latter part of the year, 1865, by this district. It was a two-story brick store, having a single room on each floor and known as the Giddings building, from its owner. It was erected in 1861 and had been used as a general store until 1863. The next two years the United States government used it as a warehouse for ammunition and arms, and on this account it was called 'The Arsenal.' The district paid $700 for it, the funds being raised by subscription."

Proceeding with our notes taken from the county records, we find that John Wanless, a justice of the peace, resigned October 8th, 1862, and was succeeded by J. H. Noteware.

December 13th, 1861, the county commissioners leased from R. E. Whitsitt a building, situate on the corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets, at a rental of $40 per month for the use of county offices, and on the 18th, the sheriff was instructed "to fix up a jail." For this purpose a building was rented from W. H. Middaugh. Joseph L. Bailey, the first jailor under Sheriff Howe, was also a deputy under Sheriffs Wilson, Kent, Sopris and Cook. Bailey first confined his prisoners in a log cabin just over the Market street bridge in an alley on the west side. Sometime later the prison was established on the south side of Larimer, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, near the corner of Fourteenth. June 19th, 1862, the county clerk was directed to draw a lease for the buildings on lots 19 and 20, block 49, East Denver, for county uses, for the term of one year from July 1st, at a rental of $450, but on the 19th of July the commissioners concluded to remain longer in their present quarters, and Mr. Whitsitt was paid $100 a month for the county offices they occupied. September 27th, 1862, Mr. John A. Nye succeeded J. W. Weir as a member of the board of commissioners. October 9th the building rented from Mr. Whitsitt was again leased for six months, for the use of the county clerk, sheriff and surveyor, but in the meantime the lease had been transferred to Major John S. Fillmore.

Messrs. Hawkins, Brantner and Edwin Scudder, the latter being the new member, constituted the board of county commissioners October 18th, 1862. The first noteworthy contest by the board was against the attempt of District Judge B. F. Hall, in the summer of 1863, to compel them to accept James McDonald as county attorney, which they refused to do. Mr. Brantner conferred with Moses Hallett and Amos Steck, attorneys at law, made his report of their opinion on the question at issue, when the board resolved to retain Mr. L. B. France in that office, and rigidly adhered to that purpose.

The expenses of the county for the first fiscal year ending September 1st, 1862,

were $10,842.39. The total assessed valuation of property in the county the same year, amounted to $1,047,370, on which the total tax was $17,491.

In 1863 the valuation was $1,365,054, and the tax $22,080. In the election for 1863, Charles G. Cheever was continued as county clerk, and L. B. France county attorney. Samuel Howe, sheriff, was succeeded by Robert S. Wilson. George T. Clark became treasurer, and O. J. Goldrick coroner. The latter failing to qualify, Mr. J. M. Broadwell was appointed to that office February 5th, 1864. James Hall, who became Probate Judge, executed new deeds for many of the town lots, as the records of Judge Odell's office were lost in the Cherry Creek flood of that year. M. M. De Lano, the new assessor, had been Territorial auditor under Governor Gilpin's administration. Later, he was chosen mayor of the city, and in 1869 was appointed consul to Foo Chow, China, by President Grant. He was succeeded as assessor by D. H. Soggs who filled out his unexpired term when Alex. W. Atkins was duly elected. In 1863, Freeman B. Crocker became superintendent of schools, and F. J. Ebert, surveyor.

In October, 1863, the board of commissioners comprised Jonas Brantner, Edwin Scudder and Joseph M. Brown. Mr. Brown served more than fifteen years as a member of the Board, and at this writing is still a member, though his occupancy of the office has not been continuous. During several terms he was its chairman. He is a native of Baltimore, and went with Walker on his famous Nicaraguan filibustering expedition back in the fifties. He came to Colorado in May, 1859.

The assessed valuation of property for 1864 was $2,007,298, and the tax levy $31,277.11. The expenses for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1864, were $18,338.92. In the fall of that year Mr. Brantner retired, when the board consisted of Edwin Scudder, Joseph M. Brown and Cyrus H. McLaughlin. The Indian wars of 1864-65 and the necessity of raising and maintaining volunteer troops in the field, caused heavy drains upon the carefully guarded treasury. Special taxes were levied and collected to the amount of $31,090.33 for that purpose. Col. Thomas Moonlight commanding this military district after Chivington, in order to hasten the dispatch of volunteers to the front, declared martial law, and compelled the county to furnish both men and supplies.

In 1864 the commissioners purchased the record books kept by Richard E. Whitsitt, which also contained those of the original town company. February 14th, 1865, Amos Steck was appointed County Attorney, succeeding L. B. France.

R. S. Wilson resigned the office of sheriff February 21st, 1865, and a few days after Omer O. Kent, who had been a justice of the peace, probate judge and superintendent of schools, was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In the fall of 1865 the following officers were elected: Sheriff, Richard Sopris; Clerk and Recorder, Charles G. Cheever; Probate Judge, Omer O. Kent; Treasurer, Webster D. Anthony; Attorney, Amos Steck; Coroner, R. L. Hatten; Assessor, D. H. Soggs; Surveyor, F. J. Ebert; Superintendent of Schools, Walter McD. Potter; County Commissioners, James M. Wilson and E. N. Harvey.

January 20th, 1866, the office of county attorney being declared vacant, Mr. John Q. Charles was appointed to fill the vacancy. The resignation of Dexter H. Soggs having been accepted April 7th, 1866, O. W. Shackelton was appointed assessor, and soon after Allen B. Sopris was chosen to the same office. During the summer of the

same year G. V. Boutelle was made county surveyor. For the year 1865 the valuation of property was $2,804,402; the tax levy $44,309.22. The county expenses were $22,051.30. In 1866 the valuation increased to $3,991,151; the tax levy was $58,515.75, and the county expenses were $39,861.05.

In the year last named Freeman B. Crocker and Peter Magnes were elected to the board of commissioners, the third member being James M. Wilson. Allen B. Sopris was chosen assessor, and J. E. Wharton superintendent of schools. Mr. Magnes was a native of Sweden; came to Colorado in 1859 and for more than thirty years has been a successful farmer. He laid out the town of Petersburg. In October, 1866, he purchased a "Poor Farm" for the county, the price being $300. This tract was subsequently sold to the National Mining and Industrial Exposition.

In the fall of 1867 the following officers were elected: Sheriff, Richard Sopris; Clerk and Recorder, Webster D. Anthony; Treasurer, Clarence J. Clark; Probate Judge, Major Jacob Downing; Assessor, Allen B. Sopris; Coroner, R. L. Hatten; Superintendent of Schools, Omer O. Kent; Surveyor, Redwood Fisher; County Commissioners, James M. Wilson, who with Crocker and Magnes constituted the board. Vincent D. Markham was made County Attorney.

For this year the valuation of property was $3,823,668. In September, Frank W. Cram succeeded F. B. Crocker as commissioner, and it may as well be stated here, that it proved an unfortunate exchange for the county. J. M. Wilson was elected chairman.

The officers chosen in September, 1869, were: Sheriff, David J. Cook; Clerk and Recorder, Webster D. Anthony; Treasurer, Abram R. Lincoln; Assessor, Eli Dougherty; Probate Judge, Henry A. Clough; Surveyor, Redwood Fisher; Coroner, R. L. Hatten; Superintendent of Schools, Wilbur C. Lothrop; Commissioner, Joseph W. Bowles.

In September, 1870, the following were elected: Surveyor, Cecil A. Deane; Assessor, L. A. Curtice; Commissioner, David A. Cheever.

Mr. Bowles succeeded Peter Magnes in 1869, and on October 4th of that year, Frank W. Cram was made chairman of the board. October 24th Cheever came in as the new member.

In 1871 Cook was re-elected sheriff, Clough, probate judge, Lincoln, treasurer, and Cram, commissioner; Frank Church was made superintendent of schools, Dr. M. Mayer Marix, coroner; E. H. Starrett, assessor, and B. M. Whittemore, surveyor. Mr. Church held the office of superintendent four years; was a member of the school board for District No. 1, State Senator in 1879, and for three terms county treasurer. He and his predecessor, Mr. Lothrop, effected a very thorough organization of the school system, which in its later development is a matter of immeasurable pride to every citizen of Denver.

Mr. Merrick A. Rogers, who had been elected district attorney in 1870, was now appointed county attorney. A native of Jefferson County, New York, he came to Colorado in 1860, and from that time to the present has been identified with its judicial affairs. In March, 1872, Charles W. Wright was appointed to the office vacated by Mr. Rogers, and served about three years.

In 1871 the assessed valuation of property in Arapahoe County was $9,058,405, and in 1872, $12,115,347. The large increase in those two years was brought about by

the introduction of two railways, the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific, and the building of the first link in the Denver & Rio Grande.

In September, 1872, Fred. J. Stanton was elected county surveyor, and Joseph W. Bowles and E. H. Starrett were respectively re-elected county commissioner and assessor. The board of commissioners then stood—Frank W. Cram, J. W. Bowles and David A. Cheever. Mr. Cram was re-elected chairman.

October 10th, 1872, a petition was presented requesting them to call an election by the people to vote upon the question of subscribing $200,000 to the Denver, Georgetown & Utah Railway Company, and at an election ordered November 11th for that purpose a majority of 520 was given in favor of the proposition. By consent of the company the bonds issued in accordance with the vote were canceled. June 18th, 1873, the board was petitioned to submit a proposition for $300,000 in aid of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Road, but the following day the petition was withdrawn, only to be resubmitted June 25th. At the election held on the 28th of July, a majority of 1,302 was given in favor of the subscription.

The county now began to consider the expediency of building a jail and poorhouse. Emmett Anthony submitted plans for the latter institution, which were adopted, and May 5th George W. Smith was awarded the contract to build the same for $4,900. Additional ground amounting to 2.69 acres was purchased of R. E. Whitsitt for $1,250. June 3d the Commissioners issued a call for an election to vote upon the proposition to issue $50,000 in bonds for the erection of a county jail, which was defeated. The question was resubmitted July 28th, when it received a majority of 1,527. The plans drawn by P. J. Pauley & Bro. of St. Louis, were accepted, and September 13th, 1873, the contract for building the jail was awarded to George W. Smith for $26,023, with Emmett Anthony as superintendent of construction. Smith assigned his contract to Hallack & Brother, by whom the building was completed.

In September, 1873, the following county officers were chosen: Sheriff, E. A. Willoughby; Probate Judge, W. C. Kingsley; Treasurer, J. M. Strickler; Clerk and Recorder, W. D. Anthony; Assessor, George C. Roberts; Surveyor, E. J. Hall; Coroner, H. Stein; Superintendent of Schools, Frank Church; Commissioner, Freeman B. Crocker, who with Bowles and Cram constituted the board, the latter re-elected chairman. The courtrooms and various county offices had been for some time located in the second story of the building at the corner of Fifteenth and Lawrence streets, owned by John Hughes & Co., where they remained until removed to the new courthouse.

In 1873, a year of great financial disaster throughout the land, the shock was felt here in a general shrinkage of values, made apparent to all minds, not only in the regular channels of business, but in the assessment returns, which receded from a total of $12,115,347 in 1872 to $11,871,908.

December 1st, 1873, E. H. Kellogg was appointed County Surveyor, vice E. J. Hall, resigned. February 3d, 1874, a contract was entered into with Joseph K. Wilson, who purchased the $50,000 in bonds issued for jail purposes. On the 14th block 1, A. C. Hunt's addition, was bought for a site, the price paid being $8,500. September 5th the building was completed and accepted by the Commissioners.

Frank W. Cram resigned from the board, and on June 12th, 1874, Joseph W. Bowles

was elected to the vacancy. In September following, at the general election, these officers were chosen: Assessor, George C. Roberts: Surveyor, S. H. Gilson; Commissioners, A. J. Williams and H. D. Steele, each for three years, I. H. Batchellor for two years, and A. M. Stanbury for one year. These four, with Freeman B. Crocker and Joseph W. Bowles, constituted the board—six in all under an amendment to the law. But this was soon changed, and the number reduced to five. Mr. Crocker was elected chairman October 5th.

Charles W. Wright resigned, and December 17th, 1874, Wm. B. Mills was elected county attorney, who served twelve years in that position, a competent, vigilant and faithful adviser, in a period involving great responsibility and the expenditure of large sums, especially in building the present superb courthouse and in the settlement of many important financial questions. He was industrious and methodical, a wise counselor and guide. He was born near Syracuse, New York, and became a resident of Denver in 1873.

The question of purchasing a site for a courthouse caused much heated discussion in and outside the conferences of the board, whose members were evenly divided, producing a long deadlock. May 5th, 1875, it was agreed to purchase lots, one to eight, in block 44, East Denver, from George W. Brown and John J. Reithmann for $10,000. The owners demanded $13,250 for the property, but a few days later accepted an offer of $10,000. Real estate owners and dealers throughout the city then rose up in rebellion against the proposed location. Remonstrances and petitions poured in from all quarters. The newspapers were fairly lurid with protests, and suggestions of sites in other places. Lots 25 to 32, in block 158, Clement's addition, were offered for $3,200. The site chosen was at the corner of Fourteenth and Larimer. The agitation became general. The action of the board was furiously assailed. All sorts of propositions flowed in. The board found itself in a predicament, from which extrication seemed impossible, owing to the wide division of public sentiment, though a vast majority were vehemently opposed to the location fixed upon. The holders of lands in other sections, recognizing the importance of the final location, moved with all their energies to secure the coveted prize near their own possessions. It became a veritable tempest of self-seeking, and every man interested eagerly took part in spreading dissension. Thirty-seven citizens appealed for the selection of block 208 (the present site), supporting their petition with a subscription of $1,925 toward the purchase price. May 7th, 1875, Commissioner H. D. Steele offered a resolution looking to the withdrawal of the offer made to Brown and Reithmann, which A. J. Williams moved to lay on the table. Both were lost by a tie vote—three to three—Steele, Crocker and Batchellor voting for the resolution, Bowles, Williams and Stanbury against. Other petitions came in. H. G. Bond and eighty others petitioned for the purchase of the Arapahoe street school building and its conversion into a courthouse. July 9th D. Hurd and Wilbur C. Lothrop, who had been appointed by the board of education to confer with the commissioners, reported that the school building and grounds could be bought for $60,000, but the price being considered too high, nothing came of it. The problem did not reach solution until September 7th, when Steele's motion to withdraw from the proposed purchase on Larimer street was adopted, and block 208 was taken for $16,000. Since the owner, Bishop Machebœf of the Catholic Church, refused to

accept less than $18,000, the extra $2,000 was raised by subscription among adjacent lot owners, whereupon the ground was duly transferred. The final selection was far from satisfactory, however, a majority regarding it as much too remote from the business center, which was then between Larimer and Blake streets, with a tendency to develop along the north and south parallels. At that time, indeed until long after H. A. W. Tabor began the erection of his beautiful buildings on Sixteenth street, no one dreamed of its taking a different course. It was the action of the commissioners and the enterprise and foresight of Mr. Tabor which changed the destiny of the city, and not the natural growth of business arteries. It was not until Tabor had built his magnificent opera house, and by herculean endeavors and financial sacrifices secured the building of the Federal postoffice on Sixteenth street, that the people at large became reconciled to their courthouse site, for prior to that time the entire trend of commerce was in the other direction, northward.

In September, 1875, the following county officers were elected: Sheriff, David J. Cook; Clerk and Recorder, Wilbur C. Lothrop; Probate Judge, Amos Steck; Treasurer, James M. Strickler; Assessor, George C. Roberts; Coroner, Dr. Charles Denison; Superintendent of Schools, W. A. Donaldson; County Commissioners, Joseph M. Brown and A. M. Stanbury.

In October, 1876, at the first election held under the new State organization, the following were chosen: Assessor, Waldo Corbett; Surveyor, E. H. Kellogg; Coroner, O. D. F. Webb; Commissioner, Freeman B. Crocker.

In the fall of 1875, the board of commissioners was composed of A J. Williams, Henry D. Steele, I. H. Batchellor, A. M. Stanbury, J. M. Brown and F. B. Crocker, the latter chairman. November 17th in that year, Dr. Denison resigned the office of coroner and O. D. F. Webb was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and at the ensuing election was chosen for the full term.

April 6th, 1876, David M. Richards was appointed agent for Arapahoe County to collect and forward exhibits to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. November 6th, Freeman B. Crocker was again chosen county commissioner, and immediately made chairman of the board, which, under the amended statute was again reduced to five members—Crocker, Steele, Williams, Stanbury and Brown.

In 1877 the following were chosen: Sheriff, David J. Cook; County Judge, Amos Steck; Clerk and Recorder, Wilbur C. Lothrop; Treasurer, John L. Dailey; Coroner, Charles K. McHatton; Assessor, Henry A. Terpenning; Superintendent of Schools, W. A. Donaldson; Surveyor, E. H. Kellogg; Commissioners, H. D. Steele and W. B. Palmer.

At a meeting of the new board—Steele, Stanbury, Brown, Palmer and Crocker—held January 8th, 1878, Mr. Crocker was again made chairman. In October of that year John C. Kuner and Joseph M. Brown were elected, qualifying February 3d, 1879, Crocker re-elected chairman.

In the year last named (October), the following officers were chosen: Sheriff, Michael Spangler: Clerk and Recorder, Wilbur C. Lothrop; Treasurer, John L. Dailey; Assessor, George C. Roberts; Coroner, Thomas Linton; Superintendent of Schools, William T. Bennecke; Surveyor, John K. Ashley; Commissioner, Freeman B. Crocker.

In this term the following in substance was adopted by the board:

Whereas, In 1868 the county of Arapahoe issued bonds to the amount of $500,000 in payment for stock in the Denver Pacific Railway & Telegraph Company, of which the county now holds 10,000 shares of the par value of $1,000,000; and,

Whereas, In 1873 the county issued bonds to the amount of $300,000 in payment for stock in the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad Company, of which the county holds 3,000 shares,

Resolved, That the county sell its interest in the Denver Pacific for $100,000, and in the Denver & South Park for $150,000.

The resolution was adopted and subsequently ratified by the people. The transfer of the stock was made to Jay Gould, December 9th, 1879, through Walter S. Cheesman, his agent. Thus the county which had at one time been seriously embarrassed, extricated itself, and thenceforward kept its finances in excellent condition. On the 16th following, County Treasurer John L. Dailey was instructed to invest the amount received from Mr. Gould ($250,000) in United States four per cent. bonds, which was done. It is estimated that the interest on these bonds, together with their increase in value, effected a saving to the county of about $80,000.

In 1880 Mr. Crocker was again made chairman of the board. Next arose the expediency of building a courthouse. After some time occupied in examining plans and specifications, those of E. E. Myers were adopted March 31st, 1880, and August 30th following the contract was awarded to George H. Kunmacker for $178,112. He failing to furnish a satisfactory bond, the contract was awarded to Peter Gumry and Lester Fillmore for $185,000. These men filed their bond September 22d, and the work began soon thereafter.

The corner stone was laid June 24th, 1881, by the Colorado Grand Lodge of Masons, L. N. Greenleaf, Grand Master. Henry D. Steele was chairman of the board at the time. Governor F. W. Pitkin was orator of the day, and delivered a fine address.

The courthouse was completed (the stone used for the superstructure a greenish tinted fine-grained sandstone from the Brandford quarry near Cañon City), and formally dedicated on Tuesday, April 17, 1883, when a number of speeches were made by distinguished citizens. In the evening it was brilliantly illuminated, and a vast multitude of people gathered there to inspect and admire the beautiful edifice. It was a source of extreme gratification that this superb structure had been built upon the wisest plans of economy, not a dollar of the public money being unlawfully abstracted or wasted. From a report to the commissioners prepared by Mr. W. H. Salisbury, their clerk, the following abstract of its cost completed and delivered, is taken:

Building	$236,313.00
Steam heating fixtures	16,564.00
Furniture	20,546.00
Granite coping about the grounds	7,640.00
Sidewalks	14,157.00
Two bronze fountains	4,450.00
	$299,670.00

The $18,000 paid for the site, $2,000 of which was met by outside subscriptions, advances the total to $317,670. From a subsequent report by Mr. Salisbury to County

Attorney W. B. Mills, certain other items of expenditure appear as extras for furniture, steam heating apparatus, fees of architect, superintendent and other details, making the grand total $327,602.74. But even at the latter figure all agree that the people received full equivalent for their money. The building was well constructed in all its parts, handsomely but not extravagantly furnished, the grounds adorned in fastidious taste, the principal rooms tastefully decorated, all needful conveniences provided. The taxpayers, who have been so accustomed to robbery in public places, felt almost extravagantly proud of the county commissioners for this exceptional display of honorable and economical management, thoroughly satisfied that those officers had discharged their duties faithfully and well. It was a source of amazement to them, indeed to nearly all observers, that such a building should have been produced for the sum expended. It is a matter for universal gratification to this day that they are able to exhibit its beauties to strangers from other cities and States, name the price, and say, "Here is at least one public building in which there was no stealing, no rascally contracts, no jobbery of any kind, no money borrowed for its erection, no complaints from the public, nothing to cause the blush of shame to mantle their cheeks." When we come to consider the City Hall by and by, erected by the municipal government, we shall have a different tale to tell. We do not exhibit that building in the same spirit. However, even that was not so bad as it might have been.

November 9th, 1880, Mr. Crocker, who had been so long chairman of the board of commissioners, and to whom all the people were profoundly attached for the distinguished service he had rendered them throughout the many years of his membership in that body, resigned to engage in business in another part of the State. Mr. H. D. Steele, whose term was near its expiration, also resigned, but was almost immediately appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Crocker.

On the 23d of November Wolfe Londoner was appointed by the Governor to the unexpired term of Mr. Steele. The latter was made chairman. In the fall of the same year Mr. B. F. Harrington was elected to the office of county judge. Londoner and J. A. Shreve, who in the meantime had been elected commissioners by the people, filed their respective oaths January 11th, 1881. The board now consisted of Joseph M. Brown, John C. Kuner, James A. Shreve, Wolfe Londoner and H. D. Steele, the latter chairman. November 19th, 1882, Peter Winne, who had been chosen to fill the unexpired term of F. B. Crocker, qualified as a member, and Londoner was elected chairman, but declined, owing to the demands of his private business, when Mr. Shreve was elected.

In 1881 the following county officers were chosen: Sheriff, Michael Spangler; Clerk and Recorder, Wilbur C. Lothrop; Treasurer, John L. Dailey; Assessor, George C. Roberts; Coroner, Charles K. McHatton; Surveyor, John K. Ashley; Superintendent of Schools, John L. Fetzer; Commissioners, Joseph M. Brown, J. C. Kuner and Peter Winne. In November, 1882, Joseph E. Bates was elected commissioner and qualified January 9th, 1883, succeeding Mr. Winne.

The officers chosen in 1883, were: Sheriff, George H. Graham; County Judge, Benj. F. Harrington; Clerk and Recorder, Charles H. Scott; Treasurer, Frank Church; Assessor, Warren W. Whipple; Coroner, Charles W. Miller; Surveyor, Peter O'Brian; Superintendent of Schools, John L. Fetzer: Commissioners, George L. Aggers and

Jacob Scherrer. The board then consisted of those just named, with J. C. Kuner and Joseph M. Brown. January 8th, 1884, Mr. Bates was made chairman. In the fall of that year Christopher C. Gird and F. W. Gromm were elected, succeeding Brown and Kuner, Bates re-elected chairman. April 14th, 1885, Mr. Bates resigned and was elected mayor of Denver, when Levi Booth was appointed to the vacancy. April 20th, C. C. Gird was made chairman.

At the election held in November, 1885, the following were chosen: Sheriff, Frederick Cramer; Clerk and Recorder, Charles H. Scott; Treasurer, Frank Church; Coroner, Charles K. McHatton; Assessor, Isaac Brinker; Superintendent of Schools, John L. Fetzer; Surveyor, Peter O'Brian; Commissioner, Emil Reithmann in place of Levi Booth.

In 1886, Elias R. Barton and John G. Lilley were elected members of the board, which was now composed of the two last named, F. W. Gromm, Emil Reithmann and C. C. Gird, the latter made chairman. George W. Miller was elected county judge in place of Harrington, and re-elected in 1889.

In 1887 the following were elected: Sheriff, Albert H. Weber; Clerk and Recorder, Joseph H. Smith; Treasurer, Frank Church; Assessor, Isaac Brinker; Coroner, I. N. Rogers; Surveyor, Peter O'Brian; Superintendent of Schools, A. D. Shepard; Commissioners, Joseph M. Brown and Dr. W. M. Robertson.

These with Reithmann, Barton and Lilley, now constituted the board, with E. R. Barton chairman. In 1888 John C. Twombley was elected, succeeding Mr. Reithmann, when Joseph M. Brown was made chairman.

Now for the first time in many years a change was made in the office of deputy county clerk, Recorder Smith appointing Colonel E. J. Brooks in place of W. H. Salisbury.

In February, 1887, William B. Mills was succeeded as county attorney by Lafe Pence, who in 1889 was succeeded by Earl M. Cranston.

In the year last named the following officers were elected: Sheriff, Elias R. Barton; County Judge, George W. Miller; Clerk and Recorder, Joseph H. Smith; Treasurer, David W. Hart; Assessor, Isaac Brinker; Superintendent of Schools, A. D. Shepard; Coroner, J. J. Walley; Surveyor, Peter O'Brian; Commissioners, Peter Magnes and Thomas Nicholl, in place of Barton and Lilley. Mr. J. C. Twombley was elected chairman of the new board, and Mr. O. E. LeFevre appointed county attorney to succeed Earl M. Cranston.

Politically the county offices have for the most part been filled by Republicans. The county is now completing a new jail with criminal courtrooms and offices attached. This structure, erected on the west side of Cherry Creek, is very large and rather imposing, built at a cost of about $300,000, from plans furnished by F. C. Eberley, architect, the construction superintended by Mr. R. C. Greiner. The contract was awarded to the E. F. Hallack Lumber and Manufacturing Company.

From the earliest times the county has been liberal and tender with its poor and afflicted. In the years anterior to the building of the poorhouse and hospital, these indigent classes were cared for very largely by popular subscriptions. The city and county hospital charities were combined in those days. November 21st, 1860, Dr. J. T. Hamilton was elected city physician by the legislative council of Denver, to serve

without salary, and at the same meeting Mr. Lewis N. Tappan offered a resolution recommending a course of lyceum lectures for the purpose of raising funds for charitable purposes. December 4th, the same year, Richard Sopris, William Bell and William N. Byers were appointed overseers for the poor by the same body. In 1862, Mrs. E. Smith had charge of the poorhouse, caring for both county and city patients. Thomas McGavran and J. J. Walley were the public undertakers. Several buildings in West Denver were used as hospitals until the county erected its own buildings. The last of these was built in 1889 at a cost of about $30,000. Drs. J. M. Clark, W. F. McClelland and others were the hospital physicians early in the sixties, and at times the patients who were scattered in different parts of the city, were assigned to special physicians, as were sick prisoners also. Dr. W. F. McClelland was also surgeon at the Camp Weld military hospital in 1864. He was president of the Colorado Medical Society in 1873, and of the Denver Medical Society in 1876. Dr. R. G. Buckingham, who was a member of the Territorial council in 1874, mayor of Denver in 1875-76, and president of the Denver school board from 1868 to 1872, also assisted in the early hospital service. Dr. F. J. Bancroft, an experienced army surgeon during the war, who had been post surgeon at Fortress Monroe, was one of the early physicians at the county hospital. While at Fortress Monroe the captive president of the Southern Confederacy was brought there. The fallen chieftain being in ill health, objected to being treated by Dr. Bancroft for the sole reason that he was a native of Connecticut and a Republican, therefore another less objectionable practitioner was detailed to attend his royal highness. However, at a later time he consented to allow Bancroft to prescribe for him.

Dr. Bancroft many years ago had a small hospital near Eleventh and Wazee streets. Sometime later he was a second time elected county physician. He has been appointed surgeon for several of the Western railroads, notably the Union Pacific; president of the Denver Medical Society, president of the State Board of Health, city physician, president of the State Historical Society, and to many other positions. Years ago he published several important papers on the climatology of Colorado.

In 1870 Dr. John Elsner was appointed county physician. He is a native of Vienna, Austria, and in his youth was a soldier under the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth; was educated for his profession in the leading schools and hospitals of Europe and America. It was this gentleman who instituted the movement which led to the concentration of all the county patients under one roof, where they could be seen and properly cared for in detail, and where supplies could be collected. For the small sum of $250 he furnished a general hospital in a rented building near Tenth and Stout streets. Next he impressed upon the county commissioners the urgent need of a large and commodious building upon the later improved plans for such institutions, and out of it grew the first of the present structures. He served three years as county physician, and was then followed by Dr. D. Heimberger, who had been his assistant. October 25th, 1873, Dr. S. H. Boone succeeded Heimberger. Dr. H. A. Lemen was appointed May 10th, 1876, and had charge of the work until 1881. During his five years' service Dr. Lemen made many radical improvements in the previously existing order, raising the work to a stage of much greater efficiency. With a well organized staff of night and day nurses, there was a faithful and effective discharge of duties by

all. Drs. Bancroft, Ambrose S. Everett, George Cox and Noland followed successively until 1886, when Dr. H. W. McLauthlin, the present county physician, was appointed. Mr. Everett (homœopathic) was an army surgeon during the war of the rebellion, and is one of the best known practitioners of that school in the West. Dr. McLauthlin was for some years city physician, at the head of its board of health.

At the county poor farm of 240 acres, just below the city on Platte River, most of the indigent poor are maintained. The produce of the farm materially assists in reducing the cost of their maintenance, and that of the county hospital.

The judicial district of which Arapahoe is a part has been presided over by the following district judges, the various other counties having been served by two associate justices under the territorial regime:

1861—Judge, B. F. Hall; Clerk, B. B. Stiles.

1863—Judge, B. F. Hall; Clerk, W. D. Anthony.

April, 1864—Judge, S. S. Harding; Clerk, W. D. Anthony.

December, 1864—Judge, S. S. Harding; Clerk, A. L. Harding.

December, 1865—Judge, William H. Gale; Clerk, Henry A. Clough.

December, 1866—Judge, C. S. Eyster; Clerk, Henry A. Clough.

January, 1870—Judge, C. S. Eyster; Clerk, O. A. Whittemore.

April, 1871—Judge, E. T. Wells; Clerk, G. H. Mills.

April, 1874—Judge, E. T. Wells; Clerk, E. F. Bishop.

April, 1875—Judge, A. W. Brazee; Clerk, E. F. Bishop.

Mr. Bishop became clerk of the United States District Court in 1876.

On the admittance of Colorado as a State, the Judicial District was changed in name from the " First" to the "Second" Judicial District of the State of Colorado.

November, 1876—Judge, V. A. Elliott; Clerk, Robert Chalfant.

January, 1878—Judge, V. A. Elliott; Clerk, A. C. Fisk.

September, 1880—Judge, V. A. Elliott; Clerk, Henry Sparnick.

July, 1881—Judge, V. A. Elliott; Clerk, Henry Sparnick; Deputy Clerk, G. S. Richards.

November 30, 1885—Judge, V. A. Elliott; Clerk, H. Sparnick (deceased), A. S. Miller.

April, 1886—Judge, V. A. Elliott; Clerk, William Newell.

In 1887 Arapahoe was made a separate Judicial District; the District Court was divided into two divisions, with two judges, as follows:

April, 1887—Judges, V. A. Elliott, Platt Rogers; Clerk, William Newell.

August, 1887—Judges, V. A. Elliott, Platt Rogers; Clerk, William T. Jenison.

December, 1887—Judges, W. S. Decker, succeeding Platt Rogers; V. A. Elliott; Clerk, W. T. Jenison.

January, 1888—Judges, W. S. Decker, George W. Allen, succeeding V. A. Elliott; Clerk, William T. Jenison.

In April, 1889, the District Court was divided into four divisions, with four judges, as follows:

April, 1889—Judges, W. S. Decker, George W. Allen, O. B. Liddell, T. B. Stuart; Clerk, William T. Jenison.

June, 1889—Judges, W. S. Decker, George W. Allen, O. B. Liddell, T. B. Stuart; Clerk, Matt Adams.

November, 1889—Judges, W. S. Decker, George W. Allen, A. J. Rising, D. B. Graham; Clerk, Matt Adams.

Miss G. S. Richards has been deputy clerk of the district court since her appointment in 1881. Henry Sparnick (deceased), a journalist and politician of note had been a prominent factor in the Republican party. Matt Adams, the present clerk, was born in Reading, Mass.; enlisted in the Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, August, 1861, and was mustered out in September, 1865, with the rank of captain. His brevet commissions were major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. After the war he settled in Portland, Maine; from 1867 to 1878 was deputy sheriff, and later sheriff in Cumberland County, and deputy United States marshal for the district of Maine; moved to Colorado in 1878 and located in Silver Cliff. In 1879 removed to Leadville where he was made under sheriff to Sheriff L. R. Tucker; came to Denver in 1882, and for several years was bailiff in the Supreme Court. His profession is that of a lawyer.

W. R. Perry was appointed clerk of the county court by Judge Miller when the latter first assumed that office. His predecessors under Judge Harrington were E. F. Dunlevy, now clerk of the criminal division of the district court, and Robert W. Steele. Miss Kate Mace has been deputy clerk of this court for the past nine years.

Merrick A. Rogers, the successor of Vincent D. Markham as district attorney, was succeeded by Christian S. Eyster, and he by D. B. Graham, whose deputies were successively I. E. Barnum, John F. Shaffroth and Charles McCord.

Herman Luthe was the next in order, with John F. Shaffroth as deputy. L. R. Rhodes succeeded Luthe, and appointed Ralph Talbot, George A. Corbin and S. L. Carpenter his deputies.

Isaac N. Stevens, the present incumbent, has Thomas Ward, Jr., S. S. Abbott, L. A. Willis and O. W. Jackson as deputies. Mr. Stevens was born in Ohio, and located in Colorado in 1880, since which time he has been one of the more active of the younger politicians. Though a good lawyer, he is an indefatigable devotee of politics, with unquenchable aspirations for the loftiest prizes in that field. If he lives and takes care of himself, he may reach some of them. One thing is certain, he will not lose them for want of diligent effort. He was chairman of the Republican central committee in Denver for four years, and an organizer of great force—generally very successful. He also served as deputy United States district attorney for some time, and as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee during the chairmanship of ex-Senator Tabor. Mr. Stevens is well calculated to make his way in politics, even against very powerful opposition.

A criminal court for Arapahoe County was established in 1881, with Charles W. Wright as judge, but the law was declared unconstitutional, and the court therefore abolished. The next legislative assembly rectified the error in the original act and such courts were created in Arapahoe, Pueblo and Lake Counties. Platt Rogers was appointed judge of the Denver court by Governor Grant. No better officer ever presided over such tribunal. He was succeeded by Wilbur F. Stone who served until that court was abolished in 1889, simultaneously with the superior court of the city of Denver of which General James A. Dawson was the first judge, and Merrick A. Rogers the second and last.

Of the outlying towns in the county of Arapahoe, Littleton and Brighton are the

most popular and progressive. The first was named for Richard S. Little, who established it June 3d, 1872. Brighton was platted by D. F. Carmichael February 16th, 1881. Both are surrounded by rich agricultural lands, cultivated by thrifty farmers.

Littleton is situated near the Platte River, ten miles south of Denver, and Brighton on the same stream some twelve miles north of the capital city. Richard S. Little was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, May 12th, 1829. In early life he adopted the profession of a civil engineer and assisted in the surveys and construction of several railroads in the Western States, as will more fully appear in our fourth volume. He came to Colorado in 1860, engaging in farming and ditch building on the place that now bears his name. In 1867, in company with Mr. John G. Lilley, he erected the Rough and Ready Flouring Mills. The town had a small population before it was platted by him. He was elected to the Territorial legislature, and took prominent part in the consideration of bills on the subject of irrigation, to which he had given close practical study. The little village maintained its position, acquiring new residents from time to time, but until after the great capital city began to send its suburban offshoots in that direction a few years ago, was scarcely more than an agricultural hamlet of small dimensions, yet it is one of the most inviting spots in the Platte Valley, surrounded by productive farms and possessing sublime scenic attractions. The South Park Railway passes its western margin, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the trains of the Rock Island its southern. At the present rate of progress it will soon be one of the near suburbs of Denver. Some of its wealthier residents have already settled and built costly houses near the town. All farming lands thereabouts are very valuable.

Brighton was laid out by D. F. Carmichael, who was born in Canada, but claims New York as his rightful birthplace, the family having located temporarily in Canada, while his father was constructing the Welland Canal. The son, when arrived at maturity, moved West, and assisted in building the Union Pacific Railway. Later on he was placed in charge of the construction of the great bridge across the Missouri River between Council Bluffs and Omaha. Still later he was connected with the construction of the road from Julesburg to Greeley, now part of the Omaha Short Line; next with the management of the Colorado Central, Denver Pacific and Boulder Valley Railroads, in their freight and passenger departments. The village of Brighton is prettily situated on the east bank of the Platte at the intersection of the Omaha and Boulder Valley Railways. It has been regularly platted, the streets bordered with shade trees, many handsome residences built, and it bears all the evidences of a rich and prosperous town. Mr. Carmichael has erected an opera house at a cost of $3,000; there are fine tastefully built schoolhouses and churches; a few stores, and a large creamery whose products are marketed in Denver. Its founder and all residents here have every reason to feel proud of what has been accomplished, for Brighton is one of the village gems of the State. The town of

Elyria was laid out by A. C. Fisk, president, and C. F. Leimer, secretary of the Denver Land and Improvement Company, March 29th, 1881. C. Nickerson, John Otto, G. W. Haight, T. Bates and William Brandt were appointed commissioners or trustees. At an election held July 21st, 1890, it was voted to incorporate. It is one of the fine suburbs of Denver, though not within its corporate limits, quite populous, well built and progressive.

Valverde, on the west bank of the Platte River, some three miles south of the heart of Denver, was platted by Edward A. Reser, July 17th, 1882. June 4th, 1888, Judge George W. Miller appointed John E. Fletcher, J. H. Kinney, Adam Bender, L. S. Head and William Johnson, trustees, who called an election July 2d, at which time it was resolved to incorporate. It also is one of the suburbs of the capital city, growing quite rapidly. A number of important manufacturing establishments are located there.

Montclair was laid out by Matthew P. Cochran May 29th, 1885, who became its first mayor, over an almost untenanted town site. It lies on the elevated plateau east of Wyman's addition to Denver, and will one day be one of its loveliest suburbs. Large sums have been expended in advertising this tract, prodigious efforts made to attract the better class of settlers upon it. The animating spirit of this enterprise is Baron W. B. Van Richthofen, a descendant of the ancient nobility of Germany, one of the most energetic men that has ever made Western America his home. He has erected a splendid German castle there, of fine stone, adorned with picturesque towers, that remind one of the ancient castles of the Fatherland. John E. Leet, Hayden & Dickinson, Porter, Raymond & Co., Milo A. Smith, Donald Fletcher, and other of the great real estate operators in Denver have been very earnest and successful in building up the various tracts lying between Denver and Montclair, hence a continuous line of settlement of the best class has been formed. Every foot of land in that direction has been taken in the form of building lots, a great number of splendid homes erected, and in the next five years it is anticipated that Montclair and its immediate environs will be equally prosperous and beautiful. The trend of the wealthier class is in that direction. The town of

Sheridan was founded by Isaac E. McBroom, November 16th, 1887; second filing by Peter McCourt, Thomas L. Wiswall, and G. Oscar Scott in February, 1888. January 24th, 1890, Judge Miller appointed Jacob Puff, C. E. Wyman, Adolph Chandler, Peter Olson and C. E. Curran, trustees. It was duly incorporated at an election held February 18th, 1890. This addition is near South Denver and Fort Logan.

Harman was founded by L. B. Harman, March 2d, 1882. In 1886 J. H. Riddle, John McElroy, Frank Boot, James Conroy and G. O. Scott, trustees, called an election for October 28th of that year to submit the question of its incorporation, which was then adopted. Like all the others foregoing except Littleton and Brighton, it is virtually one of the additions to the capital city.

Barnum was duly incorporated as the result of an election held July 23d, 1887. Here the famous P. T. Barnum several years ago, when land in that quarter—adjoining North Denver—was cheap, purchased a large tract which was subsequently transferred to his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Buchtel. It is largely occupied by settlers and rapidly growing into a very beautiful town.

Petersburg was laid out by Peter Magnes, September 13th, 1873. It adjoins South Denver, is well situated near the Platte River, and a prominent station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

Argo was established in 1879 under the direction of ex-Senator N. P. Hill as the basis of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works. It is situated on the north side of the Platte River about three miles from Denver. Its first commissioners or trustees were Henry R. Wolcott, Edward O'Neill, Josiah Burgess, Oren F. Hutchinson, and J.

H. Morrison. The town was incorporated as the result of an election held November 22d, 1879.

South Denver and Highlands, the latter situated on the north side of the Platte upon the elevated lands overlooking the city, have distinct municipal governments, with superior schools, churches, light and water plants, and both have made great strides in settlement during the past ten years.

Highlands was incorporated April 8th, 1875, with Horatio B. Bearce, Frederick D. Hager, Patrick McGowan, O. E. LeFevre and James H. Newcomb, trustees. The cable, electric and horse car lines from Denver penetrate every part of that very populous and interesting section.

South Denver was incorporated for self protection in 1886. The town was laid out by William Hodson, Joseph H. Hodson, Susan E. Poole, Theodore W. Poole, Francis M. Hawes and William J. Morgan March 18th, 1874. It is situated on the south side of Cherry Creek immediately adjoining the principal city and traversed by cable and electric lines, lighted by electricity, has an independent water system, and is the most beautiful and compactly built of any of Denver's suburbs.

The exterior towns of Magnolia, Watkins, Bennett, Byers and Deer Trail have long been stations on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, now a part of the Union Pacific system. Watkins was platted by John L. Fetzer, Judson Gardiner and J. Wylie Anderson, March 12th, 1888, and Byers by John L. Fetzer and L. McDonald May 1st, 1889. These are outlying agricultural towns and shipping points.

Barr City, east of Denver on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was laid out by W. E. Alexander, O. A. Anthony, M. Schwartz, H. Roeschlaub, H. H. Tanner and H. Menke. As yet it is chiefly a paper town, with more or less prospects for the future.

During the last six years there has been a considerable lodgment of population upon the eastern border of Arapahoe County, where several small towns have been established as shipping and trading centers for the farmers and stockgrowers in their vicinage. This is what has been termed the rain belt, where many fine crops have been raised without other irrigation than natural rainfalls. In the Beaver Creek region, near the center of the county, are settlements known as Abbott, Harrisburg and Lincoln. Abbott was platted by Albert F. Abbott May 21st, 1882; Harrisburg by W. H. Carrington November 10th, 1888. Lincoln was surveyed by A. Capporn in September, 1887, and resurveyed by the Linbeck Brothers, May 27th, 1888.

Thurman, near the southern line, in the center, was platted as Stone City by William Dunstan May 7, 1888.

Arickaree City, known in the early days of the cattle trails as Duck Springs, is situated a little to the eastward of Thurman. It was laid off by James W. Minnich December 5th, 1877.

Between the Arickaree, or Middle Fork of the Republican, and the South Fork of that stream are situated the little towns called Friend, Idalia, Logan, Lansing, Rogers, Alva, Cope and other settlements.

Cope was founded by Jonathan Cope, September 6th, 1888. Idalia by Oscar Callihan, November 30th, 1888; Logan by I. N. Foster, E. M. Thurber, J. M. Abbott, Frank Kee, B. F. Leed, F. M. Adams, J. N. Pollard, W. E. Vandeman, and A. W.

Vandeman, January 7th, 1888; Friend by R. R. Decker, James Dugeon and Sylvester Andrew in July, 1887.

Lansing was first known as Kingsley or Kingston. Landsman and Kirk are in the same section.

Located in the northeastern division are Condon and Wales. In the eastern part the farmers depend upon the natural rainfalls for the growth of crops, which is not always a safe reliance. When the seasons are favorable the fruitage is abundant, but when otherwise there is liable to be a disastrous failure. In the western part the farmers rely upon irrigation, and are always sure of excellent harvests.

Educational advantages are widely distributed throughout the county. By the official reports we find that in 1890 there were ninety-five school districts, 28,100 persons of school age, 122 schoolhouses, and school property valued at $2,500,910. This of course includes the city of Denver.

The rapid growth of the principal city which is the chief market place for farm produce, has induced hundreds of the agricultural class to locate upon the border lands where perhaps a majority have been prosperous. The assessed valuation of the county in 1889 was $68,057,980, which included 1,122,193 acres of farming land valued at $7,184,690. The improvements on these lands were valued at $526,610, and improvements on public lands at $50,625; town and city lots, $37,520,090, and improvements on the same at $13,539,145.

The total assessment for 1890, not completed at this writing, will be about $86,000,000, on a basis of about forty per cent. of the actual valuation.

If the eastern part of Arapahoe could have been widely irrigated, the population would be very large, exceeding that of any other outside the cities and towns. It so happens that all of the mountain streams from which the larger irrigating canals are taken empty their waters into the Platte River, near the western boundary of the county. If, therefore, the isolated section is ever placed under extensive tillage, it will be from artesian wells or artificial reservoirs.

BOULDER COUNTY.

A GLANCE AT ITS RESOURCES AND SURROUNDINGS—EARLY SETTLERS—THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN 1859—ORGANIZATION—FOUNDING OF BOULDER CITY—ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS—BEGINNING OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—FOUNDING THE STATE UNIVERSITY—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—BANKS AND BANKERS—GENERAL DEVELOPMENT—LONGMONT AND OTHER TOWNS—COAL, GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

This county was organized in 1861. It is bounded on the north by Larimer, south by Jefferson and Gilpin, west by Grand, and east by Weld and Arapahoe. It is about thirty miles in length from east to west and twenty-four miles wide, three-fifths mountainous containing many mines of gold and silver, the remainder as fine agricultural land as ever the sun shone upon, as demonstrated by thirty years of cultivation and exceptionally bountiful harvests. Intermingled with productive farms are vast deposits of superior lignite coals, whence are derived the principal supplies of fuel for railway, domestic and manufacturing uses. The plains at the base of the mountains are watered by four considerable streams, whose origin is in the snows that cling changelessly to the crests of the great Sierra Madre Range, viz.: The North and South Boulder, the St. Vrain and Left Hand. The counties of Jefferson, Boulder, Larimer and Weld, comprising what may be termed the northern tier along the base of the lower range of mountains, or the northwestern section of the Platte Valley, embrace within their ample boundaries the most fertile and highly cultivated portions of Colorado, dotted with fruitful farms, occupied by an industrious, enlightened and prosperous people. Boulder in the central position, is endowed also with immense stores of coal and iron; many of her mountain slopes ribbed with veins of gold and silver bearing ores. The iron ores, although at this epoch undeveloped, have been defined and located, and are held in reserve, as it were, among the latent forces to be utilized when the exigencies of the future shall demand their employment for the further expansion of local industry. No other division of the State is more favorably situated for all purposes of mining, manufacturing and husbandry. The plains slope gently to the eastward from the main range of foothills from whence flow abundant waters for ditches and canals, that are so constructed as to convey them over most of the ranches, thus insuring large and never failing crops. The landscape is wondrously attractive. The town of Boulder, the county seat, is advantageously situated upon the delta of Boulder Creek, just at the point of its emergence from the cañon.

The local historian, Amos Bixby, very accurately describes it by saying, "This little county embraces all the attractions of sunny climate, clear and exhilarating air,



A. C. Gardner

pure waters, magnificent waterfalls and majestic scenery. Its foothills are high and graceful in outline, its peaks lofty, near and accessible. Between are mountain lakes, glades and parks, with numberless streams and springs of cold and crystal waters. The mineral springs near Jamestown are, as shown by analysis, almost identical with the celebrated Seltzer Springs in Germany."

The scenic grandeur which glorifies the stupendous background to the broad sweep of plains country lying to the eastward, presents a series of pictures that are well calculated to set inspired painters wild with desire to transfer them to canvas, and for descriptive writers to dilate upon until the measure of panegyric is exhausted, yet still with all their efforts the better part would remain untouched by brush or pen.

Let us consider briefly the impulse that led to settlement in this enchanting spot, the initial scene of its reclamation from the dominion of aborigines who neither toiled nor spun. The first immigrants arrived October 17th, 1858, fifteen or twenty in number, whose first view of Boulder Valley was obtained by climbing the walls of Old Fort St. Vrain where their wagon train and its attendants had halted for rest and refreshment. Here the party, which was a large one, divided, Captain Thomas Aikins, his son and a nephew, A. A. Brookfield, Charles Clouser, Captain A. K. Yount, W. Moore, W. Dickens, Daniel Gordon and brother, John Rothrock, Theodore Squires, Thomas Lorton, the Wheelock brothers, and others whose names have not been preserved, taking the direction of their morning vision, finally halted and fixed their camp just below the mouth of Boulder Cañon, while the others, presumably, though the record is silent on that point, continued on to Denver. The encampment was fixed at Red Rock, just above the present town. These pioneers were not then inspired by any other motive than gold mining. It was this, and this alone which caused them to cross the plains. The fact of their lodgment here, and of the numerous other rude camps formed then and in the ensuing year, had no further significance than the execution of that purpose. Nevertheless, they could not fail to be impressed by the natural beauty of the region and its advantages for permanent occupation, for they were given to thoughtful consideration of all matters worthy of it, and they saw what might be accomplished by such as were inclined to break the virgin soil with plows.

The season being well advanced toward winter, and having reason to anticipate heavy frosts and snowfalls, their energies were soon turned to the building of log cabins for shelter. Not one among them entertained a thought of turning back to escape the anticipated perils. They were unanimous in the conviction that here their several destinies were to be shaped; that having planted their tents, nothing but the absolute refusal of the country to maintain them should compel its abandonment. They had faith also that the object of their search would be found. Rather heroic figures these, reminding one of the sturdy old Puritans who established on the bleak and dreary shores of the Atlantic coast the mightiest of modern nations, giving birth to a civilization that has revolutionized the world.

Contrary to expectation, the winter was mild and benignant, permitting the continuance of building and exploration. Well supplied with staple provisions, and game being abundant, there was no danger of famine. They built their cabins, laid the foundations of their town, and on the 15th of January, 1859, penetrated the adjacent cañon a distance of twelve miles, where they found gold and named the point Gold Hill.

This exploring party consisted of Charles Clouser, Colonel I. S. Bull, William Huey, W. W. Jones, James Aikins and David Wooley. There was snow upon the ground, and the deep frost in the soil prevented extended operations at that time, but they made sure of the fact that a considerable deposit of gold had been found before proclaiming it abroad. It proved a happy accident which led them to this particular place, for it was the richest part of the county, and though long since practically deserted, still remains the center of a very extensive belt of imperfectly developed mineral veins. It is a part of the history of all the great mining districts of this State that the earlier prospects, usually the very first discoveries made, are the most valuable and productive. It was so in this instance. When every individual in all the regions from the Cache-la-Poudre to Cherry Creek stood anxiously watching for signs of great promise, eager to move wherever they might lead, it was only natural that the reports immediately sent out from Gold Hill should cause a rush of adventurers to that point, for at that time none but Jackson had found gold in the mountains, and his lips were sealed.

As a matter of simple justice, it should be placed upon the record of that epoch that here in the first range, twelve miles above Boulder, a handful of brave and persistent pioneers, not one of whom possessed even the crudest experience in prospecting or mining, established and heralded the fact to the well nigh disheartened remnant of Green Russell's party that to find the object of their search in paying quantities they must abandon the lower valleys and explore the mountain slopes and gulches. Four months before Jackson's discovery on Chicago Creek became generally known, rich placers and lodes had been located and opened in Gold Hill District. As an inevitable consequence hundreds poured in, many cabins were built, the various forms of mining and sluicing begun; mills were shipped in over almost impassable roads and trails, and a brisk community formed, all before the snows of the first winter had disappeared. This sudden and large immigration imparted new life to the little town situated at the base of the hills, and it became a market place for the incoming and outgoing tides, and out of it grew the permanent foundation of the present well-ordered picturesque and inviting town of Boulder.

The placers, although not very extensive, paid handsomely for a year or two, when their treasures were exhausted by the multitude of diggers. But these were not the only nor the chief resource of that section. Extremely valuable quartz veins were soon found and some of them opened, the surface quartz yielding well in sluices. The first was named the "Scott," from its discoverer, J. D. Scott, and later in the spring (1859) the greatest of all—the Horsfal—a discovery made by Wm. R. Blore, M. L. McCaslin and David Horsfal, June 13th, which took the latter's name, and during that and the following seasons yielded about $10,000 gold. In the autumn of 1860 the Gold Hill Mining Company was organized, with Mr. Blore president, who states that in the ensuing two years the Horsfal yielded something over $300,000.

Some of the names of the early miners and residents in Gold Hill have been preserved in the annals of the period, as follows: E. H. N. Patterson, subsequently somewhat noted as an editor and press correspondent; Hiram Buck, Alfred A. Brookfield, one of the first discoverers of gold in Gold Run; George W. Chambers, Lewis H. Dickson, who in 1859 assisted in sinking the first shaft at Gold Hill; Charles Dabney,

Judge P. M. Housel, John H. Hager, John M. Hewes, Thomas J. Jones, A. J. Macky, Matthew L. McCaslin, John Rothrock, John J. Wallace and George Zweck.

The first stamp mill, a small, rude affair, compared with the more finished machinery of later times, was introduced by Thomas J. Graham in the fall of 1859, and located on Left Hand Creek, near Gold Hill. Soon afterward Robert Culver brought the second. Benjamin F. Pine also brought a mill to Boulder, but it was not set up, being transferred to Nevada, in Gilpin County. John W. Smith writes me from his present home in California, that he "brought a six-stamp mill from the States in June, 1860, and set it up on Left Hand Creek, and in July following crushed two cords of nice quartz; got Samuel Graham to clean up for me and got a good 'color'; they said it was worth about one dollar. I did not even look at it, but never started up the mill again at that place."

Several others were established, but all subsequently removed to other parts of the mountains, or permitted to fall into ruin from the lack of profitable employment. The first successful milling done there, as we learn from Bixby, was brought about in the spring of 1860, by M. L. McCaslin and Wm. R. Blore, upon surface quartz from the Horsfal lode, these men having persuaded Robert and Cary Culver and John Mahoney, who had imported a mill with the intention of taking it to the Gregory mines, to change their plan and convey it to Gold Hill instead. Although not largely profitable, it demonstrated the value of the ores in that region.

July 23d, 1859, Gold Hill district was organized by the people in mass convention. A code of laws was drafted in brief but comprehensive form, according to the manner of men who had little time to waste in legislating, but whose mandates were meant to be obeyed. A musty, time-stained little book of thirty-seven pages, still extant, on the cover of which is pasted the inscription, "Gold Hill District—Laws of 1859," is one of the historic records of Boulder County. It begins as follows: "Miners' meeting of Mountain District No. 1, Nebraska. Meeting of the Assembly of D. No. 1, Saturday, July 23d, 1859. Meeting according to order of the President." E. S. Glotfelter was secretary pro tem.

A committee consisting of P. M. Housel, Mr. Weeks, E. S. Glotfelter, J. D. Scott and Wiley Bunch was appointed to revise the present laws and make such amendments as were deemed expedient. Some of the old records of miners' meetings are dated Nebraska, and others Kansas Territory. The base line was the fortieth parallel, between Kansas and Nebraska, which ran about one and a half miles south of Boulder. Thus, according to their calculations, the southern part of the existing county lay in Kansas, and the greater part of the northern in Nebraska.

The act of the legislature of Jefferson Territory which defines the boundaries of counties (only nine were thus defined), designates Boulder as the county seat of Jackson County. We find in the county recorder's office a book on the title page of which is the following: "Boulder City, January 14th, 1860. Records of the Great Western Land Claim Association." At the annual meeting of the members of the association, the permanent officers being absent, Dr. J. Whitney was made chairman, and George Nichols, secretary pro tem. On January 21st Dr. Whitney was duly elected president, and A. H. Sockman, secretary. Several suits at law were heard and determined at

these meetings, and the docket sometimes refers to the sessions of the "Court of the Jackson Claim Association."

Great activity prevailed from the spring of 1859 to that of 1861, when the placers were mostly worked out, and all but one of the lodes—the Horsfal—failed to respond to the ignorance of the inexperienced operators. Many veins had been located, but none knew how to work them. The excitement passed with the extinguishment of the flame that produced it, general desertion ensued, some passing on to other fields, others disposed to farming, taking up ranch claims along the North and South Boulder Creeks, Left Hand and the St. Vrain, where some of them have ever since remained, and where are to be found some of the most valuable farms in all Colorado. There was no revival of interest in the mining fields until 1869–72, when some of the richest veins of tellurium ores known in the world's history were discovered, together with veins of very rich silver mines at Caribou.

We now advert to the original town of Boulder for the purpose of tracing its further development, and that of the farming, coal mining and other natural resources, after the retrocession of the first tide of gold hunters from the mountain sides. It was first named Boulder City, the latter pendant being retained until recent years, when it was dropped as a ludicrous superfluity. The town was platted and mapped in the spring of 1859 by two surveyors, G. W. Gregg and T. W. Fisher. Within thirty days after the opening of the mines at Gold Hill, its future as the permanent abiding place of a large number of people was no longer problematical, and there were some among the founders who cherished the hope that it would easily distance all competitors. A town company was formed February 10, 1859, with fifty shareholders, whose plans embraced a site of 1,240 acres. At the height of the mining fever some 2,000 people dwelt or camped on and about the site. At an early stage, however, two factions arose, one favoring high prices for lots, the other, and more sensible, inclined to be liberal toward all who were disposed to become fixed residents, and would agree to improve their holdings by the erection of houses thereon. The latter being overborne by numbers, the prices were raised to a pitch that excited disgust among intending settlers, who turned away without investing at all, leaving the too ambitious scalpers to their own devices. The minority held firmly to the belief that enterprise manifested in dwellings and business houses, the construction of wagon roads and bridges, and unified effort for the diversion of travel from the Platte River route to their own particular settlement, would bring more abundant and enduring rewards than a brief era of mere speculative undertakings, and they were correct. Not discouraged by this rebuff, many schemes of road building and stream bridging were devised. One of the more advanced among them, Henry Clay Norton, actually bridged the Platte River at old Fort St. Vrain, opened a fair roadway thence to Boulder, and made heroic efforts to change the drift of emigration, but in vain. The columns marched on up the valley to Cherry Creek, and thence into more popular channels via Golden City and the South Park routes.

Until toward the close of 1859, the residents of Boulder possessed no lumber for their houses—neither sash, nails nor glass. Seventy or more log cabins dotted the spacious town site, crowned with roofs of splints, twigs and dirt, with the native soil for floors. In 1860 a firm named Tarbox & Donnelly built a sawmill at the mouth of



Robert Ellinghom



FIRST BOULDER COUNTY COURT HOUSE, ERECTED, 1860.

Boulder Cañon. During the same season Dr. P. J. G. Lea planted another on Left Hand Creek, and in 1862 Tourtellotte & Squires produced lumber from a mill of their own within the town limits. In 1863 Samuel Copeland built the first steam mill in Four Mile Cañon. These and others added from time to time, soon furnished ample supplies for all purposes of building, and thenceforward much better, more commodious and comfortable quarters were provided for such as had families, giving the place a more inviting aspect. The first frame dwelling was erected by A. J. Macky in the year 1860. He was also the first to build a business block of brick, when such pretentious improvements came to be added somewhat later. Daniel Pound put up a frame business house and filled it with merchandise. A. R. Brown, D. H. Nichols, J. H. Decker, A. A. Brookfield, Jonas Anderson & Sons, T. J. Graham, W. G. Pell, M. G. Smith and others not now recalled, were exceedingly patriotic and loyally devoted to the upbuilding of the place. Says Bixby in his chronicles of the time, "The reaction in the mining camps during the winter of 1860–61, drove off the drifting population, but stimulated settlement of the choice valley lands by the more stable and intelligent class —men, and a few noble women among them—who were appreciators of education, and have since carried forward the public schools to the most advanced standards." It is asserted, without denial by any other community, that the first schoolhouse built in the Territory exclusively for educational purposes, had its origin in Boulder in 1860, a frame structure that cost $1,200, the amount being raised by subscription among the citizens, each contributing according to the measure of his means. This building was destroyed by fire on the morning of Sept. 11th, 1890. The amount subscribed for this school would be but an insignificant trifle at the present day, but thirty years ago it took the form of heroic sacrifice by the parents, that their progeny might enjoy its benefits. A majority were very poor, scarcely able to maintain themselves, utterly incapable of extravagant outlay. The school thus instituted was maintained until 1872, when the Central, a very large and superior edifice of brick and stone succeeded, at a cost of $15,000. In 1876 more room being required, an addition equal to double the capacity was provided. Amos Widner, the first superintendent of public instruction, divided the county into nine districts. He retained the position from 1863 to 1865 when the Rev. C. M. Campbell took charge. Boulder has at this time three fine school buildings. In addition to the one named above, that on Pine street was built some time later, and the Mapleton of stone in 1889. County Superintendent, W. V. Casey, in his report of September 1st, 1890, shows that Boulder County has fifty-five schoolhouses, which, with sites and furniture, are valued at $102,979.75. Of these four are log, thirty-three frame and eighteen of stone and brick. The three buildings in Boulder are valued at $40,000, have eighteen rooms and 900 sittings. There are 3,881 persons of school age in the county and the average attendance during the year was 1,885.

The incident following, of the manner in which some of the early settlers lived, is related by Bixby: "Tourtellotte & Squires occupied a double log building, in the front part of which they sold groceries and mining supplies, and the rear portion was used as a hotel, kept by their wives, Maria and Miranda, twin sisters, fair types of the better class of New England women. The first thing after their arrival, they with their own hands cut willows and wove them into brooms for sweeping the dirt floors of their cabin hotel." And they were fond of relating how delighted they were to see the

unaffrighted herds of antelope come down to the creek to drink; how it rained every afternoon, and how awfully their mud roof leaked, compelling them to cover everything inside with rubber horse blankets; how they had no tables but a couple of boards they had brought with them from the East, and their chairs and bedsteads were hewn out of logs, etc. No severe stretch of the imagination is required to portray in vivid colors the hardships and privations that fell to the lot of pioneer settlers here or elsewhere. It was much the same everywhere, and the experience in one part of the desert might be applied to every other, with only the changes incident to differing conditions. The attention of those who came to gather gold, but were disappointed, for the reason that the area was so contracted that only a few of the first comers could be accommodated, was early turned to farming by the great prices paid for flour, feed, hay, grain and vegetables. In the winter of 1860–61 times were extremely hard; flour brought $30 per sack, hay $80 to $100 per ton, vegetables and other farm produce in like proportion, owing to scarcity.

Here as elsewhere, only the bottom lands along the streams were tilled, and those only in small garden patches. For two years the little settlement struggled with manifold adversities, making little or no progress; accessions to its members were few and far between. But for the tenacity of the fathers who resolved to win or perish, the place would have been abandoned; but for the promise held out by the agriculturists and the discovery and extended operation of coal mines in the near vicinity, general despair would have caused a general exodus. Says Bixby, "The first to test the capabilities of Boulder soil and climate for vegetable and fruit gardening, were Marinus G. Smith and William G. Pell. Mr. Smith pitched his tent in the beautiful grove that still bears his name, close by the town of Boulder on the 15th day of June, 1859. In September of that year, Mr. Pell, then occupying the adjoining place, joined Mr. Smith in plowing a garden patch. In November following they dug an irrigating ditch for this plowed land, the first constructed in the county. The next season they proved that any kind of seeds planted would grow and bring forth abundantly—that only a proper application of water was required to make the 'desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.'" The original experiments in broader farming—wheat culture, etc., are given elsewhere.

Having planted the germs of local education for their own children, the people began to move unitedly for the consummation of a project long contemplated, to create a center of higher education, and thus attract to their community the better class of immigrants—people of intelligence—learned scholastics, exalted types of men and women who might be seeking health and prosperity in this new land, with a dominating preference for kindred social conditions. Therefore they took measures before the first legislature of 1861 to secure the passage of a law providing for the establishment of "The University of Colorado" at Boulder. The active spirit in this enterprise was Robert Culver. Chas. F. Holly, then a resident of Gold Hill (some years later a justice of the Territorial Supreme Court) being ambitious to represent the county in the first legislature, was induced by Culver to pledge himself to procure the enactment of such a law, then set about his nomination and election. Holly framed the bill and procured its adoption. It provided that a fund to support a Territorial university for the promotion of literature and of the arts and sciences should be created, and denominated the Seminary Fund, "which shall consist of all moneys arising from the sale of all lands

which may be donated by the Congress of the United States for seminary purposes," etc.* The following were named as original corporators and governors of the institution: D. P. Walling, J. Feld, A. O. Patterson, Allen A. Bradford, William Gilpin, Edwin Scudder, C. Dominguez, Byron M. Sanford, William Hamind, J. B. Chaffee, Chief-Justice B. F. Hall, Amos Steck, Jesus M. Barela, George F. Crocker, John S. Jones and M. Goss.

Section 13 provides that "as soon as the necessary funds can be raised by donation from Congress, the Territory, or individuals or otherwise as will justify * * a commencement, they may then proceed to erect buildings," etc. January 25th, 1870, an amendatory act passed naming as trustees for the University at Boulder John H. Wells, Granville Berkley, Thomas J. Graham, James M. Smith and Amos Widner. Up to that time, although the main purpose had been kept in view, very little else had been accomplished. Immediately after the adoption of the amendment noted above (January 29th) the trustees thus designated met in Boulder and organized the university board. While no funds had been provided for buildings, the public spirited citizens donated fifty-two acres of land upon a fine promontory overlooking the town on the south side of Boulder Creek, estimating its value at $10,000. A suitable building site having thus been secured, the trustees applied to the legislature of 1872 for an appropriation of funds for buildings, which was refused, owing to a political complication. In 1874, however, the request was renewed and an appropriation of $15,000 granted on the condition that the citizens of Boulder donate an equal sum for the like purpose, which was acceded to, and the amount raised by subscription. In due course a contract was let; the corner stone was laid by the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Colorado, September 20th, 1875, but as a violent storm prevailed at the time, only the few necessary to lay the stone were on the grounds. About the 1st of January following, the resident members of the board of trustees, viz.: Clinton M. Tyler, Ira E. Leonard, Amos Widner and Thomas J. Graham, together with the town board of trustees and citizens, invited the legislature to inspect the building, which was done. In 1876 the Territorial assembly made a further appropriation of $15,000, to be expended in completing the building, and also provided for the election of regents by the electors of the State, then upon the eve of admission into the Union. The first board of regents was composed of L. W. Dolloff and Junius Berkley of Boulder; George Tritch and F. J. Ebert of Denver; W. H. Van Gieson of Del Norte, and C. Valdez of Conejos. The presidency was tendered Prof. Joseph A. Sewall, who for sixteen years had been professor of chemistry in the State Normal University of Illinois, a gentleman renowned for his scientific attainments, and accepted. Under his supervision preparatory and normal departments were instituted, and opened for the reception of students September 5th, 1877. The regular collegiate course was begun in 1878 with a freshman class of twelve. The nucleus of a fine library was founded by a donation of $2,000 from Charles G. Buckingham, one of the bankers of Boulder, and in his honor it was named the "Buckingham Library." It has expanded to very liberal dimensions in the fullness of years, by contributions from the citizens and the addition of many useful reference books from the various departments of State at Washington. Prof. J. Alden

* Laws of Colorado, 1st session, page 144.

Smith, a resident of the town, for many years State geologist, gave a large cabinet of rare and valuable minerals, about 4,000 in number, which has since been augmented by other specimens gathered in the course of his scientific researches. A fine chemical laboratory, selected with great care by Prof. Sewall, was added soon after he assumed control. The grounds have been adorned with shade trees, and otherwise beautified.

A special tax levy by the State which yielded about $40,000 was used in the erection of the president's residence, a young ladies' dormitory and boarding house, a dormitory for young men, a hospital for the medical department and other improvements.

Dr. Sewall remained in charge until July, 1887, when he was succeeded by President Horace M. Hale, who had superintended the public schools of Central City for fifteen years and served two terms as Territorial superintendent of public instruction. The university has been greatly prospered under his administration. The attendance was 150 in 1889–90—and in the fall of the latter year the university opened with seventy new students. The medical hall was built in 1888 at a cost of $2,500. In 1890 Woodbury Hall, a dormitory for male students, named in honor of R. W. Woodbury, one of the board of regents, was added at a cost of $25,000. It is of red and grey sandstone, well furnished, and by far the handsomest structure on the grounds. The young ladies' dormitory has been doubled in capacity at a cost of $4,000 during 1890. The library has more than 10,000 volumes. Since 1887 the regents have purchased 3,000 volumes, most of them very valuable, obtained in Europe. A biological chair was established in 1889, and a fine nucleus started for a museum and biological laboratory. The chemical, mineralogical and geological, physical and biological laboratories with cabinets, give this institute a superior equipment for scientific study and investigation.

The effect of this seat of learning at Boulder, while perhaps not equal to the anticipations of those who inspired it, nor their desires, has notwithstanding, produced results commensurate with the effort. Boulder is a moral and upright community, steadily progressive, delightfully attractive, given to intelligent analysis of public questions, sturdily upholding the right and suppressing wrong; a conspicuous factor in State politics, and an element of the first importance in substantial wealth-producing industries.

The county organization was perfected November 15th, 1861. Governor Gilpin appointed Thomas J. Graham county commissioner, authorizing him to select two others. He chose D. P. Walling and G. W. Chambers, and their first meeting was held on the date just named. The county was divided into precincts, and arrangements for a general election perfected. At this election the following were chosen: Sheriff, W. A. Corson; Clerk and Recorder, A. Barker; Treasurer, G. W. Chambers; Assessor, E. S. Glotfelter; Commissioners, D. P. Walling, T. J. Graham and H. N. Coffey; Probate Judge, P. M. Housel; Superintendent of Schools, J. M. Holt; Coroner, J. R. Edick; Surveyor, D. Ripley; Attorney, Charles F. Holly.

The first newspaper, called the "Valley News," originally located at Valmont, a rival town, was removed to and issued in Boulder, April 3d, 1867, under the management of W. C. Chamberlain, who conducted it until the fall of 1868, when it gave place to the Boulder County "Pioneer," edited by Dr. J. E. Wharton, whose egotism ran away with his better judgment, and soon brought about irreconcilable antagonisms to himself and his paper. It passed into the hands of Robert H. Tilney, who changed the title to the

"Boulder County News." The establishment passed from hand to hand until May, 1874, when Amos Bixby and Eugene Wilder, two men of sterling worth, clear-headed, able, well intentioned, animated by the single desire and purpose of meeting the public demand for an honest, useful and enterprising representative of all that was good and highest in public estimation, succeeded to the management. In November, 1878, Mr. Bixby sold his interest to Wm. G. Shedd, owner of the Boulder "Courier," published in Sunshine mining district, which paper had been removed to Boulder shortly before the purchase, when the two were consolidated under the title, "Boulder News and Courier," with Dr. T. H. Everts as editor. Some years later it was taken by a stock company known as the "News and Courier Publishing Co.," and was afterward consolidated with the "Banner." The word "Courier" was dropped, and the title became "The News and Banner," with Robert H. Tilney editor. In June, 1888, Mr. C. Ricketts purchased a half interest. The word "Banner" was dropped. In August, 1889, Mr. Ricketts became sole editor and proprietor.

The Rocky Mountain "Eagle" was established in September, 1873, by W. Morris, but the paper did not survive long, and the material was sold to Wangelin & Tilney, who then founded the "Colorado Banner." In January, 1880, Wangelin retired, purchased a new office, and, on the 18th of February, issued the Boulder "Herald." All these ventures were hebdomadals. On the 17th of April, 1880, Wangelin, to the surprise of the public, began publishing a daily. It was a daring and rather dangerous departure, in view of the limited field, and the additional labor and expense involved. The impression prevailed that it could not be sustained, but it was sustained without break or pause, and has continued its regular issues from that day to this. Wangelin's well edited journal has become one of the potent factors of the county, due to his indomitable energy and good management. The Boulder "Sentinel" was founded by George Newland and L. C. Paddock in July, 1884. Newland retiring the same year, Paddock ran it until October, 1888, when he sold to Clarence H. Pease, who, a few months after, sold to the "Sentinel Publishing Company," with C. Edgar Smith as editor. The "Miner" was started in 1888 by L. L. Gray, who conducted it until 1889, when the material was sold to L. C. Paddock, who established the Boulder "Tribune." Since the foregoing was prepared a new paper called the "Camera" has begun publication. The press of the town, with a few exceptions, has been eminently respectable, in consonance with the character of the people, and has exercised an influence for the general good.

In the matter of churches, which, with public schools, lie at the foundation of social order, the Methodists were the Christian pioneers, first in the field, and persistently active in advancing their cause. The Rev. Jacob Adriance, one of the first bearers of the cross and expounders of the gospel in the Rocky Mountain region, divided his efforts between Denver, Golden and Boulder. From the manuscript of an address delivered at Valmont in 1881 by Charles M. Campbell, now county attorney, the following statement is taken: "The Boulder Valley Presbyterian Church (old school) was organized September 6th, 1863, at the house of A. A. Brookfield, near the junction of the North and South Boulder Creeks, with the following members: Peter M. Housel, Eliza J. Housel, Samuel F. Runnels, Amanda Barker, Jane A. C. Barker, George W. Chambers, and Eliza Chambers, at which time the Rev. Alanson R. Day,

traffic April 22d, 1873, and the latter September 2d of the same year. The county voted aid to the Colorado Central in the sum of $200,000. To gain the Boulder Valley road the citizens subscribed $45,000 and expended it in grading and tieing the road-bed from the Erie coal mines to the town, the owners putting in the bridges, laying the iron and providing the rolling stock, as more fully set forth in Vol. II, page 96. The Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific, a narrow gauge under the control of the Union Pacific, has since been built from Boulder into the mountains to a point called Sunset.

The town of Boulder was incorporated November 4th, 1871. The first city officials after this event were: Trustees, Frederick A. Squires (presiding officer), Anthony Arnett, James P. Maxwell, Marinus G. Smith, and Alpheus Wright; Town Attorney, Major Henry Ward; Town Clerk, W. C. Wynkoop; Constable, Oscar Allen; Supervisor of Streets, Geo. F. Chase. The terms of these officers expired April 9th, 1872.

The town was reincorporated in February, 1878, with enlarged boundaries, and a more efficient form of municipal government. At a special election, the following officers were chosen, who qualified February 19th: Mayor, Jacob Ellison; Recorder, Wm. H. Laws; Trustees, John H. O'Brien, Robert B. Potter, De Kalb Sternberg, and Richard H. Whitely. Their successors went into office April 6th following (1878), with James P. Maxwell, Mayor.

April 17th, 1882, Boulder became a city of the second class, and under the new organization Col. J. A. Ellet was chosen Mayor, A. J. Macky Treasurer, and J. E. Bemis City Clerk. It was divided into four wards. The first Aldermen elected were: First Ward—H. R. Sackett (one year), E. Williams (two years). Second Ward—W. H. Thompson (one year), B. F. Pine (two years). Third Ward—E. J. Perren (one year), W. H. Laws (two years). Fourth Ward—J. C. Coulehan (one year), D. J. Hutchinson (two years).

A board of trade was formed in 1882, with W. R. Earhart, president, Isaac Berlin, first, and Charles Dabney second vice-president; A. J. Macky treasurer, and Col. John A. Ellet, secretary. This board made arrangements for the wide advertisement of the town and county to induce immigration, and to that end appointed Stanley Stokes to collect mining, agricultural and other statistical data. The board now has a membership of about 100.

In 1882 a handsome courthouse was built at a cost of $100,000. The site is a block of ground in the center of the city.

The Boulder brewery was established in 1875 by Mr. Frank Weisenhorn and Charles Voegtle. Among the other institutions of the place are the iron foundry and machine shops started in 1876 by J. W. Develine; the Sternberg Milling and Elevator Company Mills in 1889; the Boulder agency of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company, for the sampling and purchase of gold and silver ores, of which Mr. E. Williams has had the management for the past twelve years. There is considerable activity in the lumber and planing business; the Preston Reduction Works, recently erected; the Franklin machine and repair shops; the creamery and cheese factory, etc., are among the industrial institutions. At Valmont the working of fine rock quarries, the manufacture of superior pressed bricks, and other useful products illustrate the diversified interests and the possibilities of the future.

Boulder is lighted by electricity, and with its shaded streets, fine site and beautiful

prospect of mountain and plain, is one of the most desirable residence towns in the State. By the census of 1890 its population was 4,100, showing an increase since 1880 of 1,040. While the county has a number of small towns below the mountains, the larger, and to some extent a rival to the county seat, is the colony town of

Longmont, preliminary mention of which appears in Vol. I, page 546. And here we take occasion to correct an error there made, by substituting the name of Robert Collyer for Vincent Collyer as the first president of that colony. It was organized in Chicago February 22d, 1870, christened the Chicago-Colorado Colony, Col. C. N. Pratt chosen secretary, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Wm. Bross treasurer. Thirty thousand acres of land were purchased, and a town site located on the St. Vrain, Judge Seth Terry, Andrew Kelley and Wm. N. Byers selecting the lands. Their names appear in the certificate of incorporation filed with the Territorial Secretary. Seth Kelley, president of the colony, pursuant to an order and in behalf of the board of trustees, January 30th, 1872, authorized the map of Longmont to be filed as the official plat, and the records show that the same was filed with A. E. Lea, County Clerk and Recorder, February 26th following.

The old town of Burlington, founded many years previous, but which had only a small population, and no distinct hope of maintaining a separate existence with a brisk rival so near at hand, was merged into Longmont. Lots were set apart for schools, churches and public buildings, and held in reserve against the time when they should be needed. During the first three months about $50,000 had been expended upon buildings. The plan of Union Colony—that is to say, its better features—was adopted, but owing to early dissension it was not fully executed. All original deeds to lots and lands contained a prohibitory liquor clause, but in less than three years prohibition disappeared. A number of large irrigating canals were projected but not then completed. The more important of these canals was that known as the Highland Lake Ditch, built, not by the colony but by a few farmers, led by L. C. Mead. The cause of most of the early troubles in this colony lay in the fact that its chief promoters resided in Chicago, and took no active part in pushing and regulating matters at this end of the line. Mr. Terry explains to the writer that some of the promoters were heavy losers by the great fire in that city in the fall of 1871, hence were unable to give the colony the aid they otherwise would have done.

Unlike its successful exemplar, Greeley, it lacked the important force of well-directed leadership, therefore many errors were committed that might under proper conditions have been avoided, and the original plan carried to better conclusions. Nevertheless the colony prospered and grew strong after those who resolved to remain with it had fully mastered the situation. The town of Longmont was incorporated January 7th, 1873. November 8th, 1881, by a vote of 195 for, to thirteen against, the people decided to organize the town under the municipal act of the general incorporation laws, approved April 4th, 1877. The town election was held December 7th, 1881, to elect a mayor, recorder and trustees, who were duly installed on the 19th following.

The Colorado Central Railway came to its aid April 17th, 1873, where it remained —owing to a check put upon all railway building by the panic of that year—until November 4th, 1877, when its extension to Cheyenne was completed and opened. The much needed stimulus was afforded by these connections, and together with the

enlarged experience in dealing with the peculiarities of the soil, climate and irrigation, soon enabled them to establish a footing not reached by other and less favored communities until after ten or fifteen years of incessant struggle and countless disasters, had passed over them. At the present time Longmont has a population of 1,646; about sixty business houses, five churches, one public school, and Longmont College under the control of the Presbyterian Church. It is the center and market place for the great, highly cultivated and prosperous farming region roundabout; has three hotels, and many artistic dwellings, the homes of thrifty, intelligent people. The greater part of the land is arable, capable of producing abundantly from any kind of seeds planted therein. In addition to vast crops of cereals and esculents, the progress made in horticulture is very marked. All the small fruits and many standard fruits are grown in great profusion.

Besides the Colorado Central, the Denver, Utah & Pacific narrow gauge railway, built by capitalists of Denver and New York, extends from the capital of the State directly to the town, and thence on to Lyons eleven miles, where are situated fine sandstone quarries of great extent and excellence. Within recent years it has been owned and operated by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and is now a standard gauge road.

Longmont is fourteen miles north of Boulder, and fifty-five from Denver. Most of the original colonists and later acquisitions were educated people of broad enlightenment and liberal ideas, hence it is not strange that the standards of public instruction established there should be of a superior character. It is noted for the high intellectual and moral standing of its inhabitants.

The first newspaper, the "Sentinel," was founded by Lowe & Hall, in July, 1871. It was changed in 1872 to the Longmont "Press," E. F. Beckwith proprietor. The "Post" appeared in May, 1877, under the auspices of the Longmont Printing Company, W. L. Condit, editor. Later on it was changed to the "Valley Home and Farm," W. E. Pabor, editor, and again to the "Ledger," issued by the Ledger Printing Company. The press is now well represented by the "Ledger" and the "Times."

Col. Byron L. Carr edited the "Ledger." In January, 1881, he was succeeded by Henry L. Hayward, present editor. The "Times" was purchased October 1st, 1888, by L. S. and C. B. Smith from George B. McFadden, who established it in April, 1888.

Churches.—The Methodist Church, which was instituted by Presiding Elder B. T. Vincent, and the pastor, F. C. Millington, July 9th, 1871, built a church in 1872, the first in the town. The Congregationalists built in 1874, Rev. R. J. Williams, pastor. The Presbyterian house of worship was dedicated November 17th, 1876; the St. Stephen's Episcopal in 1881, and the Catholic in 1882. Several other denominations hold services, but own no buildings. The United Brethren have four country churches in the St. Vrain farming section.

The first schoolhouse in Longmont was built in 1871, and the old frame building is now used by the fire department. A brick building took its place, to which several additions have been made, with a large campus and fine grounds.

In 1885 the Presbyterian synod of Colorado began the erection of a college, putting up one wing of the building. During 1889 it was vacant, but in 1890 it was opened as an academy. The society began to lay the foundations for a great college, but the

question whether or not the church shall found a college in Denver while undetermined but threatening, retards the growth of the college at Longmont. In its early days the town found a noble friend in Elizabeth Thompson, who in 1871, built Library Hall which was used by the various church denominations until they were able to provide houses of their own. In this hall she has placed a library of 400 volumes.

Here, as in Boulder, and in all other towns of any consequence, civic societies are numerous, but lack of space forbids their enumeration beyond the more important details.

St. Vrain Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., was chartered September 2d, 1872, with E. B. Newman, W. M.; W. R. Blore, S. W., and E. J. Coffman, J. W.

Longmont Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, chartered September 17th, 1879; E. B. Newman, H. P.; Lewis H. Dickson, K., and Conrad Bardell, S.

Long's Peak Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, chartered September 19th, 1884; George Wyman, E. C.; L. H. Dickson, G., and Thomas Butler, C. G.

Longmont Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., chartered October 16th, 1878; Thomas I. Ash, C. Heise, J. A. Fraser, A. J. Donaldson, John C. Wells, H. E. Washburn and J. Q. Grant, charter members.

McPherson Post G. A. R., chartered May 9th, 1881; McPherson Woman's Relief Corps 32, chartered June 17th, 1890.

Longmont Lodge No. 9, A. O. U. W., chartered October 11th, 1882.

Excelsior Lodge No. 54, Knights of Pythias, chartered September, 1890, was organized December 10th, 1889.

Banks and Bankers.—The first bank was opened in April, 1871, by C. Emerson and W. A. Buckingham. On the death of the latter, his widow, Mrs. M. E. Buckingham succeeded to his interest, and the firm name still remains the same—Emerson & Buckingham, bankers; C. E. Day, cashier, which position he has held for about fifteen years.

In 1880 F. H. and C. H. Stickney organized a private bank. Subsequently F. H. bought his partner's interest, and in 1885 established the Bank of Longmont, taking in as partners W. H. Dickens, Rienzi Streeter, John Kitely and S. H. Dobbins. Mr. F. H. Stickney is the cashier.

The First National was chartered June 17th, 1885, and opened for business September 1st, following, with a capital of $50,000. George Wyman, president; Charles H. Stickney, vice-president and Thomas Butler, cashier. Eben White, the then assistant cashier, has been the cashier since 1886. Mr. Wyman is still president, with Daniel Ransom as vice-president.

The board of trade was formed in 1886: George Wyman, president; F. H. Stickney, first vice-president; O. A. McFarland, second vice-president; A. L. Williams, recording secretary; Seth Terry, corresponding secretary, and C. E. Day, treasurer.

About ten years ago half of the business part of the town was destroyed by fire, when the old frame buildings were replaced by substantial brick houses. The waterworks were built about eight years ago at a cost of $70,000, the water being brought from the cañon of the St. Vrain, a distance of about twelve miles, giving a good natural pressure. The Walter A. Buckingham Hook and Ladder and the Longmont Hose No. 1 have for many years constituted the fire department. A fine two-story brick city hall

was built in 1884. There are three large flouring mills; a creamery, canning factory, an electric light plant and other enterprises which indicate business thrift and progressiveness. The streets are bordered with large shade trees, which with three parks, make Longmont a beautiful town.

The valley of the St. Vrain, traversed by the stream of that name, comprises broad and rich bottom lands, than which none in the State are more fertile or productive. Settlers were attracted to them as early as 1859, and some of them have not only maintained their footing to the present era, but have also become wealthy by the fruitage of the soil. Among those who located there in the earlier years were George, Fred. C. and Lawson Beckwith, Wm. Baker, Thomas McCall, Perry White, Wm. R. Blore, Junius Berkley, the Coffmans, Pennocks, Allens, Hamlin Affalter, Thomas Peck, Isaac Runyon, B. F. Franklin, John C. Garter, Lyman Smead, David Taylor, Dr. Harrison Goodwin, the three Wiese Brothers, Thomas McCall, C. C. True, Geo. W. Webster, the Cushman Brothers, Dr. Powell, Judge Ripley, Dickens, Manners, Masons and others.

Ni Wot is the Indian name for Left Hand Creek, the latter designation being in honor of Left Hand, chief of a band of Arapahoe Indians, who was much esteemed by the settlers because of his honesty and steadfast friendliness toward them, while the majority of his race were hostile and caused them much annoyance. This creek is a branch of the St. Vrain, uniting with it near the town of Longmont. It also waters a very fertile valley where a number of farmers settled in 1859–60–61, among them P. T. Hinman and sons, C. W. Caywood and sons, and Sylvester Budd. Ni Wot was platted by Porter M. Hinman and Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., by Alpheus Wright, attorney-in-fact, and filed March 30th, 1875.

Near the mouth of Left Hand Cañon is the little hamlet called Altona. The town company was incorporated by legislative act approved November 8th, 1861, by Thos. J. Graham, Joseph M. Holt, Wm. DeBoise, W. R. Blore, Robert Culver, Peter A. Lyner, and Byron A. Sanford. George Bader and Samuel Arbuthnot were among the pioneer settlers and farmers in that section, which is not only valuable for agriculture, but one of the finest fruit regions of the county also. Many years ago the town of

Valmont, situated at the confluence of the North and South Boulders, aspired to be the chief town and county seat of Boulder County. It was laid off in 1865 by Judge A. P. Allen and his sons, Rev. G. S. Allen and Dr. H. W. Allen, with Holden Eldred. It flourished for two years, and the hopes of its projectors were stimulated by the marked advances made. But the electors, when the proposition to change the seat of government came to them, refusing to ratify, the scheme ended in disappointment. January 1st, 1866, they established a newspaper called the "Valmont Bulletin," edited by Dr. Allen and D. G. Scouten. April 1st of the following year it was removed to Boulder. Valmont is located on the Boulder Valley Railway, and the center of a very superior farming region, whose prosperity has been continuously maintained from the early years to the present.

The towns of Louisville, Marshall, Davidson and Canfield, although surrounded by excellent farming lands, are more especially mining towns, the centers of the lignite coal beds, where the major part of the supplies of lighter fuel for Boulder, Fort

Collins, Greeley, Evans and Denver, and for railway purposes are produced. Louisville and Lafayette are about twelve miles southeast, and Canfield some twelve miles east of Boulder, Marshall four miles south. Immense quantities of coal are taken from these extensive deposits, as well as from Erie, thirteen miles east in Weld County. Louis Nawatny platted the town of Louisville, and filed the same October 24th, 1878. Canfield was platted by Charles F. Wallis, William O. Wise, B. M. Williams, and J. O. V. Wise, December 27th, 1875, the survey for the site having been made by John S. Titcomb. The plat was filed December 30th.

The town site of Davidson was platted July 29th, 1874, by the Davidson Coal and Iron Mining Company, through Wm. A. Davidson, its president, and Wm. B. Berger, secretary and treasurer. It was filed July 31st, 1874.

Lafayette was first platted by Mary E. Miller, February 3d, 1888, and then replatted by her, and the same filed January 5th, 1889. The survey was made by C. A. Russell.

In the region occupied in part by the towns named, are situated all the principal developed coal mines of Northern Colorado. It is a bright, clear fuel, quite dense,* "generally jet black, with high luster, and as a rule, destitute of fibrous or woody structure. Specific gravity from 1.28 to 1.40, averaging about 1.33; rarely contains one per cent. of sulphur and usually less than .04 per cent; ash residue comparatively slight, ranging between two and seven per cent. averaging about four and a half; heating power high, igniting readily, burning freely until the last fragment is consumed; are in general use for domestic purposes, roasting pyritous ores, for making steam in stationary and locomotive boilers, blacksmithing, etc., etc. The principal veins are from five to sixteen feet thick, averaging eight to nine feet."

The discovery of coal at Marshall is ascribed to Joseph M. Marshall, from whom the mines at that place take their name. Near at hand are large deposits of brown hematite iron ores, from which many tons of excellent pig iron were produced in 1864 by a rude blast furnace erected by Marshall and his associates, A. G. Langford, William and Milo Lee.

At Louisville the discovery was made by boring, under direction of Mr. C. C. Welch of Golden, the operator being a Polander named Louis Nawatny, who began sinking a well there in August, 1877. These are known as the Welch mines, and are owned by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

The bottom lands of the lower Boulder, eight miles from the mountains, were occupied during the very early period of settlement in the county. Among the pioneers were W. R. Howell, John Rothrock, Hiram Buck, P. A. Lyner, Wm. A. Davidson, H. B. Ludlow, J. J. Beasley, Jeremiah Leggett, Edgar Sawdey, Hiram Prince, E. Leeds, J. C. Bailey, Stephen H. Green and George C. Green.

The Davidson Coal Mining Company was formed in 1873 with a capital stock of $160,000, the corporators being Wm. A. Davidson, Jonathan S. Smith, Geo. W. Smiley, Charles B. Kountze and Wm. B. Berger. Their lands comprised 8,000 acres, mainly coal and iron.

It would appear to a casual observer that a county containing so many towns, such

*Prof. J. Alden Smith's Report, 1883.

a diversity of resources and industries as have been mentioned in the foregoing rapid epitome, must necessarily become very rich and prosperous without the aid of gold and silver mining; that with such vast reserves of coal and iron, a greater area of splendid farms than any other except Larimer, and with all industries planted upon solid foundations, nothing more could be desired, nothing more needed to insure a radiant future. But nature implanted even greater treasures in the mountains above than have been found in the valleys below. As already mentioned, the mining town of Gold Hill was thickly populated in 1859–60, and it was then that many who have since been principal actors in the fortunes of the county made their first ventures in the Rocky Mountain region. After the first excitement subsided and the district fell into "innocuous desuetude," comparative silence prevailed until the spring of 1869, when the Caribou silver mine was discovered by Samuel Conger, who took unto himself as partners and sharers in the property Wm. Martin, George Lytle, Hugh McCammon, John H. Pickel and Samuel Mishler. This lode proved in succeeding years one of the richest silver mines in Colorado. Other discoveries followed until a great belt of silver bearing veins (but none of gold) was opened, and Caribou became one of the lively centers of mining industry. A considerable town sprang up. Caribou City was platted September 26th, 1870, by Samuel Mishler, Wm. F. Sears, John H. Pickel, George Lytle, Wm. Martin and Samuel Conger, and filed on that day.

The outpouring of silver bullion was large and continuous. Its effect upon the town of Boulder and neighboring regions was highly beneficial, for it furnished a new and profitable market for their produce and merchandise stores. It brought a large increase of population, of money and property. A. D. Breed, a Cincinnati capitalist, bought a half interest in the Caribou mine for $125,000, operated it upon close business principles, and gathered material harvests of profit therefrom. In 1873 the mine was sold to Dutch capitalists for a sum far exceeding its true value. After some years of unfortunate management the company became embarrassed, and the property was sold under foreclosure, Jerome B. Chaffee being the purchaser. After a season of prosperity under the new owner it was closed. In 1879 the greater part of Caribou was destroyed by fire and was not wholly rebuilt. The town of Nederland, four miles below, was built in 1871, Mr. A. D. Breed forming the nucleus with his quite extensive silver mills, about which people settled until a town resulted. Its first title was Middle Boulder. Carrie F. Morse, owner of the tract, caused the town site to be surveyed and platted by John D. Peregrine, surveyor, in May, 1877. The plat was filed June 12th following. Notwithstanding the value of the mines, it has not prospered during later years. At the present writing the only mining done is by leasers, and the product insignificant compared with former years.

Ward District, largely devoted to gold mining, is situated in Indiana Gulch, a branch of Left Hand Creek, eighteen miles northwest of Boulder. It took its name from Calvin W. Ward, who discovered the Ward lode there in 1860, during which year many other prospectors made valuable discoveries, the most important being the Columbia, by Cyrus W. Deardoff, which includes the famous Ni Wot property. From Claim No. 10 West on this lode, the owners, Messrs. Davidson & Breath, took about $100,000 in gold from surface ores reduced in a rude stamp mill. The increment of population was rapid during 1865–66–67. Many reduction mills were built, some of them very



Robert A Duncan

costly. It is stated that the Ni Wot mines yielded nearly $700,000 in those years. The usual fate befell the district after the decline of its pristine glory, and though operated in a desultory fashion at various times, no satisfactory results accrued until 1888, when the Ni Wot mines came under the control and management of the Tabor Investment Company of Denver. They repaired the mills, of which there are two of fifty stamps each, added Bertenshaw concentrators and made other improvements. The mills crush and amalgamate the gangues, the sulphurets and concentrates being sold to the smelters, exactly the same methods as are employed in Gilpin County, since the ores are almost identically the same, and require the same treatment. As a result of this introduction of new capital and enterprise, the Tabor Company was followed by many others, and all being successful, the district is now one of the most productive in the State. From a deserted village of two or three years ago it has become a brisk center of population and profitable industry. It illustrates the value of new blood, new methods and persistent determination applied to the redemption of long abandoned mines. Here is a section upon which great sums had been expended in a misguided way, ending in disappointment and failure for the want of proper direction. There are millions of treasure in these mines, which, being true fissure veins, are practically inexhaustible; yet from the first years when they gave forth abundantly they were unprofitable until 1888, when the right men came into possession and made them equal to the best in the land. Like results will one day be witnessed in those of Caribou, Gold Hill, and in other virtually deserted camps in this and other counties where the opportunities are equally ample and inviting. The years will prove Boulder County to be one of the grandest in the State for gold and silver mining. Only a small fraction of its wealth in these metals has been brought to light, and this but feebly developed. The mining section which is producing but a few hundred thousand now, ought to produce millions annually from its vast reserves of incomparable ores. I venture the prophecy that before the close of the current century it will take its place among the greatest in the Rocky Mountain region.

Jamestown has been a mining center of some importance for more than twenty-five years, yet like Caribou, Gold Hill, Ward and other sections it has been greatly neglected. It is situate in a beautiful park near the mountains, about thirteen miles northwest of Boulder on James Creek. The first settler there was George Zweck, who made it a grazing ground for his considerable herd of cattle taken there in 1860. Although the hillsides were prospected thus early, nothing of great value was found until 1864, when some galena bearing veins were discovered but not opened, for the reason that there was no market for that class of ores. They were then no better than iron or stone for commercial purposes. The only really great lode yet opened, in that section is the Golden Age, and even this owing to perfunctory operation, is noted only for the extent, beauty and richness of the gold quartz taken from one of its veins, the most valuable and beautiful ever found in Colorado.

Here is another vastly rich mine that has been simply played with by its owners, who fear to develop through the apprehension that it will be spoiled. There is no doubt in the minds of experts who have given it careful examination, that it is an extraordinary vein and might be yielding very large returns above the cost of development, yet has done almost nothing for the county and country. Boulder has suffered more

deeply from that class of men and that unpardonable course of mining than any other in the list.

Owing to periodical outbursts of excitement produced by reputed great discoveries, but which when investigated came to naught, Jamestown has at times been largely populated for a few weeks, only to be almost wholly abandoned when the fever passed. It is simply a pretty hamlet now. The wrecks of numerous mills and processes, with groups of shallow prospect holes on the mountain slopes, attest its former activity.

Jamestown was platted July 25th, 1883, by Sylvester S. Downer, County Judge, as trustee for the inhabitants, nearly all of whom long ago disappeared. But we have not yet witnessed the last nor the best of this camp. A time will come when it will be one of the largest and most prosperous in the county.

Balarat, four miles northwest of Jamestown, made somewhat noted by the Smuggler mine; Camp Providence, three miles southwest of the point first named; Sunshine, eight miles from Boulder westerly; Camp Salina and Sugar Loaf, near Gold Hill; Magnolia, eight miles from the county seat, and Orodelfan, at the junction of Boulder and Four Mile Creeks, were lively mining towns in their time from 1872 to 1876, brought into existence by the discovery of unprecedentedly rich tellurium ores, the most extensive and valuable ever known. Of these Sunshine was the chief, the center of discovery and productiveness. According to Bixby, the first discovery of these marvelous ores was in the Little Miami lode in the fall of 1873 by D. C. Patterson. In the spring of 1874 it was found in the Sunshine lode. But the larger vein and richer ores were found in the American by Hiram Fullen May 22d, 1874. It was this that gave the region its fame. Prof. J. Alden Smith, Territorial geologist, who at that time conducted an extensive laboratory in Central City, was the first to ascertain the true character and extraordinary richness of this rare mineral. His assays, giving wonderful results, led to the purchase of the American while yet only a prospect—by Hiram Hitchcock of New York. The first class ores yielded $5,000 to $10,000 per ton in gold, the second class $800, and the third class $200, as taken from the shaft and assorted for smelting. Samples were taken from the richer part of the vein that assayed from $20,000 to $100,000 per ton in gold. It was the richest gold mine ever discovered in the Rocky Mountains, or the world. Up to that period tellurium ores had been found in only three localities of the globe, and this was the largest and richest ever known. The vein was two feet thick, of which seven to eight inches carried mineral of almost fabulous value. Much the same class of mineral was exposed in the Smuggler at Balarat, in the Keystone at Magnolia, in the Melvina near Salina, and in some other mines. But excepting a few now operated, the production of these high grade minerals has ceased, and the camps founded upon them have lost their once enviable prestige. The gross product of gold and silver bullion in the county for 1889 was $801,966.

Notwithstanding present inactivity, the existence of great mineral resources is unmistakably manifest in various parts of the mountains contiguous to the farming towns. As a matter of fact the business of mining for the precious metals is still within the primary stage. The generation of men that succeeds the present will work lodes and placers at a profit which are now deserted, because they will not yield to crude efforts the vast sums demanded of them.

One of the dominant industries of the county is the quarrying and preparation for market of superior sandstones for the better classes of dwellings and business blocks in Denver and other towns. The principal quarries at present are at Lyons, which is growing to be a town of considerable importance, by reason of the numbers of men employed there. The town site was platted July 25th, 1882, by the Lyons Town Site & Quarry Company. Another plat was made by Thomas G. Putnam, March 29th, 1890, and filed April 1st. It has one weekly newspaper, the "News," edited by Mrs. Carrie Lyons.

The assessed valuation of property in the county, returned in 1890, shows 99,277 acres of agricultural land valued at $984,835; 92,610 acres of grazing land valued at $178,425; 1,579 acres of coal lands valued at $28,070 and 1,444 of stone—at $14,300.

It will be understood that these figures are merely nominal, and do not represent the actual values of either class. The improvements on farming lands are placed at $425,580, and on public lands at $43,625; town lots with improvements $1,214,735; assessment on 99-43 miles of railroad within the county at $768,321. The live stock interests are represented by 7,027 horses valued at $242,000, and 16,781 cattle, $151,935. These, with other property, make a total assessed valuation of $4,964,-026.56. As a rule, property in Colorado is assessed at 30 to 50 per cent. of its cash value, and a considerable part of the live stock is not assessed at all.

From this review of the resources of Boulder County it will be seen that they present unusual diversity and very great extent. Its farming lands are very extensive and are not surpassed in fertility nor in harvests gathered by any in the world. It has boundless extent of coal, gold, silver and building stone, a great number of towns, is more abundantly watered than any in the northern division of the State, has ample railway facilities, is one of the principal seats of education, intelligence and wealth. It is so near the city of Denver its farm produce finds a ready market there for home consumption and export. It possesses within itself all the elements of prosperity. No people could be more advantageously situated nor more lavishly provided by nature for a great destiny. They have only to reach out and broaden their enterprises to reap harvests of wealth on every side. It is difficult to see what more any people on earth could desire than is here furnished in extravagant profusion, unless it be navigable streams and endless shipping.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—EARLY GOLD MINING—IDAHO AND ITS MINERAL SPRINGS—PIONEER SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—SPANISH BAR, TRAIL RUN—FALL RIVER, DUMONT, LAWSON, RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN—THE GOLD MINES AT EMPIRE—GEORGETOWN, THE FIRST CENTER OF SILVER MINING—GREEN LAKE, GRAY'S PEAK, THE LOUP, SILVER PLUME.

This county, also, was one of the original seventeen, organized by an act of the first Territorial legislature, approved November 1st, 1861. The county seat was first known as Idaho Bar, later as Idaho, and still later, when it had become a somewhat noted watering place, as Idaho Springs. It retained that distinction until 1867, when, by a vote of the people, a large majority of whom had collected in the extreme upper end of the valley, all county records and offices were removed to Georgetown, the present seat. The boundaries first established have not been changed. It is bounded on the north by Gilpin, east by Jefferson, south by Park, and west by Summit and Grand. Excepting the smooth open plateaus occupied by the towns of Idaho Springs, Dumont, Empire and Georgetown, the valley of Clear Creek is a narrow rocky gorge, or series of gorges, plowed and chiseled out, first by glacial action, through centuries of slow but steady movement, finally by the splendid stream which occupied the channel and by ages of polishing, and by ages of tempests and torrents as auxiliaries in the work of disintegration of rocks and soils and their deposition along the lines of the vast furrows, have produced the sublime effects now witnessed all along that beautiful and very charming region. Save here and there a small garden patch, there are no evidences of agricultural industry within its boundaries. Originally, the slopes of the mountains were timbered with pines and spruces, but frequently recurring forest fires and the ravages of woodmen's axes have denuded them, except upon the lofty crests and summits. Everywhere the tremendous hills are cleft with ravines, arroyas and cañons, from pinnacle to base, moulded into fantastic forms by uncounted centuries of depositions, fringed with dwarfed and gnarled trees and bushes, the whole prospect russet brown, storm swept and weather beaten, yet presenting certain graceful lines and curves, mighty promontories and peaks, the higher of which to the westward are capped and crowned with everlasting snows, the deltas of the brooks and rivulets carpeted with emerald verdure. The entire valley is traversed by South Clear Creek, originally Vasquez Fork, a stream of clear cold water that takes its rise in the Snowy Range, and, enlarged in its course by numerous affluents, plunges down through clefts and gorges to the plains in Jefferson County, and thence to final delivery in the Platte River.



G. W. Hall

From Idaho to the base of the main range of mountains, it has sufficient volume for innumerable water powers that ought to be, but are not, save in few instances, utilized in propelling all sorts of machinery for the reduction of gold and silver ores, manufactures, etc.

From a point five to six miles below Idaho Springs, on to Georgetown and Empire, may still be seen the evidences of mining and prospecting carried on there twenty-five to thirty years ago; the wreckage of log buildings and manifold rude appliances for raising water into long lines of sluices; quartz mills and various "processes" for the extraction of precious metals from quartz; mining slides, chutes and tramways long ago fallen into disuse.

As already related in previous volumes, the first discovery of gold-bearing placers in the Rocky Mountains occurred near the mouth of Chicago Creek, directly opposite the town of Idaho Springs, January 7th, 1859, which gives that spot more than ordinary historical importance, for it was one of the beginnings of our greatness as a commonwealth. This discovery brought a multitude of zealous diggers, who opened other deposits on Illinois, Grass Valley, Soda Creek, Payne's and Spanish Bars, which collectively yielded some millions of the yellow metal. Many lodes bearing like and other metals—silver, lead and copper—were found upon the adjacent hillsides.

The county possesses illimitable mineral resources, but contributes nothing else of material value to the channels of commerce. The tourist who takes passage on the Colorado Central narrow gauge train at Denver, for a trip to Georgetown and Silver Plume, will find no settlements from the time he enters the wonderful cañon above Golden until he arrives at the now famous summer resort, Idaho Springs, thirty-five miles west of Denver, and fourteen east of Georgetown, where his eyes will be charmed by the novel and picturesque array of mountain, valley and town. But to see the latter at its best he must leave the cars and walk two or three squares to the principal hotel, where will be presented a series of most entrancing pictures; broad, smooth streets, well shaded; rows of attractive cottages, some pretty churches, lawns and banks of flowers, and beyond, wherever the gaze may turn, majestic hazy purple hills, in all manner of fantastic configurations, that are a never ending delight, never wearisome or monotonous, never exactly the same, but constantly changing with the radiant sunny lights and shadows cast by swiftly rising and moving clouds.

The lower margins of Idaho and Payne's Bars on which the town is located, were once torn up and tunneled by hordes of gold diggers, none of whom, however, found there any adequate compensation for the prodigious labor they performed. But just below, on the comparatively level spot christened Illinois Bar, and opposite on Grass Valley Bar and along the slope of Soda Hill, large quantities of dust were obtained, for there the deposits were rich and easily found. It was there that the author spent a season—1861-'62—in the pursuit of fortune, gathering a few hundreds, but not the coveted thousands of dollars from the delusive sands and gravels.

The altitude of these bars and of the town itself is about 8,000 feet above the sea, and the stranger would naturally anticipate a rigorous climate in winter, from the position, for by casting his eyes toward the Snowy Range he observes that it is crowned with snow and ice even in midsummer, and will be told, if he inquires, that snow falls there nearly every day in the year. Notwithstanding its proximity to those storm

centers, the climate of the valley is singularly mild and free from severe visitations all the year round, but especially genial between May and January. Indeed, there is no more hospitable climate than this in all the Rocky Mountain region, nor a more inviting dwelling place for such as prefer a quiet, peaceful resort.

The Mineral Springs that form the attraction for invalids and tourists in summer, are situated on a small tributary of the principal stream, called Soda Creek, a stone's throw above its mouth, within easy walking distance from the town. We have related in our first volume, how Jackson, the first discoverer of gold in that region, happened upon these springs early in January, 1859, when the whole face of the country was buried in snow, the streams frozen; hundreds of "big horns" or mountain sheep were gathered about them, nibbling the scant herbage from which the warm vapors had melted the white covering. They were not utilized for bathing purposes, however, until 1863, when Dr. E. S. Cummings put a small, cheaply constructed bathhouse over them. He retained possession, and was sparingly patronized until 1866, when the title passed to the present owner—Harrison Montague, who made some further improvements, but by no means commensurate with the importance of his acquisition or the public demand. These delicious thermal waters are worthy of better appreciation, more distinguished improvements, than have been placed about them; worthy of splendid buildings, luxurious bathing rooms with the finest of modern appliances; worthy the patronage of kings and princes, for there are no better of their class under the sun. Had General Palmer and his coöperators, instead of the Union Pacific managers, built the little narrow gauge thoroughfare that unites them with the plains and all the exterior world, Idaho would have been made one of the most celebrated of American resorts, a veritable mountain elysium, and these springs, with their beautiful environs, the rivals of the best in Europe, or in Christendom. The waters are chiefly mild solutions of carbonate and sulphate of soda, varying in temperature from 75 degrees to 120 degrees. The supply is ample for any demand present or future, for tubs and swimming pools, and are much sought for the cure of rheumatic and cutaneous ailments.

From 1859 until 1865, the region round about was a mining region, nothing more. Idaho did not become a popular summer resort until after 1870, when the baths brought it into prominence among travelers. Though the site was an extremely attractive one, it was thinly sprinkled with rough log cabins indicating temporary occupancy, feeble growth, and not sanguine hopes for the future. The placer mines created no excitement after 1862, but the discovery and desultory operation of a few mineral veins in Virginia Cañon, where a wagon road connects it with the great gold mining towns of Gilpin County, contributed small sums for its support. For a year or two Jimmy Hamilton and Bob Diefendorf kept a saloon in a log cabin opposite the Beebee House, where the miners congregated and squandered their hard earned dust in fiery liquids, suggestive of insanity and murder.

Among the early residents were Robert H. Gilson, Dennis Faivre, R. B. Griswold, F. W. Beebee, W. L. Campbell, Mr. Kelso, the Masons, and their families; M. O. Coddington, H. Plummer, George Patten, P. P. Schafter, Dr. Noxon, Dr. Seaton, S. Womack, Dr. Holland, P. Theobold, Theodore Lowe, John Iverson, Gilbert B. Reed, Wm. Hobbs, S. S. Cook, O. J. Hollister, Mike Dougherty and others, whose names are not recalled.

The Rock Island House was built in 1861 by William Hunter, a primitive hostelry

of logs, with three rooms—most of its contemporaries had but one—and is still one of the old landmarks. The place was remarkably free from romantic and exciting adventures, notwithstanding its identity as a mining camp.

In 1860, F. W. Beebee and wife came and housed themselves in an unpretentious dirt roofed, floorless cabin on Illinois Bar, where the sluices glistened with gold and heaps of boulders everywhere attested the discovery of its hiding places in pay streaks above and on the shaly bed rock. Soon after, they moved up to Idaho, just above Virginia Cañon, and there in a somewhat larger cabin opened a hotel, the Beebee House, a name as familiar as Colorado to all the pioneers. The price of day board was $30 a week,—the bill of fare the best the market afforded, principally bacon, beans, hominy, bread, dried apples, tea and coffee, with butter and milk when such luxuries were obtainable. At length a sort of postoffice was established—in a candle box partitioned off into little pigeon holes, and set up where most convenient. Mrs. R. B. Griswold was the first postmistress, and the office sat boit upright upon her parlor table, calm if not regal, dignified and inviting to such of those lonely dwellers as ever expected any mail from distant friends. In 1868 a stage line between Denver and Georgetown was established, when George Patten was invested with the dignities and responsibilities of receiving and dispatching Uncle Sam's mails.

The first stamp mill was built by Dr. Seaton of Louisville, Kentucky, about the year 1861, just below Idaho near the head of Grass Valley Bar, and designed for reducing the ores of the Seaton Lode, discovered by him.

The first newspaper was established by Halsey M. Rhoads,—printed in Central City, but bearing date Idaho Springs. This was in 1873. The enterprise survived but a short time. The next was the "Iris," published by E. A. Benedict in 1879. It was succeeded by the Idaho Springs "News." The present population is about 1,500. It has made rapid advances in the last decade, both in population and the number and architectural beauty of its homes.

Fifteen miles to the southward near the summit of the range which divides Clear Creek from Park County, are three beautiful fresh water lakes, perched 11,500 feet above the sea, clear as crystal, cold as the frosts of winter, swarming with speckled trout. The larger covers an area of about 100 acres; the second is about half as large, and the third covers some twenty acres. It is here that Chicago and Bear Creeks are born, just under the shadows of mountain peaks, some of them more than 14,000 feet high,—Mount Evans, the Chief, Squaw and Pappoose. Numerous other small sheets of water are found in secluded nooks here and there in the same chain, but these are seldom visited.

Organization of the County.—Soon after his arrival in the Territory Governor Gilpin appointed John A. Meredith, S. Edwards and E. F. Cross commissioners to organize civil government in the county of Clear Creek. This board met at Idaho, November 15th, 1861, when Mr. Edwards was elected chairman, and Meredith clerk. The general business connected with their appointment was considered, but no definite action taken until the 18th, when they met at the house of William Spruance and proceeded to subdivide the county into seven voting precincts, as follows: Independent, Idaho, Fall River, Trail Creek, Silver City, Mill City and Empire. Polling places were

designated and judges of election appointed, but the records do not contain a full list of the names of such officers.

December 4th following, the votes having been cast for county officers, and duly returned to the board, they were canvassed and the following declared elected:

Sheriff, Thomas Moses, Jr.; clerk and recorder, George C. Bowen; treasurer, Robert R. Peters: assessor, W. B. Lawrence; county attorney, Gilbert B. Reed (now Supreme Court commissioner); surveyor, Eugene F. Holland; coroner, D. W. King; superintendent of schools, P. C. Hale; probate judge, George H. Perrin; commissioners, W. W. Ware (three years), W. C. M. Jones (two years), and George F. Griffith (one year).

Spanish Bar, a mile west of Idaho Springs, still bears the marks of having been scarred and torn by the early vandals in their mad search for golden secrets hidden away beneath vast depositions of boulders and gravel in the channels of the creek, new and old, and in the fissure veins that outcrop upon the hillsides. It was at this particular point, in the midst of a multitude of diggers, rockers and sluicers, gathered from many States and climes, that I took my first lessons in the science of mining; a rough but healthful and strengthening experience, full of knocks and bruises, of trials and disappointments, yet not wholly without profit, for in the six months of digging, wheeling, tunneling and timbering, after consuming all the provisions and clothing we had brought from the States, we gathered not less than ten dollars' worth of shining metal, with a harvest of knowledge that has lasted the better part of a lifetime. Happily the workers of other claims were more fortunate. Andrew Sagendorf, O. E. Lehow, E. F. Shindel, M. B. Graeff, S. V. Thompson, D. B. Myers, — Davis, A. S. Bennett, a party of Mexicans, another from Iowa, still another from Illinois, were among the original locators of claims on this Bar. N. S. Hurd, present state commissioner of insurance, resided with his father, mother and sister, at the mouth of Trail Creek. During 1860 large quantities of gold were taken out, but the operations ceased with 1861. A number of lodes were prospected, but none thoroughly opened until some years later. The veins were narrow, the inclosing country rock, hard and tough. The first stamp mill in this region, and the first of any consequence in the county, was erected by an aristocratic and somewhat eccentric person named Colonel Hart, representing the Silver Spring Mining Company (George L. Nicholls manager), a twenty stamper, inclosed in a large and substantial frame building, the machinery operated by water power. He erected also a small stone house for his private residence and business office. Such surface ores as were produced in the neighborhood were reduced in this mill, but the results were not profitable, and both mill and mines were soon abandoned. The Whale lode, discovered by Dr. and Roland Carleton in 1861, was opened to a greater extent than any other on the Bar. The surface quartz contained some gold, but silver predominated. After exhausting their resources in ineffectual endeavors to make it pay, they deserted the mine and the region, Roland going East, and his brother, the doctor, to Empire. Some years afterward, the Whale and Hukill lodes, the latter an extension of the Whale on the north side of the creek, fell into the hands of Mr. John M. Dumont, who developed both, found very rich silver ores, marketed them at a profit, and finally sold both properties to a California company, F. F. Osbiston, manager. Messrs. Thatch & Kin-



T. C. Preston

kaid built a twelve stamp mill just below the mouth of Fall River, but were not largely successful.

In 1860, the Freeland, and many other quartz veins were discovered and operated in a crude, desultory fashion in Trail Creek district, a tributary of Spanish Bar. But it was not until the principal mines were systematically opened by Mr. John M. Dumont, in 1876, and his successors, the California Company, in 1879,—represented by F. F. Osbiston, that any compensating results were obtained. Osbiston being an experienced miner and manager, from the great Comstock ledge in Nevada, put the Freeland, a large and valuable vein, and later the Whale and Hukill under methodical development, built large ore houses, concentrators, tramways, steam hoisting works and other labor-saving appliances, and worked everything upon an elaborate scale. At a subsequent time he planted large mills at the mouth of Trail Creek, at the head of Spanish Bar, near the Colorado Central Railway, where the Freeland ores were concentrated and shipped to the smelters. Osbiston was at that time and for many years, by far the most extensive and successful miner in Clear Creek County. The traces of his operations are seen all along Spanish Bar and in Trail Creek.

Fall River is a small hamlet at the junction of Fall River, or Creek, with the parent stream, South Clear Creek, just above Spanish Bar. In 1860 it boasted an excellent hotel, a postoffice, several stores and residences. All but the hotel and one mill have disappeared. Some gold was mined there, but the operations were of brief duration. The mountain sides were pitted with prospect holes, but no shafts were sunk to great depths. Along the course of the little affluent to its head are evidences of discoveries, but no profitable mining.

Dumont is situated at the delta of Mill Creek, four miles above Fall River on the main stream, and was originally named Mill City, which title it retained until 1880, when John M. Dumont undertook the redemption of the town and its neighboring mines from their long and absolute stagnation, and the place took his name. Dumont has been one of the most persevering, and at times successful of managers, taking up deserted sections and attempting their regeneration through well ordered exploration and management. Mill Creek district was, in the early years, a very prominent point. It has a large belt of lodes which give external appearance of great value, but thus far have been almost invariably disappointing. The town was built in 1860, mostly of logs, and a number of crushing mills were established there. But the hopes of the founders were not realized, and it soon fell into decay. Though possessing a number of inhabitants at this time, there are few evidences of prosperity. We cannot avoid the conclusion, however, that at some time in the not distant future it will become one of the more important mining sections of the county. Its better resources have not yet been reached. Capital and persistent faith may find them.

Lawson, the next station to the westward on the line of the railway, is six miles below Georgetown. Prior to the discovery of valuable silver mines in the mountains back of it, the place had but a single house, a wayside inn kept by Alex Lawson, known as the "Six Mile House," in the old staging days. The first discovery of mines there was made by a veteran prospector named D. E. Dulaney, who occupied a cabin in the vicinity, and spent his time in prowling about the slopes for "float" or "blossom rock," infallible signs of the presence of mineral veins. Toward the close of 1876 he

struck a vein of extraordinary richness, and named it the "Free America." He extracted a quantity of ore, sent it to the nearest market, and received surprising returns. Reports of his find soon spread abroad and brought a multitude of prospectors to the spot.

Dulaney sold to General J. I. Gilbert and W. H. Moore for $25,000 cash, and they for a much larger sum to "Diamond Joe" Reynolds of Chicago, James M. Daly, manager. Many other discoveries followed; the town of Lawson was built, a small town to be sure, but densely populated in its palmy days, when the mines were at their best and richest, when hundreds of thousands rewarded diligent effort. The "Free America," "Boulder Nest," "White," and a few others, being very large producers, gave the new camp great prestige and their owners gratifying profits. It was a sort of supplement to the wild whirl of excitement previously witnessed in Georgetown, but which had begun to wane owing to litigation and other causes affecting the principal operators, the failure of "processes," etc. The district, for some undefinable reason, was christened "Red Elephant." Although its fame is now but a memory of departed years, by virtue of the exhaustion of the richer deposits that contributed to its prominence, it is still a considerable producer of valuable ores, and maintains a large number of miners.

Empire is a beautiful, grass covered, delightfully shaded and abundantly watered hamlet, four miles from Georgetown, on the west fork of Clear Creek, a few miles below its source in the lofty ranges which divide Clear Creek Valley from Middle Park. It is one mile from the Colorado Central Railway on its course to Georgetown and Silver Plume. It is one of the loveliest spots in the county. The scenery is grand beyond the power of pen to describe. Hollister, who wrote in 1866, says: "Of all the towns brought into existence by the fame of Cherry Creek sands, Empire bears away the palm for a pretty location and picturesque surroundings. Imagine a lively stream, tumbling and rushing toward sunrise forever, at the bottom of an open cañon two to four thousand feet in depth. Formed by innumerable rivulets from a thousand heavy snow wreaths in sight, it is pure and clear and cool. Two brooks, Lyons' from the north and Bard's from the south, flow into the main stream opposite each other, their deltas with the natural bars of the creek forming the town plat. Four mountains, Lincoln, Douglas, Covode and Eureka, constitute bold promontories, perhaps a thousand feet in altitude, between the creeks. The scenery is Alpine, and the elevation being 8,871 feet above the sea level, the climate, summer and winter, is salubrious and tonic."

The bar is broad and smooth, adorned with pines, spruces and firs, the water courses fringed with indigenous shrubs. It has never been excoriated and rendered hideous by the relentless diggers for gold, as no valuable veins or placer deposits exist there. The trees and shrubbery have been spared, the lavish beauties of nature left as the original settlers found them.

Empire is within the boundaries of Union Mining District, organized in the spring of 1860 by a band of prospectors from Spanish Bar, George Merrill, Joseph Musser, George L. Nicholls and D. C. Skinner. The first cabin on the site was built by Merrill and Musser. Dr. Bard, whose name was given to one of the creeks, is said to have driven the first wagon to that point. Says Aaron Frost:* "It was about the first day

* History of Clear Creek, O. L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, 1880.



Horace Mackenzie Griffin

of August, 1860, that Edgar Freeman and H. C. Cowles, two of the most persistent prospectors that ever shouldered a pick, climbed over the mountains from the diggings about Central City, and dropped down into the valley of Empire. They prospected and found two minute bits of wire gold in Eureka Mountain." Farther research disclosed the presence of gold in large quantities. Their secret soon became an open proclamation, when the usual crowds began to pour in. Valuable lodes were added to the placers. The number of people was so great, organization and laws became imperative for government, so the district came into being. Henry Hill was made president, H. C. Cowles judge of the Miners' Court; David J. Ball, clerk and recorder; James Ross, sheriff, and George L. Nicholls, surveyor. Laws were drafted, boundaries defined, and proper records made. During the winter, spring and summer of 1861, the population steadily increased, and a great many cabins were built. All these transactions, be it remembered, were mainly designed to cover the mines at North Empire, on the mountain sides a mile or two above the town first located and herein described. The placers were situated in Silver Mountain, and found extremely rich in gold, the claims taken covering nearly the entire southeastern exposure of that slope. The faces of the neighboring hills were quickly despoiled of their timber, and pitted with prospect holes, shafts, tunnels and adits. The miners dug and sluiced away down to the bed rock all the soil that covered this mountain side, leaving it bare and forbidding. Within a few months the region round about looked as if the besom of destruction had passed that way. Quartz mills were built and some of them successfully operated. Many shafts were sunk upon quartz lodes and a few tunnels begun. For a year or two, while the yields were satisfactory, it fairly outstripped any other point in the county. Then it was abandoned, and remained practically unproductive until very recent years, when John Dumont came in, and, as at Mill City and Freeland, attempted a general resurrection.

The town of Lower Empire was surveyed and platted by George L. Nicholls, Henry Hill, H. C. Cowles, David J. Ball and Edgar Freeman. They took infinite pride in this enterprise, yet it never progressed beyond the restricted dimensions of a pretty mountain hamlet, a bewitching resort in summer, yet appreciated by only a few. The attraction for capital and labor was in its rival, Upper Empire, the old time prestige of which, it is hoped, Mr. Dumont will be able to restore.

Georgetown.—No one contests the assertion that George F. and his brother D. T. Griffith, were the first to discover silver mines, near the spot where Georgetown was built. They had been miners on Spanish Bar, were young, intelligent, filled with enthusiasm. One of them, George F., if I remember correctly, had studied law, and for a time was attached to Judge Turnley's court on the Bar just named, where all the records of the district were kept. The office was in a large log cabin that stood upon a point on the west side of Clear Creek, just opposite the great mill erected twenty years later by Mr. Osbiston. I think he acted as counsel in some of the civil cases heard by Turnley in 1860. I am writing from remembrances of thirty years ago, and they have become indistinct.

All the miners of that period were given to exploring the hills. The Griffith brothers, in the course of their wanderings, explored the creek to its head, in quest of gold mines. The great number of outcroppings soon attracted their attention. The

first encountered was christened the Griffith lode. They extracted some of the quartz, pulverized and panned it, obtaining excellent results. They built a stamp mill, but the enterprise was a failure. Others followed upon their trail and made some discoveries. Griffith District was formed, James Burrell, president; George Griffith, recorder of claims.

It is related by Frost that the Ida silver mine was found by D. C. Daley in September, 1860, on Silver Mountain, near Empire; that the mineral was assayed in Central City and found to contain 723 ounces of silver per cord, or 100 ounces per ton. Prior to the introduction of smelters, all surface and other ores were measured by the cord—eight tons' average.

The next record is that of the discovery of silver-bearing veins in Upper Fall River, where E. H. N. Patterson, afterward editor of the "Colorado Miner," labored, and in his intervals of leisure, wrote spicy letters to the Rocky Mountain "News," and the Western "Mountaineer," all laden of course with the glories of this particular district.

The actual era of silver mining was not opened, however, until some years later. In the month of September, 1864, R. W. Steele, ex-Provisional Governor of Jefferson Territory—at this time a resident of Georgetown—in company with James Huff and Robert Layton, while wandering over the mountains in what is now East Argentine district, discovered and partially opened a vein which they called the "Belmont," (subsequently renamed the Johnson). These men were led in that direction by the belief that silver mines existed, "in and around the range, near the heads of the southwestern branches of Clear Creek where the same interlock with the heads of the Snake." Hollister, who obtained his account from a member of the party, states in substance, that after two or three days, they encamped in Huff Gulch where the first cabin in Argentine was built. "Next morning Huff went directly up the long eastern slope of McClellan Mountain, Steele and Layton going up Huff Gulch, to the right, and all intending to meet somewhere on the summit, and should nothing be found, seek a pass through to the Snakes. It happened that Huff passed over the outcropping of what was afterward designated the Belmont lode." He picked up some of the croppings and upon exhibiting them to his comrades, all agreed that it was silver ore or blossom, and they need go no further. Opening the ground slightly, they got a few pounds from the vein in place, took it to Central City and had it assayed, with results varying from $200 to $500 per ton.

Some of their friends were apprised of the find, given shares in it, and the Sun Silver Mining Company arose from these proceedings. The following winter six accurate assays were made, one each by Prof. N. P. Hill of Providence, Rhode Island, Behr & Keith at Black Hawk, F. T. Sherman of Central, and George W. McClure of the Denver Branch Mint, and two by Professor Dibben of New York, the average result being $827.48 per ton, gold and silver, the latter predominating.

The locality is about eight miles above Georgetown, and this discovery, which began the first chapter of chronicles in silver mining and production in the Rocky Mountains, was made September 14th, 1864. During 1865 there was a tumultuous rush to the spot. The newspapers of the day blazed with accounts of the marvelous revelation. It was opportune, for the confidence of men in the stability of the country



R. Orchard Old

had begun to wane. Gilpin County had sold all her better mines in New York, and the new owners had made lamentable failures of them. This was about the only productive region we had. Gulch and placer mining had reached the final stage, hence the revival of interest at the head of Clear Creek created a mighty sensation.

A district embracing the sources of the south fork of South Clear Creek, and the north branch of the North Platte was defined, and called Argentine. The lodes generally assayed high in silver, and during the winter of 1865-66 several Eastern and some local companies were formed.

In the autumn of 1865 the fame of the new region, from the great value of the surface ores, as demonstrated by numerous assays, spread to all quarters, causing hundreds of prospectors and the miscellaneous class that always embraces such opportunities, to flock to the scene. The town plat below was covered with tents and other temporary habitations, and the hillsides above with homes of prospectors. As a consequence, the events enacted there were such as are the natural outgrowths of sudden and widespread excitement. While the tumult was not so great as that which followed the discovery of carbonate mines at Leadville thirteen years later, much the same order of things prevailed, but on a smaller scale.

C. S. Stowell is credited with the honor of having erected the first mill designed for the treatment of argentiferous ores. It was an ordinary blast furnace, built without much scientific knowledge of the requirements, hence proved a failure. Neither the owner nor the self-constituted experts called to his aid could bring out bullion from it in proper form. At last after repeated trials the problem was solved and the first bullion made to issue from this furnace, by the skill of a colored man named Lorenzo M. Bowman, who had gained experience from long service among the lead mines and smelters in Missouri. This event transpired in 1866, and was an important episode, watched with keenest anxiety by the people, for upon the success of this experiment all their hopes depended, and measurably their future. Smelting by any method was a wide departure from the old process of stamping and amalgamating.

It will be understood without elaborate explanation, that in the first flush of prospecting hundreds of claims were recorded, but very little practical mining done upon intelligent and effectual methods; very little ore produced. They were busy and remunerative times for the recorder, who reaped a golden harvest from his fees. We cannot undertake to enumerate even the more important of the locations taken and worked, for many that were famous through their yields, long ago passed out of the list of celebrities, while scores that then and for years after were simply prospects without marketable value, have since risen to the head of the corner. It is interesting, however, to look over the writings of Hollister, Fossett, Cushman and Frost who compiled and published when the districts about Georgetown were in their prime, and compare the conditions of that epoch with those of the present. We find in the interval whole cemeteries of crushed, ruined and buried hopes, millions of capital squandered in sinking, drifting, tunneling; millions more in the launching of ill-digested inventions for extracting the precious metals; still other millions in legal contests, with here and there crimson stains, the record of fortunes made and dissipated. Georgetown was a mighty camp in its day, but of the many who assisted in the revelation of its marvels, only a small remnant remains. Yet in many respects its mines are in better condition to-day

than ever before, through the adjustment of titles, the settlement of a thousand problems, the institution of economic methods, the application of the best principles of science to the business of mining and concentration. All human effort has been systematized, and the results achieved are more certain and profitable.

Having explored the present site of Georgetown long in advance of the vandals who destroyed its pristine beauty in their reckless haste to make room for a metropolis, I have a lively remembrance of its original charm. Clear Creek had not then been polluted by the sewage from a score of mills and sluices, streams of offal that flow from numberless human habitations. Its waters were almost transparent, and every pebble in its depths could be seen. Its banks were adorned with nature's loveliest mantle, shaded by little forests of evergreens. It was as rural and peaceful a spot as the most devoted lover of the picturesque could desire. When the deluge of immigration came in 1865–66, on its mission to redeem the wilderness, the greater part of its splendor disappeared before the relentless front of the newer civilization.

The original town site was surveyed and platted by the Griffith Brothers. Two distinct plats were made prior to the era we have been considering, half a mile apart—Georgetown just below the forks of the creek, and Elizabethtown above. The second survey and platting occurred in 1867, executed by Charles Hoyt, when the two were united under the title of Georgetown, covering an area of 637 acres. These men were modest. They did not include the whole of Clear Creek County in their calculations. January 10th, 1868, a town charter was procured from the Territorial legislature. The county seat was removed from Idaho to this place in 1867. The first organization of two wards was as follows: Councilmen from the First Ward—W. W. Ware and Charles Whitner. From the Second Ward, H. K. Pearson and John Scott. Police judge, Frank Dibben. The sheriff of the county took supervision of the public morals and offences against the laws.

On the 1st of May, 1867, appeared the first edition of the Colorado "Miner," a neat and respectable weekly paper, edited by Dr. J. E. Wharton and A. W. Barnard, which gave special attention to mining news. They were succeeded by E. H. N. Patterson. The next was the Georgetown "Courier," by J. S. Randall, established in 1877, Samuel Cushman editor. Both were excellent representatives of mountain journalism. Only the "Courier" survived all the changes and vicissitudes of the time. Mr. Randall is still its editor and proprietor. Mr. Frank J. Hood, formerly of the "Miner," is now mining reporter for the "Courier." The mineral cabinet found in this office is one of the finest in the State.

After some years of suspension, the "Miner" was re-established in October, 1890, by Messrs. Wirt & Davis. Idaho Springs has two newspapers—the "News," John D. Douglas, editor and proprietor, and the Colorado "Mining Gazette," R. D. Blair, owner and editor. Silver Plume, two miles above Georgetown, is represented by the "Standard," edited by Fred Miner.

Soon after the great influx of 1865–66, came the foundation of schools, churches, civic and benevolent orders, the invariable accompaniments of modern civilization. The first school was instituted by Miss L. H. Lander in the spring of 1867. This lady lost her life in the waters of Clear Creek. In 1874 one of the finest school buildings in the Territory was erected, with Frank R. Carpenter as principal in charge.

Georgetown has at this epoch (1890), five church edifices: Grace Episcopal, the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, the Catholic and Swedish Lutheran.

The Methodists were the Christian pioneers in this, as in most other of the early fields. Their organization was formed in 1864, by the Rev. B. T. Vincent. In 1868 Bishop George M. Randall founded the Episcopal Church, with Rev. F. W. Winslow rector. The Presbyterians organized in 1869, and in 1874 built a stone church. The Catholics formed the basis of their church, named for "Our Lady of Lourdes," when the first town was laid out, Rev. Thomas Foley pastor. The Congregationalists and the Society of Christians also had places of worship.

The Barton House, which is now and has been from the beginning one of the finest hostelries in the county, was built by William Barton in 1867. This building was destroyed by fire in 1871, but immediately rebuilt. Mr. Charles W. Pollard is the present proprietor. A superior system of waterworks conveys in pipes from Clear Lake pure cold water supplied from a series of springs situated on one of the mountains above the town where a large reservoir has been constructed, which furnishes the inhabitants with abundant supplies for domestic purposes, and for the extinguishment of fires. The descent being 270 feet, gives a pressure of 50 to 120 pounds to the square inch. No town on earth is more completely blessed in this respect than Georgetown, for it is the coldest and most delicious water conceivable.

The town is lighted by gas. In 1870 the town of Silver Plume was built; situated about two miles by wagon road distance, west of the county seat, near the terminus of that marvel of railway engineering called the "Loop," whose tortuous windings up and down the intervening gulch is the wonder of all beholders, attracting thousands of visitors every season, and exciting universal admiration for the genius that conceived and built it. It is one of the remarkable achievements of the age. It cannot well be described. Like many other signal triumphs of the nineteenth century, "it must be seen to be appreciated." Silver Plume is the most productive mining camp in Clear Creek County, a town built mostly of wood, and occupied by mining operatives and their families; perched just under the shadows of mighty mountains, upon whose crests snow falls every month in the year, yet strange as it may seem, the inhabitants are rarely visited by heavy snowfalls even in the midst of winter, the regular course of mining and other industrial economies seldom impeded. Here are some of the deeper shafts and tunnels, the larger and richer mineral veins, the most extensive development.

Says Frost, "For several years succeeding the discovery of the great mines of that district, the most productive of which were the Pelican and Dives, they yielded enormously." But litigation ensued, costly and protracted, which threw everything into confusion, checking development, and bringing stagnation in its course. In short, the title to nearly every prominent claim in the district was contested. Nevertheless, capital flowed in with almost reckless prodigality. Most of the leading properties were sold to eastern and foreign capitalists. "Numberless processes for the reduction and concentration of ores were introduced, tried, found wanting, and abandoned. Mills were built all over the county, and scarcely any two of the processes were alike. The great Pelican-Dives and Hercules-Roe mining contests, involving many hundreds of thousands, were in progress. So fierce did this conflict become, one of the

owners of the Pelican—Jacob Snider—was killed in the public streets of Georgetown. Fortunes were made in a few days or weeks, and nearly as speedily squandered."

Stimulated by the tremendous activity in the mines, the town grew rapidly, but only a few brick or stone houses were built. Merchants brought in large stocks of goods and sold them quickly at great profit. Banks and opera houses were opened. Saloons multiplied on every hand; gamblers plied their pernicious trade, fleecing hundreds of the innocent and unwary. Notwithstanding the great numbers of rough and idle men and their tendency to lawlessness, the better element never lost the supreme control.

The Colorado Central Railway (narrow gauge) was completed to Georgetown August 14th, 1877, when the happy event was duly celebrated. Gradually all lines of commerce were readjusted to the new conditions, from wagon to rail transportation. Many mills and reduction works of various kinds were built along Clear Creek, but unable to contend against the standard process of smelting established elsewhere, they one by one went down and are mostly in ruins now.

All the adjacent mountains have been christened, as McClellan, Kelso, Brown, Sherman, Republican, Democrat, Columbia, Leavenworth, Griffith, Saxon, Douglas, Columbia. The precious ores are found in "true fissure" veins, usually narrow but well defined, and rich in silver and lead, with occasional large deposits of zinc. The State geologist, J. Alden Smith, says: "The geology of this region is simple; the rocks generally are granitic, with occasional patches and dikes of the eruptive varieties, here and there in different sections. The granitic series embrace all the diversified forms, from the true massive granite, running through all gneissic grades, down to highly stratified mica schists. The veins are true fissures."

Following is a list of the active mills and reduction works in Clear Creek County, at this writing: The concentrating works of the Colorado Silver Mining Company (Terrible Group), at Brownville near Silver Plume; Pay Rock concentrating works at Silver Plume; the old Clear Creek mill now run as a concentrator by John H. Woodward; G. W. Hall's sampling works at Georgetown; W. S. Duncan and M. A. Wheeler, public sampling works at the same place; C. E. Dewey's concentrating works, formerly known as the Farwell mill, Georgetown.

At Idaho Springs and vicinity, W. J. Chamberlain & Co., sampling works; The Kohinoor & Donaldson concentrators and stamp mill; the Oneida stamp mill; Freeland concentrating works; Plutus concentrator; The Mixsell stamp mill, owned by Philip Mixsell; The Idaho stamp mill by Pettit & Holmes; The Silver Age concentrating works; Salisbury concentrating works and stamp mill; the Dove's Nest concentrating works; the Mattie concentrating works; the Kittie Clyde mill, and the Mansfield mill at Dumont.

Among the paying mines in the vicinity of Georgetown and Silver Plume are the Terrible group, the Dives-Pelican, the Seven-Thirty, Cora City, Pay Rock, Colorado Central, Aliunda, Silver Glance, Stevens, Mineral Chief, Mendota, Backbone, Virginia City, Mammoth, Park, Centennial, Saxton, Extension west, Belleview, Burrell, Independence, Paymaster, Commonwealth, Belmont, Magnet, Sequel, Equator, the Everett group, Kirtley, Troy, McClellan, Dunderberg, Comet, Polar Star, Junction, Emma,



Fred C. Stevens

Fred Rogers, Pickwick, Sunburst, White Pine, Bonanza Tunnel, Wide West, Black Prince, Baltimore and Duncan.

In the neighborhood of Idaho Springs, and generally tributary to that point for treatment or shipping, are the Freeland, Plutus, Lamartine, Pulitzer, Dove's Nest, Little Mattie, Silver Age, Brazil, Lucerne, Little Albert, Little Casino, Financier, Kittie Clyde, Mary Foster, Lexington, Champion, Cleveland, the Foxhall group, Salisbury, Metropolitan, and others.

At Lawson and vicinity are the Joe Reynolds group, Orient, Tabor, Franklin, Boulder Nest, Moose, Free America, Red Elephant Group, American Sisters and some others of lesser importance. At and near Dumont, the Albro, West Albro, Syndicate and Senator.

Georgetown and Idaho Springs are the two points in the county around which there is greatest activity and greatest productiveness. The output of valuable ores in this county is estimated at one hundred and fifty carloads per month, the larger part marketed at the smelters in Denver.

While exact figures are not at hand, the mines of this county have contributed about $40,000,000 in gold, silver and lead to the material wealth of the world, the greater part during the last two decades. The annual product is from two to two and a half millions per annum.

The total population, according to the census of 1890, was 7,157, a decrease of 666 during the decade.

Banks and Bankers.—The pioneer banking house was that of George T. Clark & Co., opened in the first years of Georgetown's prominence as a great mining center. The business was transferred to J. B. Chaffee & Co., and finally to W. H. Cushman and associates, who established the First National. This bank failed in 1876. Then the Miners' National came into being, and after a time failed also. It was succeeded by the Merchants' National, which was changed to a private bank, and later closed out.

At the present time there are two State institutions—the Bank of Clear Creek County, established in 1876 by Charles R. Fish & Co. Charles Reuter was its first cashier, and was succeeded by A. H. Boreman, and he by J. M. Copeland, who has held the position since January, 1880. Fred. C. Dewey has been assistant cashier since 1879.

The Bank of Georgetown was founded in 1882 by Henry Seifried, J. F. Tucker, Col. C. P. Baldwin and others. Mr. Tucker has been its president, and Henry Seifried cashier from the beginning.

Idaho Springs has one bank, the First National, conducted by Henry Plummer, president, and George McClelland, cashier.

Georgetown has a number of strong business houses, among them the Clear Creek foundry, A. Blackman, superintendent; S. Strousse, clothing; Wilson & Henderson, lumber dealers; Henry Kneisel, grocer; J. M. Lesser, clothing; W. S. Brown, the same; Carlson & Hancock, grocers; Forbes & Stromberg, druggists; C. B. Bullock, grain; E. Curtis, hardware; Henry Morganthau, C. W. Pollard and George Pease, grocers; E. S. Wright, drugs; Frank Wood, books and stationery; A. R. Kinney and D. F. Milleham, livery; S. Rachofsky, clothing.

The Hotel de Paris is managed by Louis Dupuy; the Ennis House by Miss K. Ennis, and the City Hotel by J. D. Griffith.

Secret Societies.—Washington Lodge No. 12 A. F. & A. M. was organized October 7th, 1867; Georgetown Chapter No. 4 Royal Arch Masons May 11th, 1875.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Modern Woodmen, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Knights of Pythias and others are well organized with large memberships.

Schools.—Henry Bowman, superintendent for Clear Creek County, in his report for 1890 shows that there are thirteen school buildings; three of logs, eight frame, and two of stone. The value of public school property is $40,932. There are eighteen school districts, with sittings for 1,303 pupils, and an enrollment of 1,314, with an average daily attendance of 853.

Valuation of Property.—The assessment roll of taxable property for 1890 gave a total of $2,013,429.40. The mines, which form so large a part of the actual value, are not taxed, and but a slight revenue is obtained from the net output of bullion. Of the gross amount Georgetown is credited with $542,218; Idaho Springs, $396,899; Silver Plume, $132,945, and Empire, $16,175. It must be understood that most of the buildings and other improvements in this county are of wood, and that the exhibit of $2,013,429.40 represents only a small part of the richer resources, for unlike the valley counties, there are no agricultural lands, and but little live stock.

Green and Clear Lakes.—These are the magnificent suburbs, so to speak, which attract hundreds of tourists to Georgetown each year. I cannot do better than adopt the eloquent tribute paid to them by the editor of the Georgetown "Courier," who writes as follows:

"Facing to the south, Leavenworth Mountain seems to point thus far and no farther; but a noisy, rushing stream invites you to the left, and around the sharp point that Leavenworth and Alpine Mountains have thrown over the way, as though jealous of the beauties they still held unrevealed, opens a magnificent roadway that leads to the summit of the range. Up, through the broad slopes where the mountains join, now, close to the cliffs, and again, on the level ground, bending and conforming to the way of the hills, the majesty of the nearing range holds the view. But there are beauties that the impetuous, tell-tale stream is trying loudly to proclaim, and impatient lest, on the way to the range, the lovely lakes that give it birth should be passed over, it frets and foams and rushes by the immense boulders that impede its way and break it into continuous cataracts and cascades of sparkling water, too full and excessive not to be noticed, until the road leads to the left. With sharp grades and quick turns, over the wooded knoll, through an avenue of heavy pine trees, Green Lake spreads before you in all its mystic beauty and soundless calm, secure in its height of ten thousand feet over and above the stream of fret and worry of the work-a-day world—a picture of exquisite loveliness, which words have no compass to describe, caught up and held by the rugged majesty of the mountains, its beauty subdues and softens the great heart of the Rockies, and gives a touch of tenderness and watchfulness to the great peaks that guard its loveliness.

"On the near shore stand comfortable and convenient houses, a good wharf well



C. R. FISH.

supplied with boats, while its serene and untroubled depths give a home to thousands of the mountain trout.

"While the lake is clear and translucent, clearer than any simile of crystal can express, the basin that holds it is green, the sand is green, the moss that clings to the rocks or idly floats to the sport of the ripples, is green, and even the tiny drops that fall from the feathering oar bear the same, unexplainable tinge that has given this wondrous lake its name.

"Just beyond the further shore of the lake is the Battle Ground of the Gods, where great boulders, cast down from the surrounding peaks, lay as though hurled by the wrath of warring powers.

"Always beautiful, yet it is only in the declining hours of the day that Green Lake gives a gleam of its spectral and wondrous depths. Then, through its clear waters, is seen the buried forest, with its stately trees turned to stone, still erect, but the tall heads and branches that once bended only to the mountain breeze, now lie in the depths of the lake in the unutterable stillness of the dead.

"Only a few rods to the south, across the Battle Ground of the Gods, is Clear Lake, the contrast and antithesis of Green Lake. Its icy cold waters, so white and clear, give no suggestion of the marvelous play and change of color of its neighbor on the north.

"As was said, from Clear Lake comes the city supply of water. Lying just below timber line, fed by the snows of the peaks on the range, it is a reservoir that the greatest engineer could not better have conceived or located."

This with the famous "Loop" which connects Georgetown with Silver Plume, one of the most wonderful exemplifications of highly scientific railway engineering in the world, is well worth a day's journey to behold, for the traveler will find nothing in all the tours of the old or the new continents to eclipse them. Beyond the Loop stands Gray's Peak, named for Professor Asa Gray, the celebrated botanist of Massachusetts, rising to the height of 14,441 feet above tide water, its summit covered with everlasting snow, the highest peak in Colorado, save the Sierra Blanca in the San Luis Valley. Hundreds have mounted the long sinuous trail that leads to its apex to behold the marvelous view there afforded of the larger part of the stupendous and far-reaching sweep of the Rocky Mountain chain. To the westward, approached through Berthoud Pass, lies the vast basin called Middle Park, once undoubtedly the bed of an inland lake or sea, in area about 4,000 square miles, encircled by a tremendous range, "the surface diversified by gently rolling hills, with alternate stretches of grass covered valleys." This park is watered by Grand and Fraser Rivers, and contains a larger number of mineral springs than any other one section of the State.

Some further notes of Georgetown, with illustrations of three or four of its more productive mines, will appear in a subsequent volume, owing to our inability from lack of space and some important data, to include them in this chapter.

COSTILLA COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES AND MOUNTAIN PEAKS—AGRICULTURAL LANDS—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES—MINERAL DEPOSITS—FIRST SETTLERS IN THAT REGION—HISTORY OF THE SANGRE DE CRISTO GRANT—VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY—A FEW NOTED CITIZENS—PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

Costilla County having a general altitude of 7,600 feet, is situated in the Southern Central portion of Colorado—its eastern boundary being the summit of the Sangre de Cristo Range, its southern the southern boundary line of the State of Colorado, its western the Rio Grande River, to a point a few miles northwest of Alamosa, thence north along a township line, for a distance of twelve miles, its northern boundary being a township line and the tenth correction line north, N. M. Mer., extending east and west. This county is located in the southern portion of the far famed San Luis Valley, and embraces 1,800 square miles or 1,152,500 acres, of which about one-third are mountain lands, the remaining two-thirds being prairie lands.

Within its limits are some of the highest peaks in Colorado, the Sierra Blanca, almost isolated from the main range, stands unrivaled among the promontories of the great range for grandeur and beauty, while its summit, usually capped with snow, projects into the clouds, higher than any other, with an altitude of 14,464 feet. Among the others worthy of mention is the Culebra Peak 14,049 feet in height, the fifth highest in the State, while the range itself is over 6,000 feet in general altitude above the prairie lands west of it, abounding in beautiful valleys, parks and picturesque cañons, make a part of Costilla County, the fairest of the San Luis Valley. The section devoted to agriculture up to the present time, consists only of the river and creek bottoms, except in the northern portion where the whole prairie has been taken up, under homestead or pre-emption claims, and part of each claim cultivated by means of the extensions of the Farmer's Union Canal, the San Luis Valley Canal and others. The cultivated area of the county embraces nearly 19,000 acres, planted in almost every crop; wheat, oats and potatoes taking the lead in the northern and southern portions, Mexican beans being the most profitable crop in the southern. Besides the above, barley, rye, cabbage, onions, corn, etc., all sorts of small vegetables yield very good results, an inferior class of tobacco being also grown by the Mexicans. The soil over the entire southern part was produced by the disintegration of basalt and trachyte, forming a very rich land, covered everywhere by a growth of sagebrush, more or less dense and high, according to the accessibility of water.

Geology.—The geological history of the county has been but little investigated, the

most complete review being found in Hayden's United States Geological Survey, report of 1875, and in a pamphlet by Prof. Stevenson Without going into details it may be reviewed as follows: The whole of this division of the valley was once covered with basalt and trachyte outflows from the Ute and San Antonio Mountains. This was partly eroded, and all of Costilla County in a post-basaltic period, except the northern was covered by water, forming the southern of what has been called for convenience, "Coronado's Lake." The presence of this vast mass of water facilitated, if it was not the cause, of the formation of extensive glaciers in the mountains. Owing to the presence of the volcanic hills between the Culebra and Trinchera Creeks, the Rio Grande River poured its waters into this lake, finding an outlet below the Ute Mountain. Glacial action forming by erosion a channel through these hills, the present channel of the Rio Grande River was created, which, subject to the erosions of those waters, has attained a depth of over two hundred feet in places, the walls of the cañon being entirely of basalt, and exhibiting in many places a columnar structure. Evidences of the basaltic outflow are found in the San Pedro Mesa, its continuation the San Luis Mesa, the Fort Garland Mesa, and the hills along the Rio Grande River, near the confluence of the Culebra River and the Rio Grande, and the range of hills extending from this point northward. Just south of the mouth of the Culebra River is found a small hill rising to a height of perhaps seventy feet above the surrounding prairie, the ground in its immediate vicinity being covered with scoriæ, the top of the hill presenting the appearance of a perfect little volcano, the basin filled with scoriæ and soil resulting from the decomposition of the walls, the basin having at present an extreme depth of about seven feet, with a diameter of about one hundred feet.

The mountain region shows everywhere evidences of an extensive and long-continued metamorphosis. Small outcrops of the carboniferous have been found in the Sierra Blanca group, near the Mosco Pass, in Greyback Gulch, and on the Ute Creek, the red carboniferous sandstone forming, according to Hayden, "a large portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range, * * flanking its metamorphic center on either side, dipping with the slope of the mountains, and extending as far south as the Costilla Peak, in isolated patches beyond the Trinchera Peak, its southern exposures being accompanied by gray shales containing inoceramæ and ostræ." Some outcrops of limited extent of sandstones and limestones are found along the entire length of the range, probably detached fragments of the carboniferous beds, that escaped the metamorphosis of the main portion of the beds, changing them to granites, and gneisses, and schists.

The fact of no cretaceous or jurassic beds having been found on the western slope of the range, may be explained on the hypothesis that the main range had already, previous to the jurassic period, been uplifted to a sufficient altitude to prevent the overflow of waters on its western slope.

Beds of drift are found, very extensive south of Fort Garland, and the foot of the mountains between the Seco Creek and the Ballejos Creek, consisting of a succession of low gravel hills, having in every respect the appearance of moraines, or glacier terminal deposits.

In regard to mineral deposits, in Costilla County, but little can be said. At one time the finding of some veins of mineral in Greyback Gulch, caused considerable excitement; also on the eastern slope of the Culebra Peak, though this was east of the

county line. Along the slopes of Sierra Blanca, the finding of veins has been reported on numerous occasions. Along the entire range, the gravel of the stream beds will show several "colors." South of Costilla County in Colfax County, New Mexico, extensive placer mines are found in the Moreno Valley. Some seven miles from San Luis, on the Rito Seco, the El Plomo mine is to-day being worked. The ore is a galena, associated with different forms of copper ore, and iron pyrites. No regular vein is found there, the ore occurring as a deposit. Its extent has not yet been determined. Just below the mine at a distance of some eight hundred yards or more, are found outcrops of a very fine grained quartzite. The county has been but little prospected, and so far as the prospect for future mining developments is concerned, that will depend upon the skill and perseverance of the coming prospector, every indication tending to show that the mountains contain the mineral wealth so anxiously sought after. This short review of Costilla's future mineral developments may be fittingly closed by quoting the language of Mr. Hayden in the report just referred to: "The conclusion was reached that in case the existence of ore of a paying quality and quantity should be established in those veins, their geological character will warrant their persistency, to any depth that may be reached by mining operations."

History.—There is no evidence obtainable of any settlement in the county previous to 1849. The larger half consists of a grant, the southern half, embracing some 300,000 acres, is in Costilla County, extends also into Taos County, New Mexico, and is known as the Costilla estate. The northern half, embracing about 450,000 acres, lies entirely within the limits of Costilla, and is known as the Trinchera estate; the whole tract embracing nearly a million acres in Colorado and New Mexico, is known and was deeded by the Mexican government in 1844, confirmed in 1860, and patented in 1871, by the United States government under the title of the "Sangre de Cristo Grant." A brief history of this grant, as the cause of the first settlements in Costilla County, as an important item also in its future development, and as misrepresented in Bancroft's (Hubert Howe) Works, and confounded with the Miranda & Beaubien grant located on the eastern slope of the range, in Las Animas County, this State, and Colfax County, New Mexico, in a footnote on page 594, Vol. XXV, will not be inappropriate.

The tract was granted on the petition of Luis Lee and Narciso Beaubien, residents of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico, by Manuel Armijo, then political and military governor of the northern department, on the 30th of December, 1843, with instructions to Juan Andres Archuleta to give possession to the petitioners. The prefect referred the act of giving possession to Miguel Sanchez, justice of the peace of the third demarcation, in which demarcation the land lay, and on the 12th day of January, 1844, proceeded to the land petitioned for, with the petitioners, and as witnesses, having with him Ceran St. Vrain, Manuel Antonio Martin, Juan Ortega, Juan Ramon Valdez and Pedro Valdez. The act of giving possession, in the words of the justice of the peace, was as follows: "After the erection of the fifth and last mound I took them (petitioners) by the hand, walked with them, and caused them to throw up earth, pull up weeds and other evidences of possession." The land so granted included the rivers Costilla, Culebra and Trinchera. The land was granted under provisions of the Mexican government for colonization purposes. Nothing was done in the matter of colonization however—both Luis Lee, and Narciso Beaubien, having been killed in the Taos mas-

sacre of January 19th, 1847—until, in 1848, after the signing of the treaty of Guadelupé Hidalgo, when one George Gold attempted to start a colony on the Costilla River. This enterprise failed, partly on account of insufficient energy, and largely on account of the land being the possession of Charles Beaubien, who inherited the possession of one-half interest at the death of his son Narciso, and who bought the remaining half from the administrator of the estate of Luis Lee. In the next year the first actual colony was started by Charles Beaubien, locating on the Costilla River, almost on the site where the house and store of Mr. Ferd Meyer now stands, about half a mile south of the southern boundary line of the State, but at one time, before the establishment of the boundary line on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and since the territorial organization of Colorado in the limits of Costilla County. The colony starting with but a few cabins was reinforced the next year by additional colonists, all of them Mexicans, with the exception of three or four Americans or foreigners who established stores. In the next few years colonies were established at San Luis, in the fall of 1851, the original site being about three-fourths of a mile below the present site of the county seat, and in 1852 and 1853 settlements at San Pedro on the Trinchera and in San Acacio. In 1854–55, further settlements were started at San Francisco and at Chama. Among the earliest settlers were Faustin Medina, Ramon Rivera, Mariano Pacheco and others. The first store was established in 1851 in Costilla by Moritz Beishowski and William Koenig, this store passing into the hands of Mr. F. W. Postholf, and after him becoming the property of Mr. Ferdinand Meyer, who has been one of the most earnest workers for the good of the county.

In 1867 another store was established in Costilla, in the Colorado portion of the town, by Mr. Louis Cohn,—who later on in 1871 or 1872, located his business in San Luis. In 1869 or '70, the mining excitement on Greyback Mountain led to the formation of a town near there, called Placer. This town has passed through three periods of activity; first, when the original mining excitement formed it; later on when the Denver & Rio Grande Railway built through the Cañon of the Sangre de Cristo, and stopped work during the winter of 1877–'78, at Placer; and later still at the revival of the mining excitement, but has now become reduced to a population of about sixty, chiefly maintained by the railroad. The round houses of the Denver & Rio Grande were located there. In 1878 the road named above was completed to Alamosa. Ever since the organization of the county, in 1863, San Luis has been the county seat. The original settlers soon after the formation of the first settlements, met with many drawbacks and troubles on account of the Indians, when they united for mutual protection, a portion being delegated to the watching and care of the crops, a portion to the manufacture of bows and arrows, as in 1854 the settlements of San Luis, then known as La Culebra, only enjoyed the possession of two guns, one of which was a musket, and still another portion caring for the stock, consisting mainly of sheep and goats, a few oxen, perhaps a few cows, and one or two horses. Plowing was done with the primitive Mexican crooked stick. When the Indian disturbances reached their worst stage, the United States government established a military post at Fort Massachusetts, on Ute Creek, a short distance north of Fort Garland. Shortly after the post was moved to Fort Garland, and for a number of years subsequent to the disappearance of Indian troubles, it was maintained, indeed until 1883, when it was abandoned and the buildings,

site, etc., reverted back to the Trinchera Estate Company. From two to four companies of troops were stationed there. The coming of the soldiers and the distribution of the large amount of money required for their maintenance, brought a period of general prosperity throughout the county. Nothing of historical interest transpired between 1856 and 1886, beyond the building of a flour mill at San Luis, by Messrs. St. Vrain and Harvey E. Easterday. This mill, after becoming the property of Mr. Easterday, was bought by a Mormon association, who sold it a few years later to Messrs. Cohn & Salazar. The mill has been improved somewhat, so as to run by steam. Originally it could only be run by water power. It is not large enough for grinding the wheat that is raised here. The winter of 1885–1886, was very severe, nearly one-half of the stock, sheep, cattle and horses, died; in many instances the loss exceeded seventy per cent. Since then, favorable seasons have added to stock so that growers are now again on the same footing as regards numbers, that they were in 1885. The northern portion of the county being only government land, has been entirely taken up within the last three years, the postoffices of Coryell, Streator, Japato and Garnett, resulting from such settlement. This year the Denver & Rio Grande has built a cut-off, shortening the distance to Denver by fifty or more miles. On this cut-off there is a tangent of fifty-six miles. Previous to 1886 there were but few American farmers in the county. Since the settlement of the northern portion, the Trinchera Estate Company has been introducing settlers, having placed their lands on the market. Owing to the fact that on the Costilla estate, there are still a number of land questions to be decided, which will soon be concluded, there have been no attempts made to colonize that portion. The lands are, however, on the market. A colony of Mormons bought a tract on the Costilla River, and have just laid out a town site, which has been called East Dale. They have constructed a large dam, which has a rise of sixteen feet, and forms a reservoir covering over eighty acres, with a storage capacity of 13,000,000 cubic feet, or over 112,000,000 gallons. On the Trinchera estate two large canals have been constructed, for the irrigation of some 18,000 acres of the arable lands of the estate.

Political.—The political history of the county since its organization, can be briefly recounted. With the exception of the years 1881–'82, when small Democratic majorities were returned, it has given Republican majorities varying from 100 to 300, out of a total, varying from 400 when the county was organized, and almost entirely Mexican, to a present vote of over 850, in which the Mexican and American voting elements are very nearly balanced.

Valuation of Property, etc.—The present assessed valuation of the county amounts to $1,250,000, while the debt slightly exceeds $21,000. This amount has accumulated from the building of bridges, a well-arranged and commodious as well as attractive courthouse, and other improvements. The administration of the county has always been very conservative, so that the present rate of taxation only amounts to nineteen mills on the dollar, making it one of the best in the State as regards amount of debt and rate of taxation.

Among those who have exercised the control necessary to the proper administration of county affairs, and therefore in local politics, Mr. Wm. H. Meyer stands at the head. While he came to the county in 1867, as a young man, he has since interested himself in all matters relating to its progress, and has assumed the leadership of the

Republican party. He has assisted in the real work of administration by holding office, first in the Territorial legislature; then as a member of the Constitutional Convention, a member of the legislature of the State (both as representative and senator), filled the office of lieutenant governor and ran for governor the next year, but was defeated. Among others prominent in the political affairs are Mr. C. F. Meyer, for a long time county clerk; Mr. A. A. Salazar, who has represented the county in the State legislature, and is one of the most prominent merchants; Mr. Charles John, who filled the office of Clerk and Recorder four terms, and Mr. Manuel Sanchez, all Republicans. Messrs. Louis Cohn and N. Nathan have upheld the Democracy of the county with unabated energy, and have also represented it in the capacity of State legislators. Some of the older and more active of the early settlers have passed away. Among them, David Gallegos, Juan Miguel Vijil, Harvey E. Easterday, Juan Ygnacio Jaquez, and others.

The future development of the county depends largely upon the discovery of mineral in paying quantities. The fact of coal not being found in this region, is naturally a great drawback. The rainfall varies from seven to twelve inches on the prairie portion, and from twelve to twenty inches in the mountain portion. All cultivation is carried on by means of irrigation, the number of irrigations varying with the season. In the southern portion the canals and ditches so far constructed are capable of carrying from ten to twenty cubic feet of water per second, and the total area of the land thus rendered irrigable amounts to about 50,000 acres, while the northern portion is covered by many canals, together with extensions of the largest in the valley, rendering fully 120,000 acres of land irrigable. This, in connection with about 20,000 acres or more of natural meadow, and nearly 10,000 acres of mountain valleys, where crops can be raised, gives us a total of 200,000 acres, that are, with the facilities for irrigation now existing, susceptible of occupation and cultivation. But few experiments, and those within recent years, have been made in fruit raising, but give every indication of future success, while in the matter of hay, alfalfa will largely constitute the future hay crop.

By storage reservoirs, and a system of canals, together with the economical distribution and application of water, every acre of prairie land could be brought under cultivation, and this will be, undoubtedly, one of the features of development within the next few years, and will make Costilla, on account of its superior soil, one of the best if not the best agricultural county in the San Luis Valley.

Note.—1st. For earlier county boundaries, see General Laws Colorado, 1864, 161–52–7; 1868–9.

2d. The contract for the survey of the Southern boundary of Colorado, was given to Governor Gilpin, who, then owning the Sangre de Cristo grant, intended to include the southern portion of the grant now included in Taos County, New Mexico. Gilpin failed to comply with his contract, so that the matter of the Grant Line failed to affect the southern boundary, the survey being made in 1867, by Captain Darling and Colonel Pfeiffer.

3d. The Sangre de Cristo grant was sold by Charles Beaubien to Governor Gilpin in 1864; he sold it to an English company, retaining an interest, they disposing of the southern portion to a Dutch syndicate, hence the division of the grant into the Costilla estate and the Trinchera estate.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

ORIGINAL AND PRESENT BOUNDARIES—THE BIRTHPLACE OF COLORADO—GREEN RUSSELL'S ORIGINAL CAMP—SOME OLD SETTLERS—LUMBERING IN THE PINERIES—FIRST COUNTY ORGANIZATION—TRIALS OF THE PIONEERS—THE OLD SANTA FÉ STAGE LINE—CASTLE ROCK—PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

This county lies between Arapahoe on the north, Elbert on the east, El Paso south, and Jefferson on the west. It is thirty miles wide from north to south. The Platte River, by its irregular course, shortens the northern boundary line about two townships over the southern, but the average width from east to west, is not far from thirty miles. This area of about 900 square miles is well watered by the Platte and by Plum and Cherry Creeks, with their affluents. It was organized in 1861, and named for the famous statesman, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Originally it extended to the Kansas line, its boundaries being defined as follows: "Commencing at a point where the range line between ranges 68 and 69 intersects the first correction line south; thence east on said correction line to the eastern boundary of the Territory; thence south on said boundary line to the second correction line south; thence west on said correction line to where the said line intersects the line of the Indian Reserve; thence along the boundary of said reserve to the point where the western boundary of said reserve intersects the second correction line south; thence west on said line to the Platte River; thence down the center of said river to the point where it intersects the first correction line south; thence east to the place of beginning."

Frankstown, named for Hon. J. Frank Gardner, was made the county seat. A map of the Territory corrected from the public surveys of 1866 to accompany Hollister's history of the mines of Colorado, shows that the "Indian Reserve" was the home of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, including what at a later time was known as Bent, and the southern part of Elbert Counties. A part of the southern boundary of the original Douglas, was the Big Sandy above the second correction line. Douglas was the mother of several counties, Elbert being the first, segregated by the legislative act of February 2d, 1874, with Middle Kiowa as the county seat; later Castle Rock became the capital of Douglas, instead of Frankstown. Elbert then included all the territory between the eastern boundary of Douglas to the Kansas line and a part of the Indian Reserve, down to the northern boundary of Bent County. In 1887 Elbert was divided, Kit Carson County being established on the east and the remainder not included in the present area of Elbert, forming the northern part of Lincoln and Cheyenne Counties. Although Cheyenne County obtained a part of its

area from Elbert, no part of it was included in the original boundaries of Douglas as fixed in 1861.

We come now to some interesting primitive history, compiled from notes furnished by Mr. J. F. Gardner, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the county, by which it appears that Green Russell and the Cherokees first discovered gold near the head of the east branch of Cherry Creek in June, 1858, at a point which since has been known as Russellville, five miles southeast of the present Frankstown, on the old Santa Fé trail, from Denver to Pueblo and Santa Fé. There is nothing now to indicate their camp but some old foundations of cabins that have rotted down or been removed. There are the remnants of a house that was built some years afterward, and kept as a hotel and stage station for the Santa Fé line, operated by Barlow, Sanderson & Co., and later by Mr. A. Jacobs of Denver. In the early summer of 1859 there was a sawmill at Russellville, built, it is believed, by Wilhite & Rogers.

The first settler to remain any length of time, was a German named Jacob Bower, and near by were two others of the same nationality named Jacob and Benedict Schultz. The first of these still resides there, but Benedict is a resident of Frankstown. The next settler between Russellville and Denver at that period was Matthew Steel, at what is now known as Melvin's. Mr. Gardner states that in the autumn of 1859, he went with a company employed by Thomas Bayaud, to work in a sawmill, located four miles east of Frankstown, remaining there until June, 1860, when George M. Chilcott and himself purchased a shingle mill, on Cherry Creek. Chilcott remained only part of the summer. In the summer of 1862 a large band of Arapahoe Indians camped near his cabin. They had been out on the plains, and while there had a battle with their ancient enemies, the Utes, from whom they captured a squaw and an Indian buck, whom they brought with them. "They were there a week or ten days when Kit Carson came out and camped with me. He called in a number of the head men and held council with them, demanding the captives, but for a long time they refused to give them up. He finally told them that unless they complied with his demands, there would be a great war, which immediately settled the controversy in Carson's favor. The captives were surrendered, and they accompanied Carson to Denver."

The first county commissioners of Douglas were John L. Boggs, Sylvester Richardson and Joseph Hipley; sheriff, Charles Parkinson; clerk and recorder, J. F. Gardner; treasurer, Noel Webber, all appointed in the spring of 1862. When the county was created by the legislature in 1861, Mr. G. M. Chilcott, who was a member of that body, caused the capital to be located at Frankstown, where the county business was transacted for three years; then the records were taken to the old California Ranch about four miles south. The business was executed there for a few years, when it was decided to erect some county buildings. They were scarcely begun however, when the discovery was made, that these improvements were not situated at the actual county seat. The Territorial legislature being then in session, a bill was passed changing the seat to Frankstown—and legalizing all that previously had been done. The California Ranch building was erected in the winter of 1861-'62 by Charles Parkhurst.

We find in this brief narrative, historic facts of the first importance, the very beginning of gold mining in Colorado, and the beginning of settlement as well, for it was here at Russellville of which only a trace remains, that the first yellow metal was panned

and the first houses built, and while the immediate results to these original explorers were of no material significance, it was from this slender thread that grew the mighty consequences developed in the last thirty years of our annals.

The fact that no official records of this county prior to 1864, can be found at this time, is explained by the following report accepted by the county commissioners—Sylvester Richardson and John L. Boggs—at a meeting held January 28th, 1864:

"On the 31st day of December, 1863, all the records pertaining to my office, as also all the records of the county commissioners; also all the books and papers belonging to the county, and all the official bonds of the different officers in and for the county of Douglas, were destroyed by fire. I do submit the above as a true report.

"Signed, JAMES F. GARDNER, *County Clerk.*"

Notwithstanding this unfortunate loss, we have Mr. Gardner's memories of the intervening years as briefly sketched on a previous page, together with many incidents relating principally to difficulties with Indians, hairbreadth escapes, battles and deprivations common to the early settlers on the border, for which we are unable to find space.

John H. Craig, Jack Johnson and Charles Holmes settled in Happy Cañon, eight or ten miles north of Castle Rock in 1859, where they engaged in mining and in stock-raising. "We had no flour most of the winter," said Mr. Craig, while relating the details of these early events, "nor had we any money with which to purchase it had there been any, for flour was worth $40 a sack, and bacon twenty-five cents a pound. Therefore we subsisted mainly on wild game which was abundant. When our clothes wore out, we began to wear buckskin. We next moved up near the Oakes sawmill that had been placed in Riley's Gulch by Major D. C. Oakes, one of the first lumber mills brought to the county. About twenty-five or thirty men were there, and John Nash who came out in 1859, died there that winter." Others arrived the same year and began to settle in the pineries and along the streams, but Mr. Craig regards the settlement at Oakes' Mill about the second of any importance that occurred in the county. The present town of Sedalia, Mr. Craig avers, he located as the "Round Corral" in 1865, which he owned until about 1870, when he sold it to Jonathan House; a little later it was known as Plum Station. One of the most prominent citizens of the county from first to last, is J. F. Gardner. As we have seen by his narrative, he was early joined by George M. Chilcott (Ex-Senator, now of Pueblo), where they conducted the business of making shingles, at a point a few miles north of the present Castle Rock. Mr. Gardner has represented the county in Territorial and State legislatures without number, and it never was and could not be represented by a better man.

Every old resident of Colorado remembers Major D. C. Oakes, who brought out the mill to which reference has been made. He was not only a pioneer in the Pike's Peak region, but was one of the vast procession of emigrants to California in 1847. He engaged in mining on Feather River, having for a partner A. R. Colton, who had been a member of Congress from Iowa. Oakes returned to the latter State in 1853, and resided at Glenwood until 1858. In September (14th) of that year, he, in company with Abram Walrod, H. J. Graham, Charles Mills and George Pancoast, started for the Rocky Mountains, and October 10th arrived at the mouth of Cherry Creek. He prospected until November, when he went back to Iowa, and together with Captain Smith

began publishing the "Pike's Peak Guide and Journal," at Pacific City. In the spring of 1859 he started from Iowa with his sawmill, which was finally located in the pineries of Douglas County. He sold it in 1865, when he was appointed Indian Agent by President Andrew Johnson, which position he retained until 1869, when he took up the profession of United States Land Surveyor.

In November, 1860, Judge P. P. Wilcox of Denver, as he relates it, together with William Liptrap and son, established a cow ranch about two miles above Frankstown, which they owned and managed until 1874, when the herd becoming much larger, they moved over to Big Sandy, near River Bend, some seventy miles to the eastward.

Among the others who came in 1859, and the following year, were John A. Koontz, Charles Parkhurst, George Engle, Wm. Van Andert, George W. Hertel, John H. Jones, John Jones, Jack Platt, Matt Crawford; Judge D. H. Goodwin, a veteran of the war of 1812, who became Probate Judge; Wm. Garrison, J. C. Ingersoll, L. N. Wells, Benjamin Quick, M. L. Jones, Peter Brannon, George Ratcliffe, John Tallman; Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Richardson, whose place was known as "Pretty Woman's Ranch," for it was decided that Mrs. Richardson was the handsomest woman in the Territory; Mr. and Mrs. Coberly, the latter said to have been the first white woman to locate in the Pike's Peak country; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Boggs, Edward Van Endert, I. P. Van Wormer, N. T. Webber, Rev. John L. Dyer, the pioneer Methodist preacher; W. F. Carey, Jacob and Benedict Schultz, David Gregory, Wm. Crull, John Iron, Presley Talbot, Dean Holden, Elias Gibbs, George Redman, Joseph Huber, Jacob Frick, John Russell, W. W. Cantril, Travilla Wilhite, the Hungates and Deitermans (killed by Indians), John Gilliland, George Frainey, S. P. Butler, D. N. Boggs, F. C. Johnson, and many others.

As no valuable mines were found in Douglas County, the early settlers turned their attention to ranching, raising cattle and to the wood and lumber business, which have ever since been prominent features of industry and commerce. When the settlers in Denver had consumed all the available timber in that vicinity, along the Platte and Cherry Creek, the greater part of their fuel supply came from the pine woods of Douglas, for which they paid $16 to $18 a cord. Most of the frame houses built in Denver were of lumber obtained in the same region, but the early discovery of coal in Boulder and Jefferson Counties soon destroyed the wood market, at least greatly restricted the traffic. Nevertheless, those pineries have ever since furnished a great deal of sawed lumber, and at the present day this pursuit supports from 300 to 500 people in the county.

Many of the early ranch houses also became country hotels, where the traveler could pass the night and feed his stock in the ample corrals. These primitive people had old fashioned, hospitable ways of entertaining their guests. Every respectable person was made royally welcome in these isolated, infrequently visited farmhouses, located along the stage road between Denver and Pueblo. The small herds of cattle began to increase, the stockraising industry grew into great prominence, and many of those who came in poverty found themselves enriched as the years passed by, and almost without serious effort. In 1889 it was estimated that Douglas County possessed 40,000, and Elbert, its neighbor, 90,000 head of cattle. Again, sheep raising was added, and their numbers multiplied, affording another source of rapid accumulation. But in recent years the settlement of the public domain has divided the great ranges into

farms, and agriculture is now the predominant business, stockraising falling back to a mere incidental auxiliary.

Although deposits of coal have been discovered, none have been systematically opened and worked as yet. The quarrying and shipment to Denver and other points of immense quantities of lava rock for fine buildings, has become one of the leading pursuits. To some of the quarries branch railways have been extended, notably from the Denver & Rio Grande main line. There are four quarries on Seller's Creek, near Castle Rock. The same class of stone is also quarried at Douglas Plateau and other places. The average shipments are about twenty-five cars a day.

The Denver & Rio Grande, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth lines of railway traverse the county from north to south.

The contest between Frankstown and Castle Rock for possession of the county seat, forms a memorable event in the annals of the county. By an act approved February 13th, 1874, the county commissioners were granted full power to provide for laying off the county seat, and for selling lots to the highest bidder, the funds so realized to be used for the construction of a courthouse and jail. The town plat of Castle Rock was filed April 25th, 1874, as drawn by J. D. McIntyre. Jeremiah M. Gould, P. P. Wilcox and John H. Craig, laid out the site of 120 acres, and placed a deed in escrow to reconvey to the people when Castle Rock should be officially proclaimed the county seat. The latter won over its several competitors, when an auction sale of lots ensued, from which several thousand dollars were realized. The town was named for the castellated promontory near at hand. The town of Douglas, about three miles south of Castle Rock, was platted by the National Land & Improvement Company, July 28th, 1880, through its vice-president, Charles B. Lamborn, and the secretary, W. B. Gaskell. Greenland, some fifteen miles south of Castle Rock, was located by Mr. Fred Z. Salomon of Denver, in September, 1875. Acequia, near the line of Arapahoe County, was platted June 28th, 1881, by the National Land & Improvement Company. The same company also platted Sedalia, formerly called Plum Station, May 15th, 1882.

The town of New Memphis, which was formed March 27th, 1874 (two miles from Castle Rock), is now a cornfield, the houses having been moved to the county seat.

The town of Castle Rock was incorporated June 1st, 1881; Irving S. Morse, mayor, George A. Triplett recorder, and Dr. A. Johnson, Thomas J. King, David Owens and John G. Baldwin trustees. Its population is about 500. A fine stone courthouse was completed in 1890, at a cost of $24,000. The Castle Rock "Journal," now in its twelfth volume, is its newspaper representative. The office was removed from Monument, by George B. Armstrong. It was at different times owned by C. C. Holbrook, A. B. Johnson, W. F. Waller, Keith Pierce, R. N. Hancock, Willis A. Brainard, and at last by its present owner, W. I. Whittier.

The Douglas County "News" was instituted in February, 1890, by John A. Cheely, who sold in July to the Douglas County Publishing Company, H. L. Barter, editor. The old "News Letter," brought from Frankstown many years ago, succumbed to fate, and the material was taken to Buena Vista.

Of secret societies, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and J. G. Blunt Post G. A. R., form the entire list.

The Methodist society built a church some three years ago; the Catholics in 1889. The Episcopalians have an edifice on West Plum Creek.

Among other points in the county are Larkspur, Hill Top and Rock Ridge. The population of the county is 3,002, being an increase of 516 over the census of 1880.

County Superintendent P. H. Hammond reports thirty organized school districts for 1889–'90, with twenty-eight schoolhouses, two of logs, twenty-three frame, two of brick and one of stone, the whole valued at $19,700. The school population was 835, with an enrollment of 612, and an average attendance of 420.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property in the county for 1890, is $2,003,434, thus divided: Agricultural lands, 12,955 acres, valued at $56,135; grazing lands, 275,096, valued at $421,504; land improvements, $161,944; and on public lands, $26,723; town and city lots, $21,238, improvements thereon, $35,535. The 108.3 miles of railroad are assessed at $905,692; horses, 3,844, at $114,151; cattle, 13,928, at $126,380.

"Many years ago," says Mr. Gardner, "the farmers turned their attention to dairying, and finding it profitable, that industry has continued to grow in advance of the increase of population. Large numbers engaged in butter and cheese making, which has continued to the present day, until Douglas is looked upon as one of the foremost dairy counties in the State. Aside from this, many excellent crops are produced along the divide, which is especially favorable for the growth of potatoes, where the yields are very large, and the quality unsurpassed."

While this county is situated in what is termed the plains country, it is traversed by a spur of the Rocky Mountain Range which separates the head waters of the tributaries of the South Platte and the Arkansas Rivers. This divide is an elevated range lying in northern El Paso, southeastern Douglas and southwestern Elbert, having an average altitude of about 7,000 feet and embracing an area of 500 to 600 square miles.

The pioneers of Douglas County were among the truest and bravest that came to Colorado; none were so frequently exposed to Indian depredations, horse and cattle thieves. Widely scattered, they became an easy prey to both. But they were generally equal to the emergency. For defense against savages they built forts and stockades for the protection of their women and children, and with trusty rifles themselves drove their enemies across the border. As for the white desperadoes, they were pursued and shot, or if captured, hanged to the nearest tree.

In the fullness of time all these harassments have disappeared, and the people have laid the foundations broad and deep for an enduring prosperity.

EL PASO COUNTY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND STREAMS—FAUNA AND FLORA—FOSSIL REMAINS—LIST OF MINERALS—COAL MINES—FIRST SETTLERS—COLORADO CITY—MASSACRES BY INDIANS—COLORADO SPRINGS—ITS DEVELOPMENT TO 1881—THE FIRST THEATER—COLORADO COLLEGE.

El Paso County received its name from nature's highway, Ute Pass—*The* Pass of the region. One of the central counties, it lies west of longitude 103° 57′, and east of longitude 105° 13′ 40″, and between the parallels of 38° 31′ 18″, and 39° 7′ 49″ north latitude, save that seven townships in the southwest belong to Fremont County. Its area is 2,646 square miles, of which 1,890 miles are east of the mountains, 567 miles are mountainous, 189 square miles pasture and farm lands in mountain valleys and table lands, and the remaining 546 miles are timber lands.*

The general altitude of the county varies from five to seven thousand feet above sea level, while its peaks rank from 10,000 feet in height to the monarch Pike's Peak, with an elevation of 14,147 feet. In El Paso, the great plains and mountains meet, thus combining lowland and lofty beauties. Where the lowlands join the mesas, the picturesque boundaries of the plain, they break into buttes or bluffs, and in these ridges are found fantastic formations of rock, worn by erosion and set in clusters of pine. The southwest is occupied by a group of mountains, commonly known as the "Cheyenne Spur." In the center Pike's Peak lifts its lofty head; Monte Rosa, Red Mountain, Mount Garfield, Pisgah and other inferior peaks cluster about the knees of their king to do him honor. The southern boundary of this range is Cheyenne, rising in scorn from the lowly plain without intervention of bluff or foothill—the "broadest mass of blue and purple shadow that ever lay on the easel of nature." The northern boundary of El Paso is the purplish green line of the pineries of the divide, separating the tributaries of the Arkansas and Platte. "Crystal Peak" and "Slim Jim," are the well-known summits of this elevated region. The county contributes its quota of those high, level tracts of land, hill-surrounded, which are known as parks. Manitou, and Hayden Park are representative of these. In considering the topography of El Paso, invalids in especial should recall the fact that the eastern portion of the district is tilted to the south, with an angle of two degrees, so it receives rays of the sun with less obliquity in winter. This is thought to make a difference in temperature, equal to two degrees south latitude.

El Paso has a fair supply of water, though none of its streams are large. The

*See Judge A. Z. Sheldon's History of El Paso.

South Platte River flows through its northwestern corner and receives as tributaries Twin Creek, West Creek, Rule Creek and Trout Creek. Four Mile Creek, which has its source amid Pike's Peak snows, after describing a very irregular course, empties into the Arkansas. But the chief tributary which the Arkansas receives from this section is the "Fontaine-qui-Bouille" (thus christened by French missionaries), with its boiling bubbling, foaming waters, the clearest and most picturesque of El Paso streams, and the most valuable to agricultural interests. The Fontaine's sources are 14,000 feet above the sea, and at Pueblo it joins the Arkansas. Ruxton Creek and the "Muddy Monument" are its important tributary streams.

The intermittent streams are the Big Sandy, Horse Creek, Black Squirrel Creek, Chico, Jimmy's Camp and Sand Creeks. These are tributaries of the Arkansas. A chain of seven small glacial lakes is to be found near timber line on the flank of Pike's Peak. Their outlet is Beaver Creek, which flows to the Arkansas.

Lake Moraine of glacial formation covers some ten acres in area, and lies to the east of Pike's Peak at an altitude of about 10,000 feet, and is eight miles from Colorado Springs—this and Palmer Lake on the divide's crest are spoken of on another page. Several artificial lakes have been recently constructed, notably those at Cascade Cañon, the Ute Pass Park, and Cheyenne Lake, near the cañons of that name.

This county, like the rest of the State, has lost almost all its game. Colorado Springs extends over the old feeding ground of the antelope of eighteen years ago, and Manitou's cottages are perched where Ruxton saw the Rocky Mountain big horn on the heights, and sheep pasture on the buffalo plains, rabbits and prairie dogs, coyotes and swifts continue to people these last, but antelope on the plains, and deer and elk in the mountains are rare, and rarer still when a brown, black, or silver tipped bear, or a mountain lion—even a lynx or wild cat, ventures down from the peaks.

Hayden's Survey printed in 1874 a synopsis of the "Flora of Colorado," by T. C. Porter and John W. Coulter. The latter in 1885 issued a manual of the botany of the Rocky Mountain region. From the earliest lilac anemone to the late gentian, the "procession of flowers in Colorado" has been painted in glowing word pictures by a writer whose home was in El Paso County, but whose fame is world-wide. The artist, Alice Stewart Hill of Colorado Springs, was the first to make a complete series of water color sketches of the Colorado flowers.

The mesas of El Paso are dotted with a plant of historic interest, the bristling yucca, commonly known as the "soap weed," or Spanish bayonet. Aside from the beauty of its stately cream white blossoms, it furnishes an excellent soap, and its fibre, resembling hemp, can be manufactured into paper. The Pueblo Indians were used to register dates by knots in the yucca. The aboriginal race of Colorado employed it for rope, sandals and cloth. The yucca is supposed to be the "Fusang" of the ancient Chinese books, which tell the legend of the "Empire of the Fusang" far to the westward.

The indigenous trees of El Paso are the yellow pine, foxtail pine, piñon, Englemann's or white spruce, Douglas spruce, blue or silver spruce, white fir, balsam, red cedar, junipers, dwarf maple, scrub oak, willow, diamond willow, sandbar willow, wild plum, Chickasaw plum, wild red cherry, thorn, black birch, speckled alder, cottonwood, white cottonwood, narrow-leaved cottonwood, and aspens. In Ute Pass, the red-

hearted and white-hearted cedar, the oriental and the occidental, found respectively on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, here meet and are seen growing side by side.

The grasses which feed the stock include buffalo grass, bunch grass, sand grass and gramma grass.

Said Professor Hayden: "Around Colorado Springs is a tract of ten miles square, containing more materials of geological interest than any other area of equal extent in the West." This region is rich in fossils, particularly in saurian, baculites and insects. Here learned professors may chase extinct lepidoptera, hymenoptera, as boys do butterflies. The rampart or front range of the Rocky Mountains extends north and south through the center of the county with a gradual slope toward the eastern boundary. The mountains are of metamorphic granite formation, with the exception of Mount Pisgah and Rhyolite Peak in the southwestern corner, which are eruptive rocks of rhyolite. In the northeast we find the tertiary formation and from the center to its eastern boundary, according to Hayden's survey, extensive beds of Laramie shales or coal formation, and to the south of these beds is a Colorado cretaceous area, triangular in shape, the upper angle including Colorado City and Colorado Springs. In the southern part is a small silurian area, red beds, of the jura-triassic and the Dakota groups of the cretaceous. By far the most interesting geological formations are found about Pike's Peak. Here from the cretaceous we come to the jura-triassic. Then the upper and lower carboniferous, and an area of about nine square miles of the silurian. Manitou is situated upon these last three formations. The quaternary cenozoic is seen in Lake Moraine, and Seven Lakes. Thermal springs are found at Manitou. At Florissant we see the tertiary formation. Seven of the sixteen known fossil butterflies have come from Florissant.

Remarkable specimens of smoked quartz are found in Crystal Park, Cameron's Cone, and on Crystal Peak on the Divide.

In an opal bed at Austin's Bluffs several opals large as beans have been taken out. There is another opal bed near Florissant.

In the Bijou Basin are beautiful specimens of wood jasper, and opalized and agatized woods. A "petrified forest" exists near Florissant,—sequoia trees turned in the tertiary to stone. In a sunny morning of the by-gone world nature took some photographs, prepared her negatives, and then forgot about them. Near the "Petrified Stumps" they are stowed away in thin, laminated plates. They can be drawn out from the crumbling shale, marked with some odd leaf, never more to dance with its fellows in the morning breeze, or a bug, fly, or fish, with bony frontlet and fan-shaped fins.

About fifteen miles from Falcon are curious colored shales of the uppermost Laramie formation, known as the "Paint Rocks," or "Pink Rocks,"—iceberg-like pinnacles of rose, gray or salmon, fringed with stalactitic points, rising from a depressed area of white sand to the smooth green level of the prairie. These have been worked for mineral paint.

Near Colorado City are found large gypsum beds, and quarries of red and gray sandstone. Also beds of green and gray magnesian limestone, and lithographic stone is found at Manitou. The stones (semi precious and precious) found in El

Paso are chalcedony, topaz, chrysolite, garnet, Amazon stone, fluorite, phenacite, sardonyx.

Columbite is found near Pike's Peak. There have been discovered on Cheyenne Mountain the minerals astrophyllite, arfvedsonite, bastnasite, tysonite, thomsenolite, and cryolite, which have never before been found save in limited areas in Norway, Sweden and Greenland.

The following full list of minerals that are of any note, found in El Paso County, has been supplied through the courtesy of Mr. J. G. Hiestand of Manitou:

1 Amazon stone.
2 White feldspar.
3 Smoky quartz.
4 Topaz.
5 Columbite.
6 Cassiterite.
7 Phenacite.
8 Fluorite.
9 Gadolinite.
10 Epidote.
11 Mica.
12 Zircon.
13 Astrophyllite.
14 Tysonite.
15 Bastnasite.
16 Arfvedsonite.
17 Cryolite.
18 Thomsenolite.
19 Elpasolite.
20 Ralstonite.
21 Aragonite.
22 Barite.
23 Celestite.
24 Strontianite.
25 Agate.
26 Agatized wood.
27 Opalized wood.
28 Jasperized wood.
29 Silicified wood.
30 Clear quartz.
31 Gypsum var. alabaster.
32 Gypsum var. satin spar.
33 Gypsum var. selenite.
34 Milky opal.
35 Hyacinth.
36 Hornblend.
37 Albite.
38 Galenite.
39 Pyrite.
40 Chalcopyrite.
41 Azurite.
42 Chrysocolla.
43 Stibite.
44 Göthite.
45 Hematite.
46 Simonite.
47 Magnetite.
48 Titanic iron.
49 Amethyst.
50 Hornblend in quartz.
51 Gothite in quartz.
52 Calcite var. dog tooth spar.
53 Calcite var. Iceland spar.
54 Calcite var. nailhead spar.
55 Calcite var. stalactite.
56 Calcite var. stalagmite.
57 Calcite var. Travertine.
58 Jet
59 Argentiferous galenite.
60 Nenotime.
61 Tourmaline.
62 Pachnolite.
63 Chalcedony.
64 Dendrite.
65 Moss agate.
66 Milky quartz.
67 Sphalerite.
68 Bituminous coal.
69 Sardonyx.
70 Fayolite.
71 Gearksutite.
72 Molybdenite.
73 Marcasite.

At Franceville and McFerran are mines of lignite coal, which are extensively worked, and much of this coal is consumed in the county. Their limitations are undefined, but it has been stated by experts that they extend from the southern part of the county northward for some sixty miles. These beds were discovered by Matt France, from six to fourteen feet below the surface. Hayden's last survey reported over one-third of El Paso as a coal area. Such are manifestations of the varied development of the region, from laurentian granite in Ute Pass, to glacial boulders on the Fontaine's banks.

The first white inhabitant in El Paso County was Jimmy Hayes, from whom Jimmy's Camp takes its name. Here in 1833, Jimmy established himself as trader. A small and lonely cabin was Jimmy's, on the bank of a river of sand. A grove of cottonwood fringed its edges, and in their branches the eagles built nests undisturbed. A spring supplied Jimmy with water, and his grain was ground between two mealing stones—Indian fashion. The Indians would not harm Jimmy, for when they saw from afar his bonfire, they knew it meant beads, axes, arms, and fire water! Once a year Jimmy departed with his pelts, collected from Indian customers, and toiled across the plains, returning with fresh supplies.

One night eleven wandering Mexicans came to Jimmy's cabin. They saw prospective booty and murdered him, his body falling across the bloodstained threshold.

When a party of Indians came to the post their rage and grief knew no bounds. The link binding to civilization and whiskey had been severed. They interred Jimmy within his cabin walls below the earthen floor. Stealthily they dogged the Mexicans' trail, till, as the latter were one night slumbering beneath a cottonwood, the avengers pounced upon them, and the eleven were hung to as many limbs of the big tree. So perished the first white man who had a home in El Paso.

A Kansas party of 1858 camped on the rivulet east of the Garden of the Gods, which has since been known as "Camp Creek." Their camp was submerged in a flood, when they took refuge in the cave at the gateway. Here the curious may find their names scratched on the rock, also the blackened traces of their campfire.

Certain of these searchers arrived from Kansas in July, 1858, under the leadership of John Tierney. Certain stragglers in their wake, under command of O'Donnell, mapped out on paper the magnificent town of El Paso. It never existed off the map, but it should have covered the town site of Colorado Springs. The sole actuality at the time was one log cabin, a number of tents, and some wagons collected near the Monument, on the present site of Roswell, and then called Red Rock Ranch. The tents and wagons eventually drifted over to Colorado City. William Parsons, one of these Kansas pioneers, returning there in the autumn, had much to tell of plains, peaks, climate, mines, etc., and his glowing narratives sent fresh recruits to El Paso. Many lots in the visionary town were sold even before they were platted. In the meantime another enterprise was being organized, and Colorado City, the first actual town of El Paso, was surveyed. This township occupied a tract one mile wide and two miles long, extending from the neighborhood of Camp Creek toward the Monument. The men prominently connected with the inception of the new city were S. W. Waggoner, L. J. Winchester, R. E. Whitsitt, M. S. Beach, W. P. McClure, Lewis N. Tappan, T. H. Warren and E. P. Stout. In the earliest recorded deed of El Paso County, the Colorado City Company claims 1,280 acres as a town site, dated August 13th, 1859.

Colorado City sprang into being on the 1st of November, 1859. In less than one year it contained three hundred dwellings, and all the stream margins, cañons and springs in the neighborhood bristled with stakes of locators and homeseekers. Messrs. William Campbell, Hubbell Talcott, and John Bley built cabins along the Fontaine, and first turned its waters to the aid of the farmers—the beginning of those "water rights" now so highly prized. Claims, however, could not be legally held in the then unsettled state of the Pike's Peak region, and a primitive and local attempt at government was made in the El Paso Claim Club. It had its president, secretary, etc., a district recorder (H. T. Burghardt), and was empowered to empanel jurors in cases of dispute or crime. There were, as in all frontier settlements, occasional appeals to Judge Lynch, but on the whole, law, order and decency were respected in El Paso.

The Rev. Mr. Howbert, coming into Colorado City to preach one Sunday, found a culprit about to suffer death for horse stealing. His doom had been decided by vote, every man in favor of death standing on a certain spot of ground, those inclined to mercy on another. A solid phalanx lined the guilty side, while that devoted to clemency was empty space. Here Mr. Howbert ensconced himself, begging his hearers not to break the law. "At least," he said, "hear me preach before you commit this illegal deed." "Oh, no," exclaimed a choice spirit, who voiced the crowd, "business



John Wolfe

before pleasure. We'll hang the man first and hear you afterward," which they did. When the Territory of Colorado had been duly organized by Congress and Governor Gilpin duly installed in 1861, El Paso County was recognized as an established fact, becoming one of the original seventeen counties of Colorado. Governor Gilpin had appointed M. S. Beach, Henry S. Clark and A. B. Sprague as commissioners to appoint precincts and arrange for the election of commissioners. November 16th, 1861, B. F. Crowell, A. B. Sprague and John Bley were elected county commissioners, and proceeded with the county organization. George A. Bute was the first clerk.

Colorado City was later declared the Territorial capital of Colorado, and the old frame council building is still standing in the town in a state of serene dilapidation. Tradition says the primitive law-makers met in one of its three rooms for official business, slept in the second, and kept a bar in the third. In serious remembrance, however, these men are recalled as earnest, practical law-makers, to whom is due the grateful recognition of those coming after. They were the first to evolve order out of chaos, and law out of license.

The civil war had rendered the Arkansas or southern "trail" to Colorado unsafe for emigrants, as the border country was infested by bands of raiders and guerillas, so by the South Platte route immigration flowed northward, and business and enterprise were focused in the neighborhood of Denver. As a facetious pioneer of Denver put it in discussing the capital question: "Denver had more wagons and more mules and most whiskey, and so we carried the day."

El Paso contributed her quota to the Union side in the civil war, in the First Colorado Battery which was recruited in Colorado City, and served in Missouri. The officers were: Captain, S. W. Waggoner (the first judge elected in Denver); First Lieutenant Ayres, and Second Lieutenant Spencer. Some fifty or sixty men from Denver, desirous to ally themselves with the Southern cause, crept southward, and supplying themselves with horses from El Paso, continued their flight along the Arkansas. They were eventually captured and brought back.

The capital gone, El Paso withdrew in itself. In 1862 provisions were scarce, famine seemed imminent, and more than one unsuccessful miner sought to harvest golden grain, vegetable in lieu of mineral. In 1863 when surveys were made and farmers began to feel sure of plentiful water supply, and unassailable boundaries, agriculture became the important interest, and great tracts of land were cultivated. Between this period and 1868 three flouring mills were in active operation.

In November, 1863, the First Colorado Regiment, returning victorious from New Mexico encamped at Colorado City, and the slight stimulus afforded by the presence of these soldiers, their purchases of food, forage and horses, brought a semblance of renewed activity to the young settlement.

The plains Indians, whose near and nearer approaches caused a feeling of insecurity in all the Colorado settlements, were frequently seen hovering about the settlers' homes, and in order to intimidate the savages, a party of ten volunteers surprised certain Arapahoes prowling near the Monument, took their weapons and ponies, and carried them away prisoners. In the darkness of the return march the Indians slipped away and made their escape, deprived, however, of all that which had made them formi-

dable. A volley was fired in the direction of their retreat, which, according to the subsequent testimony of a squaw, left none of them unwounded.

In 1864 a party of Indians stampeded the horses of a company of soldiers encamped on the Santa Fé trail. The crops of that year were harvested under the protection of armed men. Company G, mounted guards of the Third Colorado Regiment, under command of Captain O. H. P. Baxter, were sent out to bear their part in the battle of Sand Creek.

In addition to Indian alarms, the year 1864 witnessed a terrific cloud burst on Cheyenne Creek, the Monument, etc. Thirteen persons perished in the wave, and much property was destroyed. A steamboat might have plied in the waters of Sand Creek.

The year 1865 was "grasshopper year." The scourge is dreadful enough in naturally fertile districts, but here where the "stubborn glebe" had just yielded its harvests after months of assiduous toil and irrigation,—harvests valued in proportion to the difficulty of cultivation,—the calamity was dire indeed.

Such was the public depression experienced after the inroads of the grasshopper, that work on the Ute Pass road was suspended. The earliest colonists had felt the importance of a highway between the mining and producing districts, and a road had been opened for wagons along the Utes' trail as early as 1860. The pioneers gave their time and strength to the work, and later about $10,000 was expended in improvements on this road.

In 1868 occurred the most serious Indian outbreak in the annals of the county. About eighty Cheyennes and Arapahoes bearing credentials as friendly Indians appeared in the county, and began to make their presence felt by the murder of some Utes in the mountains. Sheltering themselves in the pine woods, they crept back toward the settlement and began operations by stampeding a hundred or so of horses belonging to Mr. Teachout of Edgerton. The whites at scattered points flocked to the settlements for safety, and a stockade fort left standing since the alarm in 1864, was strengthened and repaired. A party of local scouts consisting of less than fifty men, were surrounded by some five hundred Indians. The whites defended themselves on a mound where they threw up hasty earthworks. This was not far from Bijou Basin, where, on Fremont's Peak, Fremont had in former years been similarly surrounded, and like him, these were without water. "Texas Bill" bravely volunteered to ride through the enemy's lines to summon aid, and succeeded in escaping, though pursued by innumerable bullets. The hostiles, aware that help was coming, grew uneasy and departed hastily, just in time to escape a scouting party from Denver.

Not again did the Indians meet the El Paso pioneers in open combat. The red men continued to hover in the vicinity of Colorado City through the month of September, and watched their opportunity to drive off stock and kill the defenseless. Charles Everhart and the two Robbins boys were killed and scalped—the last before their mother's eyes. Almost a victim was Judge Baldwin, who had left his scalp with other savages in South America. The old gentleman defended himself valiantly, dealing vigorous blows with his boot, which he had drawn over his right arm. The Indian seized him by his remaining hairs, the knife was lifted—but the scalp was already gone! After his two bouts with bloodthirsty Indians Judge Baldwin eventually

met his death by accidental drowning in a well. The murders were all committed on the mesa which has since become the site of Colorado Springs. On the Divide the victims were more numerous, much stock was driven off, and a fine farmhouse (that of Mr. Walker) was burned, including his stores and valuables. During the summer about twenty people were killed in El Paso, and five hundred cattle were driven off. So far as known, not an Indian perished. The settlers were not provided with long range rifles as were the Indians.

As cool weather warned the Indians to establish winter quarters, the people crept back to their deserted homes, overgrown gardens and rotting grain fields, and the phantoms of danger faded away. This was the last Indian raid of note, though the region was visited by hunting parties for years. As late as 1878 a large number of Utes made their summer encampment in the Garden of the Gods,—their last appearance in El Paso County.

Colorado Springs.—It was the shining steel magnet of a railroad which eventually drew prosperity to El Paso County. A partial account of the inception and building of the pioneer railway is to be found in the first volume of this history, and its completion in the current volume. In company with ex-Governor Hunt and another friend, General Palmer rode down from Denver to inspect the country south of the "Divide," that he might select a site for a new colony to be founded on the line of his projected railway. Ex-Governor Hunt, familiar with the region, had proposed the stream-bounded mèsa, south of the "Divide," sloping gently to the south from a line of yellow, pine-clothed bluffs to the Fontaine. But as snow-capped mountain-spur, sparkling streams and fantastic bluffs came into near view, in the still blue clearness of a Colorado autumn day, our pioneers were chagrined to find the tableland blackened over with the devastation a prairie fire leaves in its wake. This temporary disfigurement could not veil the many advantages presented by this town site, and it was definitely decided that a new city should nestle at the foot of Pike's great "Mexican Mountain." A number of Philadelphians had substantially aided the new enterprise with subscriptions and purchases of stock, and to this were added large investments of foreign capital, obtained through an English friend and fellow explorer of General Palmer's. Next in order to the incorporation of the railway company, came that of the Mountain Base Investment Company—later and better known as the National Land & Improvement Company. This company purchased ten thousand acres of land in El Paso County, on the Monument, and five hundred villa sites on the Fontaine. Some of this land was bought from the government at a dollar and a quarter per acre, and the remainder from settlers who had already pre-empted it. These purchases were intended to include all the valuable mineral and agricultural lands of this vicinity, and those suitable for town sites along the proposed railroad, all mineral springs, etc.

A Colorado Springs Company was organized in May, 1871, which purchased these lands, and a sub-organization, the "Fountain Colony of Colorado" came before the public with a prospectus, its officers as follows: (President not selected); vice-president, General Robert A. Cameron; secretary, William E. Pabor; treasurer, William P. Mellen; assistant treasurer, Maurice Kingsley; chief engineer, E. S. Nettleton. The trustees were General Wm. J. Palmer, Dr. Robert H. Lamborn, Josiah C. Reiff, General R. A. Cameron, Colonel W. H. Greenwood, and William P. Mellen. The following

selections from the first circular of the Fountain Colony will give an idea of its regulations, aims and resources: "By arrangements with the Colorado Springs Company, the Fountain Colony is to have two-thirds of all the town lots and lands owned by said company; also two-thirds of all the villa sites on four hundred and eighty acres about the famous mineral springs, with the exception of one hundred acres, reserved for the springs proper. A town is being laid out in the center of the larger tract, under the name of Colorado Springs, which will be the present terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. The town will be subdivided into business and residence lots, varying in price from fifty to one hundred dollars. The adjoining lands next to the town will be cut into small subdivisions for gardening and fruit growing, at an average price of two hundred dollars for each tract. The profits arising from the sale of lots and small subdivisions of land, will be devoted exclusively to general and public improvements, such as building irrigating canals, ornamenting public parks, improving streets, building bridges, erecting a town hall and schoolhouses, construction of roads to mountain scenery, with the payment of surveying and necessary current expenses.

"Any person may become a member of the Fountain Colony of Colorado, who is possessed of a good moral character and is of strict temperance habits, by the payment to the treasurer or assistant treasurer of one hundred dollars, which will be credited to him in the selection of such lots and lands as he may desire.

"As fast as the lands are surveyed, one-fourth of the lots and lands will be opened for selection by members actually on the ground. A second fourth will be open for a drawing on the first Tuesday in September, 1871; the third fourth at a drawing on the first Tuesday in March, 1872; and the remainder to be open for a drawing on the first Tuesday in May, 1872: Provided no selections shall be made except by persons actually present. Each certificate of membership will entitle the holder to select either a business and residence lot, or a residence lot and a piece of outlying gardening or farming land under the colony canals; or, in lieu of the above named selections, a villa site at La Font, in the immediate neighborhood of the Springs.

"Within four months from the date of selection every member will be obliged to make such improvements, on some portion of his land, as his means will justify, such improvements to be satisfactory to the board of trustees, or an executive council hereafter to be chosen from among the members of the colony. If such improvements are not made at the expiration of four months, the locations will be considered abandoned; but the member may have the privilege of making a new location, subject to the same conditions as before; and if on the third location, at the end of a year from the first location said member makes no improvements, his or her money will be returned, without interest, if demanded." Then follows a general account of the resources and advantages of the country.

At the foot of Nineteenth street, Denver, July 27th, 1871, the first rails of the Denver & Rio Grande Road were laid. By the 21st of October the seventy-six miles of track between Denver and Colorado Springs had been completed, and the first narrow gauge train swept into Colorado Springs, three months after the first town stake was driven (July 31st, 1871), in a piece of ground now occupied by the Antler's Annex. The town an established fact, no pains were spared to make it attractive and prosperous.

Colorado Springs occupies the center of an amphitheater of mountain and mesa,

pine and plain, six thousand feet above the level of the sea. The town proper was laid out in rectangular shape on the line of Monument Creek, one and a half miles long and about one-half mile wide. Avenues of one hundred and forty feet in width alternate with streets one hundred feet wide, sidewalks sixteen feet wide. Visitors jokingly declare they "feel lost upon a boundless prairie" when crossing the streets. The lots were subdivided into business lots 25x190 feet and residence lots 50x190, 100x190, 200x190, according to the distance from the center of the town. Forty-eight blocks 400 feet square were first laid out, and thirty-two additional blocks were laid out two months later, making seventy blocks in the town proper.

Seven thousand cottonwood trees were bought by the founders at a cost of $15,000, and were planted along the streets twenty-five feet apart. A canal six miles long was dug, bringing water from the Fontaine to the northern limit of the town, and in narrow channels this supply flowed along both sides of each street. Miles of these ditches ramify the town and cost nearly $50,000. An experimental garden was laid out (now the hotel *Antler's Park*) to test the agricultural possibilities of the place; and in the first five years $272,000 were expended upon the site by the colony company. In an early number of "Out West" may be found a "Special Request" from the colony company begging that "straw, papers and shavings may be burned and not allowed to collect in the acequias, also that no one shall 'hitch' horses to trees, and above all that tin cans shall be buried in pits dug for the purpose." That the last request was not heeded we know from ocular demonstration, for one ingenious settler flattened out the tins, and covered his house with them, roof and sides. It formerly glittered in the steady sunshine near the Denver & Rio Grande depot.

The church and the school early took precedence over other institutions. Land was donated to each Christian denomination, and gifts of money were added. When it was proposed to issue $20,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a public schoolhouse, there were ninety-eight affirmative votes and but one negative.

From the foregoing facts it will be seen how Colorado Springs in three respects differed from the typical frontier town. First it offered inducements to persons of high moral status, in lieu of the riff-raff, the disreputable camp followers who straggle after the army of pioneers. Secondly, its prohibition clauses were stringent, while the usual new camp has its saloon before it is fairly surveyed. Thirdly, it was not compelled to wait in embryo till the railway came to develop it, but was the creation of the road, and expanded as the latter grew. Such have been important factors in the unparalleled development of Colorado Springs.*

"Happy," says the proverb, "is the nation which has no history." The annals of Colorado Springs' nineteen years of existence are "short and simple," though they could scarcely be called "of the poor." In fact, they teem with statistics of steady growth and material prosperity. But from the very character of the settlement the "blood and thunder" incidents which light the lurid pages of dime novels said to portray frontier life—are conspicuously absent.

In 1871 an Episcopal Church was organized in Colorado Springs. The first religious service held in the town was in "Foote's Building" on the southeast corner of Huer-

*See Vol. I of History, pages 523-525.

fano street and Cascade avenue. The place had no resident pastor then, nor for some time afterward, and Rev. J. E. Edwards, rector of the Pueblo Church, conducted the initial services.

July 31st, 1871, the first frame house in Colorado Springs was begun by James P. True. Governor Alva Adams built a house in August of this year. At Christmas of this year there were but few women in the colony; among whom are remembered Mrs. Giltner, Mrs. Palmer and Miss Rosa Kingsley, daughter of Canon Charles Kingsley, who with her brother Maurice occupied a flimsy board shanty during this exceptionally cold winter. It is from Miss Kingsley, the first woman to ascend it, that Monte Rosa derives its name.

In August, 1872, Capt. M. L. DeCoursey erected the structure commonly called the "Gazette" building. It was the office of "Out West," the pioneer weekly. An addition to its height made it the first two-story building in town, and the upper hall might be called the first public center of the city. The Episcopalians held their services there, and the editor of "Out West," J. E. Liller, an accomplished Englishman, after his journalistic labors of six days were ended, was often called upon to officiate the seventh day as lay reader. This hall was used as a meeting place for an early historical society, as a free reading room, and for the debates of the local lyceum, such as the trial of Judge Conklin for being "found sober." As participant in these last, it is said Hon. Alva Adams learned and practiced that fluent speech which eventually placed him in the governor's chair. This hall was courthouse and also schoolroom, and drill room for the Pike's Peak rangers. (Mrs. General Palmer interested herself in establishing the first school in Colorado Springs and taught and supported it in its first feeble session). License advocates and prohibitionists held their meetings in this same structure, and plotted one against the other at rival sessions. Here the fire department (Volunteer Fire Company No. 1) was organized, and the first town officers were nominated.

In 1877 the El Paso club leased the old public hall, but in a year the "Gazette" which had succeeded "Out West" in 1873, and had become a daily, took possession of the entire building. In September of 1872, at a meeting of the El Paso County commissioners, Colorado Springs was incorporated as a town, with the following board of trustees: W. B. Young, Edward Copley, John Potter, R. A. Cameron and Matt France.

The Colony Company intended Nevada avenue for the principal residence street in Colorado Springs. With this end in view, the center of the wide street was improved by a double row of trees; Cascade avenue was to be the business street. But in the year 1876 a disastrous fire originating in a livery stable swept away all the buildings on Cascade avenue and Huerfano street, and business retired precipitately to Tejon street, where it has ever since remained. Cascade avenue later became the favorite site for handsome residences because of its uninterrupted view of the mountains and magnificent driveway.

The early expenditures in church edifices were liberal. In 1872–73 a Presbyterian church was built at a cost of $8,000. The Methodist Episcopal organization which had originally belonged to Colorado City was also organized, and built a $1,500 building at the corner of Huerfano street in eight weeks. In 1874 Grace Episcopal Church was constructed, costing $12,000, an artistic building of sandstone. Canon Charles Kings-

ley preached the first sermon on July 12th, 1874, Colossians, Chap. iii:15, "And let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which also ye are called in one body; and be ye thankful." Miss Kingsley presided at the organ. Charles Kingsley also delivered in the town hall a fine lecture on Westminster Abbey.

The author of "Water Babies" could not fail to be an enthusiastic naturalist. When Kingsley was in the midst of an eloquent period, a rare moth flitted by. Without a moment's hesitation or change of countenance the lecturer seized the prize. He continued his lecture, while examining its beauties and kept it clutched tightly in his hand till his last sentence left him free to devote himself to his treasure.

A Baptist society was organized in 1872, and built a brick edifice in 1874. During the same year a Cumberland Presbyterian Church was erected, costing $2,000, and a Southern Methodist for $1,500. This year also witnessed the organization of a Congregational society.

In 1873 there was an Indian panic and Colorado Springs organized and armed two companies. One was not called to the field. The other, joined by Denver forces, surrounded the hostiles at nightfall. Brilliant plans were made for the attack next day, but morning disclosed an abandoned camp, and the military were obliged to return without other spoils than the arrows, water bottles, etc., the Indians had left behind. The only death was that of George Trimble's horse which was shot accidentally by its owner. In this year was effected the removal of the county seat from Colorado City to Colorado Springs.

Prohibition could not be said, like religion, to be "walking in her silver slippers" at this time, even with the help afforded by the colony's stringent regulations. A strong anti-prohibition party was very active in trying to defeat them. The Wanless Block was, in 1873, the scene of tempestuous meetings, at which more than one revolver was drawn. J. E. Liller, rising one evening to speak in behalf of prohibition, was greeted with a storm of hisses, missiles, etc. "Do not disturb yourselves, gentlemen," he said coolly—"all the evening is before me; I am in no hurry, and will wait till you have quite finished."

In the report of the National Land & Improvement Co. for 1874, it was said that Colorado was comparatively unaffected by the panic then felt in the East, and the following improvements had taken place in Colorado Springs: "Within three years ground was broken for the Colorado Springs Hotel, since which 427 business lots, 515 residence lots and 2,252 acres of outlaying land have been sold. The city has now a fixed population of 3,200, and 850 buildings, many of them costly stone and brick stores and dwellings."

This year witnessed the inauguration at Colorado Springs of Colorado College; the Territorial legislature provided for the establishment here of an institute for the deaf and dumb.

In 1875 the effects of the Eastern panic reached the West, and a depression of Colorado real estate followed. There were three consecutive visitations of locusts or "grasshoppers," and general discouragement was felt. In 1876 silver mine claims were staked out upon Cheyenne Mountain but have since been abandoned. The Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia drew all travel thitherward, and the great new West was neglected.

In 1877 Colorado Springs was agitated by one of the most mysterious events of its history. Mr. Schlesinger, private secretary to General Palmer, belonging to a well known Eastern family of German extraction, was a temporary resident of the city during 1877, and prominent in the little society gathered here. One bright September Sunday young Schlesinger rode on horseback out of the city, face turned eastward and was never seen alive again. When his body was found on the Lawson Ranch, there was a bullet hole in his breast, and over his heart a woman's lace handkerchief soaked in his blood. Paces were marked off as for a duel. The marks of carriage wheels were traced on the plain, to and from the fatal spot, but no light has ever been shed upon the mystery.

Gradually El Paso felt the reaction of brightening prospects. The small low houses, thus built because of the costliness of material, or possibly because the early settlers were not quite sure whether or no they were in the cyclone belt, were replaced by more imposing structures. At this time, D. Russ Wood's "Woodside," with its large rooms, facilities for domestic comfort, a lawn, and a flower-filled conservatory was the "show" residence of Colorado Springs. Mr. Wood was a citizen of Montreal, Canada, who came to Colorado for his health in 1873, bringing his wife and family with him, and in 1874 his home, appointed with all the luxuries possible to obtain in those days, was a center of social refinement. Mr. Wood was largely interested in church and city advancement. He died in 1880.

Life was attractive from its simplicity Bright people were as individual as they chose to be, without dread of Mrs. Grundy. With "low living" there was "high thinking." A story is told of an ancient settler who stood on a bluff near Colorado Springs, and warned a comrade against entering the place. "Don't you never go thar' pard," said he. "Don't never set foot in that ar town. Why ther' aint a place whar you can get a smile in the hull camp, and they keep six Shakespere clubs runnin' all the year 'roun' !"

A Colorado Springs woman wished to broil a steak for her husband, and had neither gridiron nor broiler. So she rushed to her piano, severed a string, and with it manufactured so excellent a broiler that, as her veracious chronicler averred, "She thus proved her fitness to wrestle with the difficulties of pioneer life." The inference is that the practical dominated the æsthetic.

Much cheap-John wit has been leveled at the town because of these tendencies; derisively rather than in good faith, it is dubbed the "Athens," or the new "Hub." It has ever been singularly free from those unsavory manifestations which have often accompanied settlement on the frontier. As a health resort with a population embracing many enforced residents, its places are filled by men who would be wanted at the great centers, if they could exist outside the boundaries of Colorado. Lawyers, doctors, teachers and clergymen stay in self-defense. For his health's sake, a man preached here for years on a starvation salary, who had refused to stand in Theodore Parker's pulpit in Boston.

Colorado Springs offered the virgin delights of an Arcadia. The ditches meandered through the place like so many rivulets, their edges in summer embossed with flowers. Ditch water was carried in tubs to the houses of those who had no wells, for domestic purposes, and clear cold drinking water was peddled about the streets for twenty-five cents per barrel. This came from Riggs' Ranch (now Colonel De La Vergne's resi-



Charles Stockbridge

dence). Cows wandered through the thoroughfares, and it was a sight by no means rare, when a spirited damsel picketed her own horse to graze in the overgrown and fenceless plats, which the ever provident Colony Company had set aside for public parks—the Acacia Place and Alamo Square of to-day, with lawns and beds of foliage plants.

Vegetables grew chiefly in cans, and stream-beds and cañons glittered with these omnipresent signs of civilization. The market in fall and winter was crowded with game—herds of silly antelope, bewildered by snow, would permit the plains ranchmen to slaughter them, without attempt at flight. The market was supplied with them by "Antelope Jim Hamlin," a nephew of Vice-President Hamlin.

Staples were costly; luxuries extravagant. In winter the citizens had their Fortnightly clubs and afternoon teas, with perhaps a Christmas ball at Glen Eyrie, and dances in some store building, where coffee and cakes were served on stoneware, and dim kerosene lamps lighted the charming Eastern costumes of the ladies—always a minority in early days. The fashionable afternoon promenade was to the postoffice which occupied one side of a bookstore on Tejon street. No one could doubt that Colorado Springs was a "community of broken families," who saw the anxious faces behind the grille which separated office from store. The one mail was often irregular, and as one of the exiles said:

"Of all sad words of woe or wail,
The saddest are these: No Eastern mail."

In summer society played croquet on bare places of hard ground (grass was too expensive a luxury to be trodden under foot), ate strawberries at $1.00 a box, or pears at forty cents per pound, camped in the mountains, or took overland excursions in the parks, and all the year round every one rode or drove in a perpetual picnic under the blue, sunlit sky.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad having reached Pueblo in 1876, gave El Paso another highway to the East, and colony reports of 1877–'78 spoke hopefully of the condition of the stock raising interest, and of the numbers of "health seekers." El Paso returned for assessment in 1878, 24,208 head of cattle valued at $286,985, and sheep, 109,177 head valued at $206,015. The hotel registers of Colorado Springs show over 13,000 arrivals in 1878.

A factor in the revival of public interest and confidence was the mining excitement at the "Carbonate Camp" of Leadville, from 1877 to 1880. Now the wisdom which directed the building of the Ute Pass road became manifest. It was the highway to the mines. Freight was carried at four cents per pound, and white covered wagons dotted every mile between Ute Pass and South Park, carrying provisions and returning with ore. Fortunes were made by freighters, trade flourished and the grocery stores in particular bourgeoned out as to quantities and qualities. Several citizens of Colorado Springs were successful in their investments in Leadville mines. Hon. Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell and J. F. Humphrey were fortunate owners of the "Robert E. Lee," as described in Vol. II, page 441, of this history.

Many and diverse were the hopes which those interested had entertained of El Paso, but at this stage of her progress, two phases of her development had clearly defined themselves—she was the "banner sheep county," and she was the favorite health resort.

Sheep and cattle men waged war over the grassy plains, but the sheep came to stay, and the cowboy, with fluttering buckskins, sombrero and "chaps" is only an occasional figure, though a picturesque one in the El Paso landscape.

But looking eastward, where sky and plain meet, imagination defines the herder against the horizon—his slouching figure, flapping sombrero, garments of uniform dinginess by grace of wind and weather, his alert collie at his side, and his grimy merinos or thinner-wooled "Mexicans" feeding in contented monotony. From lambing to shearing and dipping—such was the even tenor of the shepherd's way. From solitary days (an unwilling contemplation of "the everlasting, face to face with God" between vacant plain and empty sky) he passed at evening to dug-out or log cabin, with squalor, baking powder biscuit, bacon and bunk. Such was the unvarnished picture, though sundry young Englishmen with ample means, large tracts of land and ideal ranch houses, formed poetic exceptions that proved the rule.

Storm and circumstance occasionally developed a hero in the quiet herder. In the blizzard of March, 1878, when thousands of sheep perished in eleven feet of snow, there were Spartan endurance and painstaking rescue of the foolish victims, which would have been heroic in a less prosaic cause. During that storm at the "Big Corral" near Colorado Springs, more than a thousand sheep drifted one by one over the precipice, and plunging into the same abyss, the Mexican herder also perished.

In 1878, Colorado Springs erected a courthouse, and a city waterworks system was inaugurated.

In 1878 the hall for public amusements in Colorado Springs was a very small and inconvenient building on Huerfano street, approached by the narrowest of stairways. Handbills were posted over the city, giving in addition to a gorgeous lithograph of Harfleur, the information that on the 29th and 30th of May, 1878, George Rignold and his company would perform Henry V, in the Colorado Springs town hall, with the original scenery. As Henry V was the spectacular drama of the time, and as the scenes were fitted to Booth's theater, New York, it seemed doubtful if it could be performed upon a stage somewhat larger than a pocket handkerchief, where the ceiling was about twelve feet high. In the course of the day, the "Grand Opera House Company" was seen wandering through the streets, and was heard to demand of a ranchman (who had probably not been within the city limits for months before): "Can you tell us where your Opera House is?"

A good play was a rare pleasure in those days, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Eight o'clock (the hour announced) came—half-past eight—quarter to nine. It was then stated that the dressing room was so small that only one character at a time could make a toilet. "Forty speaking characters were advertised on the programmes." Eventually the curtain rose, disclosing a very small part of one large scene; the "forty speaking characters" ranged at the sides behind inadequate calico curtains, and deluding themselves like the ostrich, with the fallacy that they were invisible. The "famous white horse Crispin" was there, too, though it was never known how he ascended the stairs, and objecting to his confined quarters, he pawed and fretted, sending the company scurrying in affright to the center of the stage, regardless of dramatic unities. When Crispin appeared on the scene, his tail touched the back of the stage, and his forefeet were firmly planted among the footlights. The climax was

reached when King Henry, animating his dispirited troops with hot, impassioned words, waved above his head the royal standard. The spear head on the staff became implanted in the low ceiling, and could not be disentangled. Rignold stopped, completely overcome, saying: "This is really too ridiculous, ladies and gentlemen. You must be content simply with the beautiful words of Shakespeare, for I've nothing more to offer you." An under current of mirth ran through actors and audience, which sometimes broke out into open laughter. "Begone!" the king said sternly to the herald Montjoy, —and then *sotto voce*, "*But I don't know where the devil you'll go to.*"

In the year 1879 the "Forfeiture Liquor Clause," contained in all deeds given by the Colorado Springs Company, was confirmed in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Suit had been brought by the company in 1874, for violation of the clause against the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. By the decision, the company obtained one of the most valuable lots in the city, at the southeast corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue. This year also witnessed the building of two new public schoolhouses, and the lighting of the city by gas.

In the spring of 1879 much excitement was felt in regard to the contest between the Santa Fé and the Denver & Rio Grande Roads for the occupancy of the Grand Cañon. (Chapter XVII, Volume II.)

The baggage room at the station was attacked, the local militia under Major Macomber, was called out. The State cavalry was ordered to Colorado Springs to preserve order. Sheriff Becker took possession of the depot, and then relinquished it to the Denver & Rio Grande authorities.

The year 1880 opened prosperously for all the State. The population of Colorado Springs had increased to 5,000, and the assessed value of property was $2,082,740, an increase of 33 per cent. over 1879. The improvements amounted to $400,000, and included a fine business block, which cost $25,000. In July the Denver & Rio Grande completed the five miles of track connecting Manitou & Colorado Springs, an incomparable benefit to the three towns on the line.

In 1881 two wings costing $11,000 were added to the college, and the amount represented in the real estate transfers was more than $1,000,000. The construction of the Hotel Antlers was begun. The first and only execution in El Paso County, under the laws of the State of Colorado, took place during this year. The criminal was "Canty" (so called from his "*I can't*," whenever a demand was made upon him). He was hung for the murder of Policeman Perkins, at Buena Vista.

The year 1882 was a period of general business depression, and Colorado Springs did not fail to feel the paralysis. With a view to opening the coal mines at Franceville a railroad was begun chiefly through the instrumentality of Hon. Matt France. This was the incipiency of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad (later Denver, Texas & Fort Worth) organized under the direction of ex-Governor Evans, with a view to open the highway for Southern trade and travel.

On the September day of 1881, when memorial services were held in commemoration of the death of President Garfield, a party of young men from the college scaled an unnamed peak in the range, and planting a flag on the summit, named it Mount Garfield. The summit bears a resemblance somewhat fanciful, to a man's figure reclined at full length—the profile is outlined against the sky, and pines form the heavy beard.

In 1883, December 31st, Colorado College lost its students' boarding house by fire, and in 1885 a fire on Pike's Peak avenue between Tejon and Cascade, swept away many stores, etc., of early date.

Colorado Springs was visited by a destructive cloud-burst in the summer of 1884. The wave divided in two branches, one sweeping down the Monument, the other passing over Shook's Run. Much property was destroyed, and Mrs. B. A. P. Eaton, wife of the county superintendent of schools, was swept away and drowned.

EL PASO COUNTY.

(CONTINUED.)

THE COLORADO SPRINGS OF THE PRESENT—HOTELS—CHURCHES—COLORADO COLLEGE—DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE—SCHOOLS—TRANSPORTATION—WATER SUPPLY—SEWERAGE—BANKS—ORGANIZATIONS—DAIRY RANCHES—COLORADO CITY—MANITOU—PIKE'S PEAK RAILWAY—CAVERNS—GARDEN OF THE GODS.

Present History.—The years 1886–1887 marked an era of railroad building for El Paso. The Colorado Midland located its offices at Colorado Springs, and its lines through this region set the quiet mountain glens buzzing with new settlements. In 1888 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific began to build to this point—another great stimulus to business interests. In 1889, with no such impetus from without, the growth of the town was greater than in any preceding year. Railroad business increased one-third over the preceding year. A million dollars worth of building was done and the census report gives it a population of 11,200, making it the third in rank of Colorado's cities, as El Paso is the third in the list of the counties.

The isolated improvement, or single happening, which made a year's history for the tiny colony nestled under the shadow of the mighty mountain, would be lost in the rush of railways, the clink of chisel, and grate of plane on hundreds of structures—would be merged in the mighty march of material progress. And together with the growth in things material, the conditions already dwelt upon will convince the reader that the opportunities for the higher life, devotional, educational, social, artistic and musical—have kept pace with the former, and have fulfilled the early promise of the Fountain Colony.

We close our sketch with a statistical mention of the extent and riches of the place to-day. The traveler may enter it by one of the six great railway lines. The east and west ends of Pike's Peak avenue are closed by two handsome stone depots, the western structure erected by the Rio Grande Road in 1877, at a cost of $26,000, and the other lately built by the Santa Fé company. If he enters by the western approach he sees long avenues of trees, stretching north and south; the original 7,000 cottonwoods have been supplemented by the maple, box-elder, acacia, ash, etc. The green city stands forth like an oasis of the plains. The original boulevards, picturesquely named after streams and mountains of the new West, form but the nucleus in the mazes of some forty "additions" to the original town.

Land has long since grown too valuable to leave large tracts of it to "range cattle"

and grazing sheep. Where the latter nibbled, the feeding grounds are platted and planted, and the cattle are now Holsteins or Jerseys securely stalled.

The first building which is conspicuous on the north is the Albert Glockner Memorial Sanitarium, erected in memory of Mr. Glockner by his widow, at a cost of $27,000. It is built of pressed brick, trimmed with red sandstone; is three stories in height, and has wide piazzas and glass-covered sun porches. It is heated by steam, has all modern conveniences, and is designed to supply invalids of restricted means with home, properly-cooked food, medical attendance and nursing at a nominal rate. South of the Glockner Home are seen some of the finest residences of the city, notably those of J. J. Hagerman, the late Edmonston Gwynne and Louis R. Ehrich, and Colorado College with its dormitory and president's house. At the rear of the residence of Mr. Hagerman, low on the west bank of the Monument, and often choked by its shifting sands, is Colorado Springs' sole mineral spring, impregnated with soda and sulphur. Some day it may be developed, if only for the reason that the city may verify its name.

On Cascade avenue the Sisters of Loretto have a brick academy, accommodating one hundred pupils. Adjacent to it, is the site of the new Roman Catholic church, upon which work is begun. This edifice is to cost when completed, from $65,000 to $75,000.

In a park terraced up from the Denver & Rio Grande depot, stands the Antlers Hotel. The hotel company was incorporated May 16th, 1881, with General Palmer as president, and in June, 1883, opened the hotel to the public. Three stories are of quarry-faced lava stone with Manitou stone trimmings; the remaining two of wood. A formal reception was given during the month of June, and visitors averred there "was no such hotel west of the Missouri River." But times change and hotels change with them, and the Antlers is undergoing additions and improvements, which will bring its cost up to date to more than $250,000.

Hotels.—The Alamo is second in size of Colorado Springs' hostelries. It is four stories in height, of red Kansas City pressed brick, trimmed with sandstone and is situated near Alamo Square on Tejon street. From the central tower 109 feet in height, a fine view is obtained. Additions and improvements to this hotel in 1890 cost $35,000.

Other hotels accommodating from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty guests are the Alta Vista, The Elk, Depot Hotel, Grand View and Spaulding House.

The handsomest business block in the city, is the First National Bank Block on the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street. It was completed in 1890, of rough pink sandstone, at a cost of $135,000, exclusive of the site. Another costly block erected within the year is the Hagerman building of pressed brick, for stores and offices, worth $90,000. The Durkee Block, to cost $30,000, is now being constructed on Pike's Peak avenue.

Colorado Springs' Opera House, costing over $80,000, was erected in 1880 by three public-spirited citizens, B. F. Crowell, J. F. Humphrey and Hon. Irving Howbert. It was opened to the public in 1881, by Maude Granger in "Camille." Souvenir programmes were distributed. Mesdames Janauschek and Modjeska, Robson and Crane, Frederick Warde, Sheridan, Md'lle Rhea, Charlotte Thompson, Lawrence Barrett, the Knights, the Dalys, Oscar Wilde, Remenji, Joseffy, the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, Henry Ward Beecher and John B. Gough as lecturers, have all given entertainments

on its boards. It was the scene of D. L. Moody's labors and is the arena of the large political meetings of the county. The State convention was held there in 1884.

The heights to the east of Colorado Springs are no less thriftily covered with buildings. St. Francis' Hospital, in the care of ten sisters, was built in 1887, at a cost of $40,000, and admits the sick at a low rate, with a ward for free patients. The hospital is situated near the Deaf Mute Institute, as is the large Colonial building of the Bellevue Sanitarium. This contains twenty memorial rooms, and had its origin in the desire of benevolent ladies of the city to care for invalids of moderate means by supplementing their resources with home and medical attendance at nominal cost. The building cost $12,000 and was erected upon a tract of six acres donated by General Palmer. It was opened February 20th, 1889.

Eighty acres of land lying east of the city have been donated by Messrs F. L. Martin, A. A. McGovney and E. J. Eaton of this city, to the Typographical Union, and on this ground will be erected the Childs-Drexel Home for indigent printers.

Churches.—The list of church organizations includes two Congregational; Baptist; Episcopal; Presbyterian; Methodist Episcopal; Christian; Methodist Episcopal South; United Presbyterian; Cumberland Presbyterian; Roman Catholic; Free Methodist; Lutheran; and African Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist.

The Baptists, having given up their $7,000 church built in 1874, are now constructing a new one to cost $35,000. It is built of pressed brick with sandstone trimmings, exterior Romanesque architecture, interior Gothic. Its auditorium seats 600; the Sunday school rooms 400.

In 1889 the Congregational body dedicated and opened a handsome stone church which cost about $40,000, and will seat 550. The plans were reduced and modified from those of Trinity Church, Boston.

In 1888 the Presbyterians left their frame edifice (which cost $9,000 in 1873), and began to worship in a stone church, corner Nevada avenue and Bijou street, which cost about $50,000. Its beautiful bell tower recalls in outline that of the new Old South Church, Boston.

The United Presbyterians have completed a brick church which cost $10,000, and will seat 400. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1881, at an expenditure of $12,000. In 1889 it was enlarged at a cost of several thousand dollars. Grace Episcopal Church has been enlarged and improved by a much needed addition costing $3,000.

The Southern Methodist Church congregation have occupied two buildings since their organization in 1874; the first was a small wooden structure with a seating capacity of about 100, costing $1,500. They afterward in 1885 built a brick church of about twice the size of the first, which cost $5,000.

The Roman Catholics built a church in 1882, worth $5,000. The African Methodist body owns a church building on South Weber street.

Colorado College.—When Colorado Springs was platted in 1871 the colony selected a tract of twenty acres for college reservation. In course of time this grant was generously increased so that Colorado College now possesses nearly one hundred acres of land. In 1886 much of this property was sold to settle outstanding claims, so that at the present time the college owns about fifty-six acres surrounding the buildings.

In 1874 the enterprise took shape and eighteen trustees inaugurated the establishment of a college under New England Congregational auspices. Among the trustees were General W. J. Palmer, Dr. William A. Bell, W. S. Jackson, General R. A. Cameron, Major Henry McAllister and Professor T. N. Haskell, who as financial agent secured subscriptions for the institution to the amount of several thousand dollars, and was extremely active in advancing the cause. The preparatory department was opened in May, and the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, a graduate of Yale, was appointed principal. Sessions were first held in rooms rented in the Wanless block, and later in a three room wooden building erected for the purpose on North Tejon street, which was occupied until 1880. In 1877 building of the college proper began on North Cascade avenue —a fine structure of pink volcanic limestone, whose Gothic windows and pointed arches are edged with white. It is surmounted with a cupola, and is flanked by two wings, one extending north and the other southward. When completed it had cost $60,000.

The college for several years was financially embarrassed, but this now is happily but a thing of the past. During the days of test and trial the faculty and friends of the college guarded its interests zealously, and to their efforts at home and abroad may be ascribed the future of wide usefulness which seems to open before it.

In 1875 Rev. James G. Dougherty was elected president of the college, but in the reorganization which took place in 1876, he resigned, and the Rev. E. P. Tenney became president and remained with the college until 1885.

For some years Colorado College was without a president, but in the autumn of 1888 this office was accepted by the Rev. W. F. Slocum of Boston, an Amherst graduate. Under his fostering administration the revival of its fortunes is secure. During 1889, a dormitory, Hagerman Hall, was erected, costing $20,000, and half the amount necessary to build a Girls' Hall has been secured. All the indebtedness of the college has been liquidated and an endowment fund of $150,000 has already been subscribed.

The property of the institution is now valued at over $400,000. This consists of the two stone buildings already mentioned, the president's residence also of stone, a geological collection, scientific apparatus and collections, complete outfit for assaying and metallurgical work. It possesses a library of 8,000 volumes—embracing the complete Strittill collection of modern French authors, and a special department of works upon the late civil war. The courses of instruction are divided into four departments, *i. e.*, preparatory schooling either classical or scientific; and the college courses proper, consisting of four years of regular academic study leading to the degree either of Bachelor of Arts or of Philosophy. In addition there are special instructions given in chemistry and assaying.

In the present year, "Colorado College Studies"—its first annual publication—appeared, containing several papers of individual research written by various members of the faculty, and which had been read before the college scientific society.

Measures are now on foot which it is intended shall institute a historical department in connection with the college library with the special purpose in view of collecting all statistics and biographical sketches possible which bear upon local events and Colorado's history in general. And it is hoped that a collection of manuscript may



Peter A. Meier

be obtained which will become invaluable to future students of pioneer history in the State.

Colorado College rendered important services in the observation of the transit of Mercury, and later in the total eclipse of the sun in July, 1878. During the same year the college was made a voluntary station of the United States Signal Service, with Prof. Loud in charge. The moulding influence of Colorado College upon the plastic material of the new West, will be a potent power in the Republic in years to come. The work will be in part of a missionary character amid the Mexicans and Indians who stand at its gates. To the lawlessness, the laxity of morals and manners which prevail in a new land where waifs from all sorts of civilization are cast up, Colorado College will oppose its power to educate and elevate. It is a beacon light amid the uncertain mists which shroud the future of the countries near us.

Deaf Mute Institute.—In 1874 the Territorial legislature of Colorado provided by statute for an institute to be established in Colorado Springs for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, largely by the influence of Dr. R. G. Buckingham of Denver, who by virtue of his constant devotion to it, is fairly entitled to the honor of being its founder and father. An appropriation of $5,000 was made, and a permanent fund constituted by assessment of a Territorial tax of one-fifth of a mill. The institution was opened in a temporary edifice, and the Colony Company donated ten acres of land east of town, for a permanent site. Two subsequent appropriations were made by the legislature of $7,000 and of $20,000, and the functions of the institute were extended to include the blind in 1883. With increased population, more extended accommodations were needed, and the legislature of 1889 appropriated $80,000 for this purpose. By this aid two hundred pupils may be accommodated. A new building one hundred and ninety-nine and a half feet long, three stories high and basement, containing fourteen class rooms, art room, assembly hall and apartments for the industrial departments, has just been completed. The material used is white Castle Rock, lava stone. The old structure will be used for living purposes. Two other buildings of pressed brick, two stories high, for dining, kitchen and heating plant and laundry, have also been erected within the past two years. The Deaf Mute Institute is free to Coloradoans between the ages of four and twenty-two. Those from other States who would receive its benefits, must pay $250 per annum.

Instruction is given in the ordinary departments of education and in the specialties of carpentry, printing, dressmaking and housework—and for the blind, lessons in brush, broom, mattress making and chair-seating. For the deaf mutes three methods of instruction are in vogue—the sign system, training in articulation and aural development. It will be interesting in the future to remember that the carpentry on the new building has been largely done by the deaf mute pupils. Mr. John E. Ray is the present superintendent. The institute property is now valued at $155,000.

Schools.—To the credit of the new West, be it spoken, that the schoolmaster is abroad at a very early date in history. "School District No. II," was organized in 1872. Each ward now has a schoolhouse. There are three fine brick buildings, the Garfield, Liller, Lincoln Schools, which cost in the aggregate $140,000, and several frame structures. The High School, built of stone, the former pride of the place, and a

conspicuous landmark, was burned January 13th, 1890. The land on which it stood has been sold for $24,500.

The one teacher of the first year with forty-two pupils is succeeded by a corps of thirty-five, giving instruction to more than sixteen hundred children. The first teacher was Mrs. General Palmer. Miss Allen, now Mrs. Weitbrec, Mrs. Liller, Mrs. Asahel Sutton will be remembered as early engaged in the work of teaching. At Christmas, 1871, Colorado Springs' first Christmas tree was decorated for the school children in a building at the corner of Cascade avenue and Bijou street, where the first school sessions were held. This was a free school, though prior to the organization of the school district. Prof. P. K. Pattison is the present superintendent of schools. A graded course of study was entered upon in 1874. The high school proffers a four years' course preparatory to college. The classics, modern languages, special courses in literature and science are offered in its curriculum. The school had a physical laboratory valued at $2,000, destroyed in the recent fire. The enrollment for 1889–90 was 1,700.

Transportation.—On September 20th, 1881, Colorado Springs was supplied by Messrs. Stevens & Rouse with a system of Herdic coaches, which ran for about three years, and were followed by the Colorado Springs and Manitou street railroad which went into operation in 1887 and ran its cars north and south on Tejon street, north Nevada avenue, and east and west from Pike's Peak avenue to Colorado City. In 1889 the El Paso Rapid Transit Company was formed and Mr. F. L. Martin was chosen president; A. L. Lawton secretary and treasurer; A. A. McGovney, auditor. The gentlemen named, with vice-president Mr. E. J. Eaton, Mr. M. A. Leddy of Manitou, became the principal stockholders in the new company.

The company's name was afterward changed to the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway Company, which having bought the stock, equipment and franchises of the street railroad and having obtained franchises through the principal streets and on certain county roads, proceeded to enmesh the city and vicinity with some twenty-two miles of track. At the present time (1890) the cars run without the city limits to Austin's Bluffs and Roswell on the north, to Cheyenne Cañons on the south, and to Colorado City on the east. In the fall of the year they will reach Manitou, and will also bring into quick communication with the business center, all the outlying additions. The Sprague system of electric cars is used, operated by an overhead cable. Two 175-horse power Corliss engines, and four 80-horse power Edison dynamos are used in generating the electricity. Two Murphy smoke consuming furnaces are employed to do away with the smoke nuisance. The cars are made by the P. P. Car Company.

Light.—Colorado Springs and Colorado City are supplied with arc and incandescent electric lights by the El Paso Electric Light Company (organized in 1886), which has its plant in the former city; $128,000 has been expended in perfecting its system. The company uses seven Westinghouse engines, and has a boiler capacity of eight hundred horse power.

The Colorado Springs Gas and Coke Company which has supplied the city with gas since 1879, and owns seven miles of mains, was bought during the past year by the Lowe Gas and Electric Company. Gas is now produced by the Lowe water system.

Water Supply.—The original waterworks system was built in 1878, when the population was little more than three thousand. Pure drinking water had been before this time a crying public want, and it was all the more necessary now that the city had become a health resort. The present system has cost about $400,000 to develop, but the city is to be congratulated that she owns the works, thereby deriving a benefit of revenues, above interest on bonds and operating expenses, amounting to about $8,000 per annum. In 1878 the supply head was located seven miles from the city, and above Manitou in Ruxton Creek, a clear mountain stream whose source is in the snows of Pike's Peak. The water passed first into a settler, twelve hundred feet higher than the city, and then was conveyed to reservoirs situated upon a mésa, west, and two hundred feet above Colorado Springs. One of these reservoirs was made in 1878, holding 2,000,000 gallons; the second, constructed in 1886, has a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons. The pipe line from Ruxton Creek, ten and eight inches in diameter froze, and burst in 1880–1881. The council, therefore, voted $25,000 in bonds and a new eight inch main was put four feet below the surface to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity.

In 1883 the head of the system was extended more than half a mile further up the Ruxton and at this time the water question was thought solved for years to come; yet, only four years later, the rapidly increasing population made it necessary for the community to vote $35,000 more bonds to run mains from a new storage reservoir built in 1886 at an additional cost of $10,000. In 1889 this new main did not suffice, and the city issued bonds in the sum of $85,000, laying a sixteen inch main. Bonds to the amount of $80,000 were also issued, to acquire additional water rights, and an attempt was made to bring water from Bear Creek. Mains were run to irrigation reservoirs which receive, thereby, the overflow of the city water system, and a dam and pipe have been put in Lake Moraine which drain its waters into Ruxton Creek.

The council also proceeded directly to utilize the supply of this lake of glacial formation, which lies about three miles east of Pike's Peak, and at an altitude of 11,000 feet. Steps were taken to secure from government, grants for the perpetual use of Lake Moraine's waters, and for an adjoining reservoir site, which were granted the city in 1889–1890.

Lake Moraine has a surface area of ten acres and a depth of thirty feet, with a capacity of 36,000,000 gallons. It is fed by lively springs—rains and snows; its waters are cold and limpid. Immediately south of the lake is a natural reservoir of 170,000,000 gallons' capacity. It is framed by the granite mountains, and through it Ruxton flows. It is now proposed to build a dam at the valley opening of the reservoir, some 385 feet in width, and to drain the lake into the reservoir. The dam at the base will be 195 feet thick, and at the top twenty feet, while its height will be thirty-five feet. The plan is not unlike that of the celebrated Sweetwater engineering near San Diego, California. The material of the dam is to be a mixture of clay and sand, well packed, with wide trenches of cement and stone sunk fourteen feet below the base from the top, the inner slope to be well riprapped with stone. A twenty inch steel discharge pipe is to be laid in the reservoir's natural bank. When the reservoir is filled to a depth of twenty-eight feet, Lake Moraine itself will be wholly submerged but the top of the dam will yet be seven feet above the surface water. At this high mark water will not escape through the dam but by a natural "spill-way" to

the north. City engineer Reid, who has advocated the Moraine plan for years, estimates that the cost of the dam will be $15,000, and at the present writing this work is under construction. State engineer Maxwell also reports the plan practicable and safe. Water is distributed by means of nearly forty-five miles of pipe varying from sixteen to three inches in diameter. The city possesses seventy-five fire plugs and four public drinking fountains; two more fountains are to be erected during the present year.

During 1889 there were some 2,000 consumers of water paying water rents to the city, amounting to $26,000 annually. Provided no unfavorable accident or litigation occurs, it will be seen therefore, that Colorado Springs has planned a water system, commensurate with her future wants, unsurpassed in quality, and from which she derives substantial revenue.

Sewerage.—For many years the peculiar and fortunate character and configuration of the soil in Colorado Springs rendered any system of drainage, beyond the cesspool, unnecessary. In 1888, as demanded by an increasing population, a system of sewerage was constructed, costing $50,000. This is technically known as the Separate System, and is composed of seven lines of tile pipe running north and south through the city at a grade of eleven inches every hundred feet. There are 140 manholes for cleansing the sewers by rodding and flushing. The flushing is done twice every twenty-four hours from six tanks at the upper end of the system. The outlet is in the Fountain Creek, and the refuse matter is disposed of by "sewer farming." Two hundred and fifty private drains are connected with the sewer system. The city council in 1890 voted $25,000 in bonds to be expended in the extension of the sewage system.

Postoffice.—At the close of 1889 the Colorado Springs office had larger gross receipts than any office in the great States of Mississippi, North or South Carolina, North or South Dakota. There are thirty-six of the four hundred and one free delivery offices in the country, that are self-supporting, that is where the receipts from local postage are in excess of the cost of the carrier service. Colorado Springs is one of these. There are two postal deliveries per diem. A new postoffice building is greatly needed.

El Paso's Banks.—Previous to 1872 there were no banks in El Paso. The banking facilities of Denver were too far removed for the new city's needs, and in 1872 a bank was established in Colorado Springs by W. H. Young with an alleged capital of $25,000. Young failed through the insolvency of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, and in 1873 he was bought out by Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White and J. S. Wolfe, who founded the El Paso Bank which has continued its business to the present day almost without change of officers or directors, save that J. H. Barlow soon after the bank's organization became identified with it.

W. H. Young in 1874 had settled his debts, brought about by the bank failure, and organized the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, associated with Eastern capitalists. A little later this bank was strengthened and reorganized by B. F. Crowell, G. H. Stewart, F. L. Martin and others, and at present its stockholders are among the best known and wealthiest men of the city, J. J. Hagerman, Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell, Louis R. Ehrich, A. A. McGovney, E. J. Eaton, Charles Thurlow and J. A. Hayes, Jr.

In 1876 J. H. B. McFerran organized the People's Bank, and after eleven years' business, settled all accounts and retired.

The Exchange National Bank was established in 1888. Its directors were, F. E. Dow, George De La Vergne, D. M. Holden, George H. Case, D. B. Fairley, W. S. Nichols, J. A. Himebaugh, K. H. Field, D. H. Heron, John J. LaMar and A. L. Lawton. The capital of the bank is $100,000. Mr. D. M. Holden is president; D. H. Heron is cashier, and Colonel De La Vergne, vice-president.

In 1889 Jerome B. Wheeler, of New York, founded banks at Colorado City and at Manitou. Each bank has a separate organization, and capital of $25,000.

Mercantile Interests.—Although the wholesale trade is limited, and but one exclusively wholesale house is in the county, the volume of retail trade is notable. Although no official statistics are obtainable, conservative merchants estimate the aggregate of merchandise sales, for 1889, in Colorado Springs alone, at $6,000,000, and the capital here invested in trade at about $1,500,000.

Politics.—In national and State elections El Paso County has always been strongly Republican. The present Republican majority varies from five to seven hundred. Colorado Springs' mayors of late years have been elected through personal popularity rather than by party means. Mayor Stillman, now in office, is a Democrat, as was his predecessor.

City Organization.—The city is governed by a mayor and board of aldermen. The first town officers were nominated by a convention of all the people, exclusive of party considerations. These officers were as follows:

Trustees.—Matt France, president; W. H. Macomber, A. H. Weir, C. T. Barton, Jas. F. Wilson.

Clerk and Treasurer.—A. H. Barrett.

Constable.—C. P. Downing.

Street Commissioner.—R. C. Lyon.

The police department is directed by a marshal, with a corps of officers. The fire department is volunteer, the chiefs and first assistants alone drawing salaries. The first hose companies, organized in 1878, are known as the Matt France Hose, No. 1, and Jackson Hose Company, No. 2. Other companies are: B. F. Crowell, Hose No. 3; College Hose, No. 4, and C. B. Ferrin Hose No. 5. There is also a Hook and Ladder Company which was organized prior to the hose companies.

In 1889 the Gamewell Electric Fire Alarm System was adopted at a cost of about $3,000, and nine alarm boxes were distributed through the city. The central alarm system is sounded in the City Hall where all but two of the volunteer hose companies make their headquarters. W. H. D. Merrill is at present chief of the Fire Department. The City Hall cost $11,000, a commodious building when erected in 1883, but now hardly commensurate with the municipal needs. The jail is small, inconvenient, and a disgrace to the city.

The Board of Trade was founded in 1882. The directors for the first year were: D. J. Martin, E. E. Hooker, A. Sagendorf, C. H. White and Asahel Sutton. The board shared in that period of depression, but revived in 1886, and has since been prominent in advertising this region in the East and abroad. The president is Mr. Louis R. Ehrich.

The secret and benevolent organizations are as follows: El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. and A. M; Colorado Springs Royal Arch Chapter; Pike's Peak Commandery Knights Templar, No. 6; Catholic Knights of America, branch 433; Pike's Peak Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F.; Phœnix Encampment No. 21, I. O. O. F.; Colfax Canton No. 2, I. O. O. F.; Washington Camp, No. 35; Tejon Lodge, 2765, Knights of Honor; Badito Lodge, No. 24; Badito Lodge Legion 16, Select Knights A. O. U. W.; Myrtle Lodge No. 34, K. of P.; Colored Masonic Lodge; Colorado Springs Post No. 22, G. A. R.; Colorado Springs Typographical Union, No. 32; Colorado Springs Lodge I. O. G. T.; El Paso Lodge No. 2771, I. O. W.; Woman's Aid Society; Colorado Springs W. C. T. U.

Colorado Springs boasts in her militia, the oldest permanent organization in the State, and the second company formed in the National Guard. Her company is known as "A, troop," and was formed in July, 1876, by Captain T. H. Burnham. During the Ute war of 1887, this company assisted in driving the Indians out of the State. Troop A occupies an armory built for the company, and Captain Wm. Saxton has been in command for the past six years.

The Social Union rooms, on Nevada, just north of Pike's Peak avenue, are supported by the different church organizations as a free reading room and library. The Union receives over thirty papers weekly, and seven monthly magazines. In 1889 25,550 people visited these rooms, an average of seventy per diem.

Grace Episcopal Church reading room contains a library of 500 volumes, and newspapers and serials are supplied. In connection with the library is a parlor furnished with piano, games, etc.

A Woman's Exchange was established in 1887. A well-selected circulating library has been established by Mrs. M. A. Garstin.

Clubs, Lodges, Militia, Etc.—The El Paso Club was formed October 23d, 1877, the objects of which were "to furnish billiard, card and reading rooms, for the purpose of social enjoyment among its members," the original membership of which was limited to thirty. Its original officers were Major William Wagner, president; Dr. Jacob Reed, vice-president; C. E. Wellesley, secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. E. P. Stephenson and Charles Clark, committeemen. Rooms were rented over the "Gazette" office. The club was reorganized September 30th, 1878, fifty-nine new members were admitted, and it was decided to accept a proposition made by Charles Walker to erect a clubhouse, which was occupied from 1879 to 1882, when a larger building was especially erected by Mr. A. F. Carpenter, which, during the past eight years, El Paso Club has occupied, prospering beyond expectation. In September, 1890, the club bought the Kerr property (northwest corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue) for $25,000, upon which it proposes to remodel the present large brick edifice and make additions costing several thousand dollars. Its present officers are, president, S. E. Solly; vice-president, George Rex Buckman; treasurer, C. H. White.

The Colorado Springs Club, similar in purpose, was founded in 1888, with A. D. Craigue as president, and occupies the main portion of the second floor in the Opera House Block. Dr. B. P. Anderson was elected president in 1890, and the club's membership now includes some eighty names.

Other clubs are the University Club, and the Colorado Springs, organized in 1888, tennis and polo organizations. The Colorado Springs Athletic Club, organized in 1888,

has nearly one hundred members, a large gymnasium, and directs semi-annual sports and games for which it offers prizes and medals. John Scott is its president.

Dairy Ranches.—At the north and at the south of the city are situated two dairy ranches, from which the city largely is supplied. That longer established is the Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock Company, lying two and one-half miles south. This company owns two thousand six hundred acres of land on the Fountain and has five hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation, also possesses valuable water-rights. Large crops of alfalfa are harvested. Broadmoor owns a herd of three hundred cows and a large and complete equipment for cheese and butter making.

At the foot of Austin's Bluff, where was the "Merriam Ranch" in early days, has been established by Messrs. L. R. Ehrich and Frank White, the Colorado Springs Garden Ranch, comprising three thousand acres of fertile land. The fine stock consists of Holsteins and Jerseys of purest breeds, and some two hundred fine graded cows. Their Lady Baker (Holstein-Friesian) has a record of thirty-four pounds six ounces of butter made in seven days, from five hundred and twenty-four pounds thirteen ounces of milk. In addition to its stock interests Garden Ranch will devote large tracts of land to cultivation of vegetables and small fruits.

Colorado Springs' Resorts.—Seven short miles south lies Cheyenne Mountain. This was named after the tribe of Indians, the Cheyennes (in the original form *Chiennes.*) The French title was early bestowed by some horrified spectators of their Baked Dog Festival. The mountain's name early found its way into print as Chiann, Shyann, Chiaun, etc., but the spelling at present accepted is Cheyenne. Over this mountain is built a toll road, and from it are to be obtained some of the most sublime views in El Paso. Helen Hunt Jackson has described these in that most charming of her Colorado sketches—"Our New Road." In Pine Hill Forest, on Cheyenne's northeastern slope she lies buried. The mountain is seamed by two cañons, North and South Cheyenne. The latter cleaves the mountain to its base with a narrow ravine cut down thirteen hundred feet in the solid red rock, by the mighty hand of the centuries. The cañon is thickly wooded, and terminates in an amphitheater of rocks, down which leaps Cheyenne Creek in a succession of seven falls, from a height of seven hundred feet. North Cheyenne's rock walls are more widely severed; its stream is broader and more sunny, and the awe melts with which one has glanced up at the lofty buttresses of South Cheyenne. This cañon, too, has pillars, towers and pyramids, but they alternate with grassed slopes. It imprisons falls in its darker cloisters, broken and foaming as they dash over boulders and crags. Beyond, the Cheyenne widens out of the limits of an orthodox cañon, and falls in with its neighbor of Bear Creek.

On the southern slopes of Cheyenne is a pine clad, purple spur christened by Helen Hunt Jackson "My Garden." Here is to be found the "Procession of Colorado Flowers."

To the south of Cheyenne Mountain is situated "Dead Men's Cañon," the scene of Fitz Mac's thrilling story of the phantom man, horse and dog of Dead Man's Cañon.

Mount Washington, a rounded knoll lying east of Colorado Springs, over which a horse may gallop with ease, is the same height above sea level as Mount Washington in the White Mountains.

Colorado City.—The early records of this city were the history of El Paso County,

up to the founding of Colorado Springs in 1870. On the 27th of October, 1871, when the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was completed to Colorado Springs, the settlers of Colorado City feared that "old town" was doomed to experience a Rip Van Winkle-like lethargy, from which it did not awaken until the Colorado Midland Railroad entered the sleepy hollow in 1886. One factor which paralyzed competition with Colorado Springs, was the difficulty of obtaining clear titles to land in Colorado City. Otherwise, it is not unlikely the towns would have grown side by side in common prosperity.

There was a slight stir and bustle felt when Leadville's mines were opened from 1877 to 1880, for freighters *en route* through Ute Pass frequently purchased liquor and other supplies at Colorado City. But with the radiated depression of 1882, the old Territorial capital remained unmindful of the activity displayed by her younger and more fortunate neighbors, and was not thoroughly aroused until the iron horse brought in the new era of steam connection with civilization.

In 1872 the question of removal of the county seat to Colorado Springs agitated the community, and a remarkable address was circulated by Anthony Bott, C. J. Aerchinvole, postmaster, W. H. Robbins, W. H. Johnson, John Lauder, G. N Barlow, C. W. Meyer, and some dozen other residents of Colorado City, calling upon the voters of El Paso to stand by the old town "which has struggled hard against Indians, grasshoppers, drouth, hard times and adversities of all kinds for the last thirteen years," rather than to vote for Colorado Springs, "the recently started point of operation of a speculating railroad company, the lottery stake at which this company wants to enrich itself at the expense of poor humbugged emigrants." The circular goes on to advance Colorado City's claims, saying, "It is a place chosen by the pioneers of 1858, who, after prospecting both places, found the one an efficient spot to dwell in during life, and the other only fit to be buried in after this world's troubles are over," and again, "Colorado City is a free-lawed place, where one can engage in any business he chooses as long as it is an honorable one, *even selling liquor*," and "those who are of good temperate habits will have a better chance to prove their virtue by abstaining from drink, when it can be obtained openly, than by not taking any there, where it can only be obtained by telling a falsehood to a druggist." Colorado Springs replied with figures and satire and promise to build a courthouse, gaining a victory in 1873, the second year of the county vote on this question.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad built a branch line from Colorado Springs to Colorado City and on to Manitou in 1880, giving the village all benefits of the through lines.

In 1886 the Colorado Midland ran its cars through here, on the way up Ute Pass to the mountain mines. Inducements were offered this railroad, in the way of special privileges and land, which brought about the location of the Midland shops at Colorado City, and from this time the town, which had within the foregoing ten years fallen away to a village of one hundred and fifty souls and two stores, has sprung with renewed life into a busy little city of about two thousand, five hundred people. It is now the first city in El Paso County in manufacturing importance, and second in population. There being no public debt of importance, taxation here is low. Besides two railroads, it has electric street car communication with Colorado Springs and Manitou. Telephone wires run from here to Denver, and an electric light plant has brought its lines from

Colorado Springs. Its location is happily at the outlet of Ute Pass—the highway to the mountains and their precious stores. In addition, Colorado City has abundant natural resources,—rich deposits of material suitable for the manufacture of glass, of white gypsum, of marl, and splendid and inexhaustible building stone of red and gray sandstone.

The Fountain Creek flows through the city; and its water supply is obtained by the mere tapping of the mains which were built by Colorado Springs to fetch its hydrant supply from the pure mountain stream above. An addition to the city in 1877, induced Mr. Anthony Bott to add to this supply, and waterworks costing $30,000, bring through iron pipes the melted snows of Sutherland Creek.

For years school was held in the old courthouse building, but the sudden growth of 1886 naturally made these quarters too small, and in 1888, Colorado City erected, at a cost of $17,000, one of the best schoolhouses in the county. It is heated by steam, well lighted and ventilated, and it now has an attendance of some two hundred pupils.

During 1889 its number of churches was increased from the one Methodist edifice to four, so that now the Roman Catholic, Episcopalians and Baptists, have houses of prayer.

Early in 1886 business lots could be bought here for $50, and residence lots for $10, which properties, four years later, are worth from $1,000 to $3,500. It is most fortunate for Colorado City that her sister cities, Colorado Springs and Manitou, feel no jealousy because of her rapid growth as a manufacturing center. These resorts realize that local establishment of large manufactories would harm their reputations as health homes, and therefore encourage such enterprises there.

The Midland Railroad shops, built here in 1877, at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars, employ one hundred and eighty-five hands, and the pay-rolls amount to more than ten thousand dollars per month.

The quarrying of stone is the most important enterprise, perhaps, and is carried on near the city's limits. In Red Rock Cañon is a ledge of beautiful red sandstone which is popular not alone in Colorado, but as well East and South. The board of trade building of Fort Worth, Texas, and the Union depot at Des Moines, Iowa, are constructed of this material. Four firms are now engaged in taking out this stone—blocks have been quarried weighing twenty-five tons. The pay rolls at the quarries exceed $6,000 per month during a portion of the year.

Glass works put up at a cost of $40,000, began the manufacture of bottles in the spring of 1889. This establishment produces over a million gross of bottles per annum, employs one hundred hands, and its pay roll exceeds seven thousand dollars per month. Adolph Busch of St. Louis, is president of the company, and the other stockholders are men of local prominence—Louis R. Ehrich and J. A. Hayes, Jr. of Colorado Springs, General Charles Adams of Colorado City, W. F. Modes and Jerome B. Wheeler of Manitou.

A company was recently established, using native products, and manufactures a superior cement; and a mineral paint plant has been erected at a cost of $20,000, grinding, and mixing mineral paint ores which the Midland Road brings down the pass.

Manitou.—For how many years the Indians had resorted to the Springs which seemed to them the visible manifestation and beneficent gift of the Good Spirit, no

historian will affirm. To these "medicine waters" they brought their aged and sick for cure, and the earliest explorers found their arrow heads in the rocky basins, and their votive offerings of wampum hung in the trees. Their council fires blazed in the close-crowding mountains, and in the cottonwood groves they camped with exceeding delight.

Zebulon Pike and Major Long were not far from these natural wonders, but left no description of them. The first white man's camp of which mention is made, is that of Colonel A. G Boone, who sojourned at Manitou during the winter of 1833, for the health of his two sons. He had good right to a stake in the wilderness, being a grandson of Daniel Boone. During this time he was unmolested by Indians, but had ample opportunity to observe the reverential rites by which they approached the sacred waters. In 1843 Fremont came, drank of the springs, made an analysis and departed, leaving them to be known as Fremont's Soda Springs for many years thereafter. In 1847 George F. Ruxton, an Englishman, and member of the Royal Geographical Society, journeyed up alone from Mexico, and wrote the first graphic account of Manitou, published in "Life and Adventures in Mexico," some account of which appears in our first volume.

Fitz Hugh Ludlow, fifteen years later, wrote a glowing and imaginative picture of Manitou, given in an earlier volume of this history. The residents of to-day felicitate themselves that Ludlow's prophecy has been more than realized. In 1871 the Fountain Colony purchased two-thirds of the "villa sites," on four hundred and eighty acres near the mineral springs, with the exception of one hundred acres reserved for the springs proper. In the general drawing of lots, these were included. The Soda Springs were originally pre-empted by N. G. Wyatt & Co., in the early history of Colorado City. The new town was named "Villa La Font," an artificial title, which happily fell speedily into disuse.

General R. A. Cameron was vice-president and superintendent of the Fountain Colony. Born in Illinois, and successively physician, politician and soldier, he brought back from the war immense energy to be directed into the quieter channels of colonization. He was largely interested in the Greeley Colony, and it was now his mission to lecture on "Colorado and Colonization" through the East. The fame of the springs and the climate spread afar; the latter being favorably contrasted with "Cuba and Florida," the health resorts of the day, instead of the present comparisons with the Engadine.

We have already spoken of the strenuous efforts made by the pioneers to open a road to the mining country through Ute Pass. Now there were three prospective cities to be benefited by such a highway, and in June, 1871, the commissioners were authorized, by the people's vote, to issue bonds for $15,000, to build the road. Judge E. T. Stone had fathered the project, and to his efforts were due the success of its preliminary organization.

E. T. Colton was the contractor for the road-building,—a much more formidable work than it at first promised to be, owing to the difficulty of removing the tremendous masses of syenite rock. Ute Pass road crippled Mr. Colton financially, but was an immeasurable benefit to the towns of El Paso.

In the meantime, Manitou Springs were being developed, and under the charge of

Mr. Blair, a Scotch landscape gardener, the natural and picturesque features of the place were brought out, without an appearance of artificiality. Indian trails became "Lover's Lanes;" rustic bridges spanned the streams, rustic pagodas rose over the mineral basins, gnarled tree trunks became rural seats; and the clematis vines, whose unstinted wealth is one of Manitou's beauties, were trained to embower every nook.

In the winter of 1871-'72 the Manitou House was completed. Before this, however, Manitou had entertained its first party of distinguished guests. In the autumn of 1871 the "press of the Territory" was tendered an excursion to "La Font." The party arrived in time for a midday dinner at Captain Dick Sopris' eating house, celebrated under his management, and also under that of Mrs. McDowell, and were afterward driven through the Garden of the Gods to La Font, where they were accommodated for the night in "the temporary hotel."

From the reports of the colony company we cull the following notices, which make up (officially) the early history of Manitou:

"1877.—Manitou has a population of 350. It can scarcely receive any additional aid from man, since nature has done so much for it. It can, and doubtless will become the watering place to which all who visit Colorado will gravitate, as a matter of course.

"1878.—Manitou had 5,651 hotel arrivals between May 1st and September 1st. Colorado Springs and Manitou are to-day provided with an abundance of excellent water. The water is taken from Ruxton's Creek above Manitou. The Manitou Hotel has been repainted, repaired and leased for four years. The bathhouse has recently been leased for a term of five years, for a net rental of $400 the first year, and $500 for each succeeding year.

"1879.—During the year the company has sold two lots at Manitou for $625. The three hotels have been well filled with guests during the summer months. One of these hotels has remained open throughout the winter. Plans are now being made by the owner for adding about one hundred rooms to one of the hotels, and it is hoped that arrangements may be perfected during the coming year to build the five miles of railroad needed to allow the cars of the Rio Grande Company to run directly into Manitou.

"1880.—In July last, the Denver & Rio Grande Company completed a short line of railroad connecting Manitou with Colorado Springs, and five passenger trains are now run each way daily. The Colorado Springs company sold the Manitou hotel in June last for $30,000. Since this sale the purchaser has built a large addition thereto, nearly doubling the capacity of the house. The other hotels at Manitou have been enlarged and improved, and several stores, cottages and residences have been built. The total cost of new buildings erected and improvements on hotels at Manitou during 1880, is estimated at $100,000.

"1881.—The hotels at Manitou have enjoyed a very profitable season. They are now four in number. A handsome stone station house has been erected by the railway company. It is estimated that the cost of new buildings erected at Manitou in 1881, was $70,000. The Cave of the Winds has been supplied with ladders, and made accessible. The town plat of Manitou has been thoroughly re-surveyed.

"1882.—Several new stores have been opened, a town hall built, and a weekly newspaper started. A company has been organized to utilize and improve the mineral springs, and to bottle and ship the soda water. Their plans include a new and larger

bathhouse and a park, with pavilions and walks, surrounding the springs, which will be enlarged and developed. Capitalists from the East have purchased a large tract of land adjoining Manitou, and will enter largely into bottling the Iron Spring water for shipment to the East. On July 2d, 1882, a very destructive cloud burst occurred at Manitou, sweeping light buildings from their foundations, destroying vegetation, and killing the little son of C. L. Gillingham, who was swept away by the torrent in William's Cañon.

"1883.—Manitou has enjoyed a season of unprecedented prosperity. One-third more people were accommodated at the hotels and boarding houses than ever before. Real estate has increased twenty-five to fifty per cent. in value. The Colorado Springs Company has leased to the Manitou Mineral Bath, Water and Park Company, all the mineral springs at Manitou and the park around them, for a rental of $500 per year, and a royalty of one cent for every quart of mineral water sold. This bath company has erected during the year a large bathhouse. It contains twenty bathrooms for mineral baths, and a large swimming bath. It was erected at a cost of $21,000. Arrangements have been made to bottle and ship the mineral water.

During the past year surveys were completed for a railroad from Manitou to the summit of Pike's Peak, etc.

The town authorities have completed a substantial irrigating ditch for the purpose of furnishing water to trees which will be planted along the streets and other public places.

In 1883 the National Land & Improvement Co., ceased to exist as a Pennsylvania corporation, in order to reorganize in Colorado. It had previously been subject to the laws of Pennsylvania. It had lived long enough to see Manitou in the heyday of its prosperity; the new enterprises well under way; even to that of bottling the water, concerning which, the first Fountain Colony circular had prophesied twelve years before as to the establishment of a "bottling business."

Manitou lies as in a cradled nest, in a cup-shaped glen which is properly the opening of Ute Pass, at an elevation of 6,123 feet above sea level. The town is shut away from winds by a mountain wall, whose precipitous sides rise almost from her streets. Pike's Peak trending westward, and just visible above the crowded summits, gleams like a silver hem to the blue mantle of the sky. To this tract of land Colonel Chivington of Sand Creek notoriety laid claim, which was not sustained. Before the railway came, the town followed the course of the Fontaine in a straggling, irregular street.

The Manitou House, Manitou Mansions (or Beebee House) the Cliff, and the old Iron Springs Hotel (long since burned) were the principal hotels. A lumbering stage-coach plied between the town and Colorado Springs, and a horse from Manitou was thrown into convulsions of terror if he heard the shriek of his iron brother at the Colorado Springs depot. Deer and big horn were occasionally shot from the hotel piazzas, and bears wandered down into the cañons. A resident wears upon his watch chain a sharp and significant claw, a token of a victorious tussle with a bear found in his garden patch, bright and early one autumn morning.

In summer the life was that of a mimic and primitive Saratoga; in the winter,—when a single hotel, or later, two, would decide "to remain open for the season."—



George W. Snider

the winter visitors donned mountain suits, and with the aid of stout alpen stocks, explored glens and hills, or lingered through sunny days on the rocks near the Springs. The amusements were horseback and burro riding, and the small gayeties which cluster about a hotel center.

Manitou's groups of soda springs lie along the banks of the Fontaine. It is well that a more picturesque nomenclature has replaced the old. The Indians called the Navajo by a name signifying the "Beast," but it was Prof. Hayden, who had at his command a vocabulary more than aboriginal, who named a spring the "Galen," or the "Doctor." The Indian tradition of these springs, dating back to "long, long ago," when the cottonwoods on the Big River were no higher than an arrow, is given at the close of Volume I. The visitor may determine by the aid of his own palate, which spring is sweet, and which is embittered by that primal crime. These springs belong to the general group of carbonated soda waters, their temperature varies from 43° to 56°.

The famous Iron Ute lies about a mile from the heart of Manitou in Englemann's Cañon; a short distance further in the pine grove, is the round basin of the Little Chief. We give in general terms the cases benefited by Manitou mineral water, as stated in a pamphlet written by Dr. S. E. Solly. The springs may be divided into three groups as follows:

I. Carbonate Soda proper—Navajo, Manitou, Minnehaha.
II. Purging Carbonated Soda—Little Chief, Shoshone.
III. Ferruginous Carbonated Soda—Iron Ute, Little Chief.

The Navajo is beneficial in cases of enlargement of the liver, spleen, corpulence and similar conditions, chronic bronchial catarrh, gout, chronic dyspepsia, incipient phthisis and chronic Bright's disease. Bathing in it is good for skin diseases and muscular rheumatism.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS AT MANITOU.

IN A PINT ARE CONTAINED GRAINS AS FOLLOWS:

OF	Navajo.	Manitou.	Minnehaha.	Shoshone.	Iron Ute.	Little Chief.	Spa.
Carbonate of Soda	8 3-4	3 1-4	1 2-3	6 1-5	4 1-7	1 1-17	3-5
Carbonate of Lithia	1-50	1-67	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.	.....
Carbonate of Lime	9 1-17	7 3-4	2 4-5	7 3-5	4 1-8	5 1-4	1-2
Carbonate of Magnesia	2 1-5	1 1-2	1-2	.....	1 1-50	1	1-7
Carbonate of Iron	.....	trace.	1-10	.....	2-5	1 8	1-3
Sulphate of Potassa	1 1-7	1	trace.	1-3	1-2	1-2	1-14
Sulphate of Soda	1 1-4	1 1-3	3-4	2 3-5	2 1-5	3 3-5	1-25
Chloride of Sodium	2 3-4	2 2-3	1	3	2 1-5	3 1-3	2-5
Silica	1-10	1-7	trace.	trace.	1-5	1-7	9-20
Total of solid constituents	25 1-3	18 1-5	7	19 2-5	14 3-4	15	3 1-50
Gases	.....	Free.	Carbonic Acid.		.....	.....	.....
Degree of Fahrenheit	50° 2	56°	.....	48° 3	44° 3	43°	.....

A safe remedy is found in the Shoshone for most cases of functional derangement of the liver. The Little Chief is best adapted for treatment of those cases in which the administration of iron is indicated, and at the same time some disturbance of the functions of the liver is a pressing symptom. Chlorosis and anæmia are benefited by

use of the Iron Ute. The popular Apollinaris water closely resembles the Navajo soda, and the Ems and Neuenhaur are almost identically the same in composition. The Shoshone is a good substitute for Hunyadi Janos, and as chalybeate waters do their work more effectually at a high elevation, the value of the Iron Ute, at an altitude greater than any European mineral spring, is enhanced.

A newly discovered, or re-discovered group of mineral springs has recently been opened in Englemann's Cañon, by Mr. Norman Jones. These springs are alleged to be twelve in number and of different chemical combinations. The group (in 1890) was claimed by the Iron Springs Company, and is now in litigation.

The town of Manitou, in 1890, had from twelve to fifteen hundred permanent residents,—a population increased in the past year by 100,000 visitors, brought to her gates by the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Colorado Midland. The streets have spread up the cañon highways, and are lighted by electricity (the electric light company was formed in 1887 by Dr. William A. Bell. The plant is of Houston-Thomson make, and cost $15,000. Both the arc and incandescent lights are supplied.) During the same year Manitou put in an independent system of waterworks, having till then used the Ruxton system in connection with Colorado Springs. The water is taken from French Creek, one of the Fontaine's tributaries. A settler was built thirteen hundred feet above the town and four miles distant. A six inch main was laid to a reservoir on Capitol Hill. This natural pressure system cost $47,000. Since, $25,000 worth of bonds have been voted to lay an additional twelve inch main to the reservoir. There are sixteen public hydrants. The city is supplied with a fine brick schoolhouse, built in 1888, at a cost of $25,000. It offers a graded course of study, ending in the high school, which gives a preparatory collegiate course of three years. The school attendance averages one hundred and sixty pupils. The second story of the school building is occupied by a public hall, seating three hundred.

The first church at Manitou was Congregational, organized in 1879. The pastor, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, worked with members of his flock in helping to quarry the stone for this edifice, in Williams' Cañon. St. Andrew's Episcopal church was established in 1880, by Rev. D. C. Pattee as a mission. It has been self-supporting since 1888, and now owns $30,000 worth of property. Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal churches were organized in 1889.

Besides the pioneer hotels, the principal hotels are the "Barker," "Sunnyside," "Ruxton" and "Devere." The new Iron Spring hotel erected by capitalists from Alton, Illinois, was bought in 1890 by Major John Hulbert, Dr. William A. Bell, Donald Fletcher and H. B. Chamberlin, incorporated as "The Iron Springs Company," together with three hundred and twenty acres of ground, the Iron Springs pavilions, complete water system and electric light plant.

A fire company was organized at Manitou in 1879. The first of the ensuing year it took the name of the W. A. Bell Hose, Hook & Ladder Co. The Masons and Odd-Fellows have lodges in Manitou, and there is a post of the G. A. R. The Y. M. C. A. have a free reading room established here. Jerome B. Wheeler of New York is at the head of a company which established a bank in Manitou in May, 1889. A board of trade was organized in September, 1889. The present officers are J. B. Wheeler, president; Major John Hulbert, first vice-president; Mr. W. D. Sawin, second vice-president; Mr.

M. A. Leddy, third vice-president; Honorable H. H. Grafton, secretary; Mr. J. B. Glasser, treasurer; Messrs. D. L. Stirling, E. E. Nichols, and Charles A. Grant, board of directors. The present membership numbers sixty-nine.

Manitou postoffice, which was a fourth class office in 1885, is now raised to a presidential office.

The Manitou Mineral Water Co., of which mention has been made in the colony reports, purchased the park where the soda springs are situated, in October, 1889. The company in 1890 constructed a fine building for bottling works, at a cost of $32,000, with machinery which will bottle twenty thousand quarts per day. Besides bottling the mineral water, the company also manufactures from it, the widely known "Manitou Ginger Champagne." During 1889, nine hundred thousand bottles of soda and iron water, and ginger champagne were sold, and the first half of 1890 has shown an increase of 125 per cent. over this business. Forty hands are employed, and the pay roll during the past year amounted to $22,000. General Charles Adams, originator of this enterprise, is vice-president of the company, whose stock is $200,000. Jerome B. Wheeler is president; J. B. Glasser, secretary and treasurer; and D. L. Stirling (formerly of Waukesha) manager; Louis R. Ehrich and J. A. Hayes, Jr., also are prominent stockholders.

The broken, diversified ground in the neighborhood of Manitou is admirably adapted to picturesque buildings, and such are perched everywhere on the heights, from the Swiss chalet to the mansion of red sandstone. A cottage once belonging to Grace Greenwood is situated on the principal street, Agate Hill is the residence of Major John Hulbert, Jerome B. Wheeler has a cottage on the high ground near the Cliff House; Briarhurst, the home of Dr. W. A. Bell, was burned several years ago, and has since been rebuilt and enlarged. It is a typical English home, built of rosy stone, with rambling porches and picturesque gables. Dr. Bell is the owner of Moran's picture, the "Mount of the Holy Cross." At the time of the conflagration, the gardener had the presence of mind to cut the canvas from the frame, and thus the painting was saved. Between Manitou and Colorado City, in a beautiful glen, is situated the home of General Charles Adams, the saviour of the Meeker women. The house is a museum of curious and artistic objects collected by General and Mrs. Adams among the Indians and in South America.

The Manitou Social Club was formed in 1890, and fitted up billiard, reading and writing rooms and parlors in the Soda Bath Building. It has enrolled forty-five members among the most influential men of the city. The president is Mr. D. L. Stirling; Rev. J. C. S. Weills is treasurer, and Mr. C. H. Grant secretary.

Pike's Peak.—Dr. E. James, serving in Long's expedition in the three-fold capacity of doctor, botanist and historian, made himself famous as the first man known to have ascended Pike's Peak. Tradition for years has had it that Grace Greenwood, riding her white donkey, Daisy, was the first woman to stand upon the summit, but the following account taken from the "Kansas Magazine" seems to prove the contrary. A member of a party which had camped on the site of Colorado City, writes as follows: "A party of four left camp early in the morning, and reached the highest point at sunset. Time about twelve hours. I have seen several later ascensions recorded in Colorado papers as the first, and one of the ladies was named as the first woman who

ever stood upon the summit of Pike's Peak. I am sorry to deprive said lady of her laurels, but the plain fact is, that one of our before mentioned ladies ascended the mountain in question during the last week in July, 1858. She remained up there two days and nights, slept upon the eternal snow, and wrote letters to the Eastern press dated at the summit. She did not claim to be a heroine, but if a record is to be made at all, it should be accurate, and I therefore register our woman's name, Mrs. Julia Archibald Holmes, then a resident of Kansas, but latterly of Washington, D. C., and secretary of some national organization of women."

On the Fourth of July, 1872, Pike's Peak became patriotic. It was arranged to have a grand bonfire, followed by fireworks, and signal communication with Colorado Springs. People from Denver and all the country round flocked to the mountain's foot, only to find a wet blanket of cloud, which hung there persistently all the evening. The United States established a signal service bureau on the summit in 1873–74, and constructed a trail thereto, through the beautiful Bear Creek Cañon. A stone house was built (24x30 feet) of the red rocks scattered on the summit,—the highest human habitation. This was afterward abandoned for a larger house (30x55 feet). Three signal service officers alternated in staying there during the year, and experienced a storm every day, out of the three hundred and sixty-five. Observations were made five times a day by means of a barometer, hygrometer, self-registering thermometers (which took the maximum and minimum temperature), anemometer and anemoscope. A heliograph and flag signals were employed to communicate with the base station. Three daily reports were made, also monthly, quarterly and annual reports, which were sent to Washington from the haunt of "Old Probs." In the winter of 1883–84 there were very heavy snows on the trail, which rendered the ascent impracticable. One officer, Mr. Ramsay, was there alone, and it was rumored that signals of distress were seen flying on the Peak, probably provisions were exhausted, and the officer was starving. The story flew like wild fire as weeks went by; Eastern paragraphers wrote their most pathetic periods about "the young life perishing amid the eternal snows." Sums of money were proffered to organize a relief party. On April 30th, Sergeant Hall with two companions, set out upon the heroic work of rescue, equipped with snow shoes, and carrying a supply of provisions. After suffering incredible hardships, spending fifteen hours in crossing a slope, usually passed in one and a half, the men reached the summit, snowblind, frostbitten, and staggered into the station, expecting to be ushered into the very presence of King Death. There sat the object of their hopes and fears, gaily performing upon his banjo; the unconscious recipient of the sympathy of a world. "A little fresh meat would be relishing, but he had canned goods enough to last for two months."

On the summit of Pike's Peak is a pile of rocks left by Hayden as a landmark. This is embellished with a wooden slab inscribed:

"Fair Cynthia with her starry train,
Shall miss thee in thy silent rest,
And waft one sweet, one *speric* strain,
To Erin dear, among the blest."

Erected by Sergeant John and Norah O'Keef, to the Memory of their infant daughter Erin O'Keef, who was destroyed by mountain rats, May 25th, A. D., 1876."

Erin O'Keef is the phantasm of the sole joke which the imagination of man has been able to evoke from that dreary solitude. The late Judge Price of the "Mountaineer," the author, was the Jules Verne of El Paso. The officers of the bureau were never married men, and there was not the slightest foundation for the story, which was copied all over the United States as a matter of fact as follows:

"The vast number of rats inhabiting the rocky crevices and cavernous passages at the summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado, have recently become formidable and dangerous. These animals are known to feed upon a saccharine gum that percolates through the pores of the rocks, apparently upheaved by that volcanic action which at irregular intervals of a few days gives to the mountain crest that vibratory motion which has been detected by the instruments used in the office of the United States Signal Station. Since the establishment of the station, at an altitude of nearly 15,000 feet these animals have acquired a voracious appetite for raw meat, the scent of which seems to impart to them a ferocity rivaling the starved Siberian wolf. The most singular trait in the character of these animals is that they are never seen in the daytime. When the moon pours down her queenly light upon the summit, they are visible in countless numbers, hopping among the rocky boulders that crown this barren waste, and during the summer months they may be seen swimming and sporting in the waters of the lake, a short distance between the crest of the Peak, and on a dark, cloudy night their trail in the water exhibits a glowing, sparkling light, giving to the waters of the lake a flickering, silvery appearance. A few days since, Mr. John O'Keef, one of the government operators at the signal station, returned to his post from Colorado Springs, taking with him a quarter of beef. It being late in the afternoon, his colleague, Mr. Hobbs, immediately left with the pack animal for the Springs. Soon after dark, while Mr. O'Keef was engaged in the office, forwarding night dispatches to Washington, he was startled by a loud scream from Mrs. O'Keef, who had retired for the night in an adjoining bedroom, and who came rushing into the office screaming, 'The rats! the rats!' Mr. O'Keef with great presence of mind, immediately girdled his wife with a scroll of zinc plating, such as had been used in the roofing of the station, which prevented the animals from climbing upon her person, and although his own person was almost literally covered with them, he succeeded in encasing his legs each in a joint of stovepipe, when he commenced a fierce and desperate struggle for his life with a heavy war club preserved at the station among other Indian relics captured at the battle of Sand Creek. Notwithstanding hundreds were destroyed on every side they seemed to pour (with increasing numbers) from the bedroom, the door of which had been left open. The entire quarter of beef was eaten in less than five minutes, which seemed only to sharpen their appetite for an attack on Mrs. O'Keef, whose face, hands and neck were terribly lacerated. In the midst of the warfare, Mrs. O'Keef managed to reach a coil of electric wire hanging near the battery, and being a mountain girl, familiar with the throwing of a lariat, she hurled it through the air causing it to encircle her husband, and spring out from its loosened fastenings, making innumerable spiral traps, along which she poured the electric fluid from the heavily charged battery. In a moment the room was ablaze with electric light and whenever the rats came in contact with the wire they were hurled to an almost instant death. The appearance of daylight, made such by the corruscation of the heavily

charged wire, caused them to take refuge among the crevices and caverns of the mountains, by way of the bedroom window, through which they had forced their way. But the saddest part of this night attack upon the Peak is the destroying of their infant child, which Mrs. O'Keef thought she had made secure by a heavy covering of bed clothing, but the rats had found their way to the infant (only two months old), and had left nothing of it but the peeled and mumbled skull."

In 1882–1883 the idea of a railway to the summit of the Peak was projected, and was afterward abandoned. About six miles of road were graded, making now a favorite trail for horseback excursions to Crystal Park, a sky-perched basin south of Cameron's Cone, with an altitude of 8,450 feet.

At the summit is one of the most magnificent views of the Rocky Mountain region. Rocky buttresses form long aisles below, and their projections are duplicated in shadows which sweep over the valleys. The depths of these unroofed cathedrals are unfathomed craters of desolation. From the summit the eye loses itself in seeing. Colorado Springs lies below like a chess board, with geometrical squares; beyond the faint smoke of the Pueblo smelters, the ocean of the plains upbears snowy cloud sails. Northward beyond the crowding peaks lies Denver; westward the horizon closes in with mountains, seemingly turned by the share of some gigantic plow, driven by a mighty hand with a thunderous roll over the face of the patient earth—slope beyond slope, range beyond range, with the tints where blue and violet meet in the solar spectrum.

For the last decade, during the summers, throngs of tourists have visited the Peak, by the horseback trails through Englemann's and Bear Creek Cañons; the toll-road over Cheyenne Mountain, via Seven Lakes; or by the new wagon road at Cascade Cañon. The Signal Service was abandoned in January, 1889, as not justifying its expenses, and the buildings were turned over to the Pike's Peak Railroad Company.

The Pike's Peak Railway.—Major John Hulbert became possessor in 1889 of the mental conviction that Manitou needed a railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak. It was not long after that this conviction took sole possession of the man. He was wont to look up to its snowclad summits, from his handsome home at the mountain's base, and the man was a casualty until the conviction became fact. First he whispered the project to Jerome B. Wheeler, who readily sympathized with it.

Henry Watson (the then principal owner of the Iron Springs property) was next interested in the novel project and with him it was arranged that the Iron Springs should be made a terminal station. To build the road a company must be organized—with half a million capital. In July Major Hulbert, Jerome B. Wheeler, and President D. H. Moffat of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, subscribed for $90,000 worth of this stock, and it was decided that Mr. Wheeler and Major Hulbert should go to New York City to place the balance—Mr. Wheeler to go on at once. In September as Major Hulbert placidly traveled Chicagoward, he met and interested in the road, Mr. Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Instead of going on to New York, Major Hulbert went to Kenosha with his new acquaintance and from there telegraphed to Mr. Wheeler that he had sold the $410,000 of stock in the Pike's Peak Railroad to Mr. Simmons and his friends—Roswell P. Flower of New York, and R. R. Cable, H. H. Porter and David Dows of Chicago.

A company was formed in the fall, composed of Major Hulbert; R. R. Cable, pres-

ident of the Rock Island Road; David H. Moffat, president of the Rio Grande Road, and First National Bank of Denver; Major Jerome B. Wheeler of New York (whose summer home is in Manitou), and J. B. Glasser of Manitou. The following are (1890) officers of the road: Major Hulbert, president; R. R. Cable, vice-president; J. B. Glasser, secretary and treasurer; and Thomas F. Richards, engineer.

The terminals of the road are at Iron Springs, Manitou, and at the Old Government Signal Station—the very top of Pike's Peak. Nearly a thousand men have been employed since the company's organization when work immediately began, grading and excavating, and in August, 1890, trains were driven to the half way station. It is officially asserted that the road will be in running order, from end to end, before the expiration of 1890. The road is termed "a rack railroad" built on the Swiss "Abt system." Its exact length is 46,158 feet, very nearly eight and three-fourths miles. Its altitude at Manitou is 6,600 feet, at the summit 14,200 feet above sea level. Thus the average ascent is 846 feet in the mile, and it is expected the engines going up will average a speed of eight miles per hour. The track is of ordinary steel rails, standard gauge, and the rack rail in which the cog-wheel of the engine drives is securely fastened to the ties in the center of the track, thus consolidating the rails. The passenger cars are not tilted or unlike ordinary day coaches, but are so constructed that passengers will have a level footing on the incline.

This railway is the highest in the world and affords one of the grandest views on the globe, while the scenes *en route* are nobly inspiring as one passes from cañon to precipice, from mountain cascades to fields of snow, and from long vistas of foothills and plains, to the eagle's eyrie, and above timber line or clouds.

In the center of Manitou, near the Cliff House, is the entrance to Williams or more properly, Manitou Cañon, remarkable for its varied geological formations; its "Narrows," and "Bridal Veil Falls." In June, 1880, John and George Pickett were in the cañon taking a lesson in practical geology under the guidance of Rev. R. T. Cross of Denver. Some objection was made to their entrance by the proprietor of an insignificant cavern on the mountain side. "Never mind, boys," said their teacher, "we will go and try to find a cave for ourselves,"—and in fact they did, climbing up the cañon wall. Here was the entrance to the Cave of the Winds, through a formation resembling the Natural Bridge of Virginia. There are one hundred rooms, mainly on three general levels; in the lowest are fossilized skeletons of animals and fish. The principal rooms are named Cascade Hall, Canopy, Alabaster Hall, etc.

It is an enormous system of caverns which extends for an unknown distance underground. The formation is Upper Silurian, the same geologically as that of Luray, in Virginia.

The Manitou Grand Caverns, part of the same system, were discovered by George Snider, in the winter of 1883. His attention was attracted to a vapor issuing from crevices in the ground. These caverns are approached by Ute Pass road, beyond the Rainbow Falls of the Fontaine, and near the point where looms Tim Bunker's "Pulpit" of red rocks. This rock was so christened in 1871, by a party of Eastern editors in honor of the Rev. Mr. Clift, whose *nom de plume* was Tim Bunker. The most notable rooms in Manitou Grand Caverns are the Opera House (500 feet long by 60 feet high),

and the Bridal Chamber. The Grand Organ has a compass of two octaves, and many tunes can be played by striking the stalactites which form it.

Garden of the Gods and Glen Eyrie.—Nearly three miles from Manitou lies this famous tract of ground. Louis N. Tappan and some friends were exploring the tract in 1859, and as these visitors were standing on a neighboring height, one of the number exclaimed: "What a garden it would make." "Yes, *but of the gods*," was the rejoinder, and thus it was named. The enormous red rocks of the Gateway (the "Beautiful Gates," as the early colonists termed it), three hundred and thirty feet high, are a conspicuous feature of the landscape for miles, and the "Balanced Rock," another enormous mass, weighs four hundred tons. In the intervening area, the rocks have formed themselves into cathedral spires, ruined temples, gigantic mushrooms, gargoyle sarcophagi, prows of ships, peering faces and stone giants, birds or beasts—according to the visitor's fancy, and all of the crimson sandstone. The gods had Titanic sport in this, their garden.

In 1871 Gen. Palmer selected a site for a home in a romantic cañon near the Gate way, in a tract called the "Little Garden of the Gods," christening it "Glen Eyrie," from the eagles' nests perched in the green and orange crags. The General began to beautify the place without altering its wild natural beauties, and the finest house which El Paso had seen was constructed there, at a cost of $30,000. It was the scene of the semi-official hospitality of the colony, and center of the social life. A picturesque cañon, opening at the rear of the house, and ending in a natural basin called the "Devil's Punch Bowl,"--was named "Queen's Cañon" in honor of Mrs. Palmer—the queen of the little colony. In 1882 Glen Eyrie was remodeled, and its grounds were further beautified at a cost of $30,000.

In a cleft of the Hog Back, one mile north of Glen Eyrie, lies Blair Athol. Mr. Blair, its first owner, gave it this name, though Scottish glens, clad in purple heather, are dull by gorgeous Blair Athol. Its rocks vary from cream to orange, from rose to carmine. There is no water in Blair Athol, but its action is everywhere visible in the curiously twisted columns; in the great slabs which bar the portals of some rocky tomb.



EL PASO COUNTY.

(CONTINUED.)

MOUNTAIN RESORTS—TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS—MONUMENT—PALMER LAKE—FOUNTAIN—FALCON—FLORISSANT—JOURNALISM—STATISTICS.

Ute Pass Resorts.—Where a few years ago the Indian on his tough little mustang came down from the mountain parks to drink from the Manitou Springs,—and later a handful of hunters encamped,—now glide the Colorado Midland trains carrying thousands who make this pass the Mecca of their summer saunterings. While Manitou two years ago was the only celebrated resort in this vicinity, the building of the Midland Railroad has created several mountain resorts above these world-famous springs, where the air is yet more bracing, the scenery primitive and wilder, the flora more luxuriant and where one can nearer commune with Mother Nature—and she lures us higher and deeper among the mountain recesses.

Cascade Cañon is five miles above Manitou, near the base of Pike's Peak. Surrounded with crystal falls and beautiful glens, lovely parks and health-giving springs, it is a romantic spot. From this point in 1889, the Pike's Peak carriage road was built, by Hundley and Carlisle. One by this road may reach the summit within six hours, and enjoy one of the most picturesque drives in the world.

For a score of years Bob Correy, in the pioneer days, hunted, fished and prospected, here enjoying nature's plenteousness, and happiness, until as civilization's limits came near he sought more distant wilds, and sold his squatter claim to Mrs. E. N. Hewlitt, who, with her son, here started a small cattle ranch. In the summer of 1886 Mr. D. Severy, a Kansas capitalist, recognized the place's prospects, knew the railroad soon would be built through it, and opened negotiations with Mrs. Hewlitt. This resulted in the organization of "The Cascade Town Company," with Mr. Severy as president, and Mrs. Hewlitt and several wealthy Kansas men as directors. Within a year a town site was platted, cottages built, waterworks put in and sewer pipes laid through the main streets. A large hotel costing $65,000, has been built, and has received successful patronage.

Ute Park, Green Mountain Falls, and Woodland Park (which is also the station for Manitou Park), are on the Midland Railroad, as it darts up Ute Pass, and their history is similar to that of Cascade Cañon. Green Mountain Falls is nine miles from Manitou, while Woodland Park lies five miles still farther up the pass, and is twenty miles from Colorado Springs.

Ute Park is a new resort, and its hotel (W. J. Douglas architect) was christened the Ute in August, 1890, when a magnificent banquet was tendered by its proprietors

to the press and railroads of the State. Back of the hotel extend twenty-three miles of mountain boulevards, through the pines, and in the valley is a pretty lake with a fountain jet spurting one hundred and thirty-five feet heavenward. Ute Park is a creation of the summer of 1890, combined with natural attractions and capital and energy directed by Louis R. Ehrich, Frank White, J. J. Hagerman and Dr. N. S. Culver of Colorado Springs. The company includes several New York men who are erecting cottages here.

Green Mountain Falls, as well as the other resorts in the pass, may also be reached by carriage road from Manitou. Numerous beautiful waterfalls are in the vicinity of this resort, and a $25,000 hotel was erected in 1889 by a Colorado Springs company, of which F. E. Dow is president, and I. J. Woodworth secretary, treasurer and attorney.

Woodland Park is situated on a high, broad plateau, 8,484 feet above sea level, and has a protected and sheltered situation. It affords a fine view of Pike's Peak, and near by are Iron and Sulphur Springs, almost hidden by native shrubbery and wild flowers. During the past year a hotel and several cottages and stores have been erected as well as a church and school. Here is also a good-sized lake. The town company is headed by W. J. Foster of Colorado Springs. From this station one can make a delightful coaching trip to Manitou Park, formerly Bergen Park, where, in the old days, when its hotel was kept by Mrs. Lyman K. Bass, lovers of hunting and fishing were wont to pass the summer months. But the old hotel was accidentally burned down by the rolling out of a blazing log from the fireplace, in 1887. Dr. Wm. A. Bell of Manitou, laid claim for the credit of this happening. "I just idled about all that day," he said, "and didn't accomplish anything to speak of. I merely went up to Manitou Park and burned down the hotel." But a new and better hostelry was erected here in 1889, and many tents dot the picturesque surroundings. Its lakes have been plentifully stocked with trout, and form a regular supply for the neighboring markets.

Florissant.—The Castello family may justly be regarded as the pioneers of Florissant. In fact, the town site was once the Castello Ranch, which occupied a picturesque valley in the northwestern part of El Paso County, thirty-five miles from Colorado Springs, at an elevation of 8,096 feet. The valley is watered by excellent springs, and in the neighborhood are opal beds, fossiliferous shales, and the great sequoia stumps of the Petrified Forest. Here in the month of June, 1870, Judge James Castello came to settle, naming the tract Florissant, after his old home in Missouri. During the month of November following, he brought his wife and two sons from Fairplay. Mrs. Catherine Castello came to Colorado in 1863, crossing the plains in a wagon drawn by oxen, despite the rigors of winter, to join her husband in the wilderness which is now Park County. Mrs. Castello was one of the brave women of those dauntless days. She kept the home for husband and children in the utter solitude (her nearest neighbor eleven miles away), and often remained alone with her boys for days at a time in that Indian-haunted region, when her husband was absent for supplies. Now, at the age of three-score and ten, she has lived to see that wilderness blossom into scores of homes, where hers once stood alone.

In 1868 an early Indian encounter is remembered, when a band of forty Arapahoe Indians came from the plains to South Park on a raid. On Twin Creek near Florissant, they met Surveyor General Lessig and party, who were returning to Denver via



D. B. Fairley

Colorado City. The hostiles took possession of the horses of Lessig's party, but after examination concluded they were too poor to serve their purpose, and returned them. They possessed themselves, however, of General Lessig's fine Navajo blanket, the provisions, and even the horse feed.

Among other early settlers who were "neighbors" were E. J. Smith, five miles distant on the Platte Crossing, Milton Pulver, eleven miles west (who came in 1867). R. Marcott and family, John Westal, and M. Riggs were settled on Four Mile Creek, having come there in the autumn of 1870.

A postoffice was established at Florissant in 1873. Before that, any traveler who chanced to come from Fairplay, fifty miles away, was impressed as mail carrier.

In the winter of 1874–'75 Ouray with a band of six hundred Utes camped at Florissant for several months. One day, Mr. Marksberry, a ranchman living on Tarryall Creek, rode up to the postoffice, tethered his horse, and went within the building. The pony attracted the attention of an Indian named Antelope, who claimed the animal as his own, slipped off saddle and bridle, and jumping on its back, rode away.

Marksberry and a friend determined to recover the pony, followed the band to their new camp, in Beaver Park, south of Pike's Peak. Marksberry found his pony with the Indian herd, caught it, and was turning away, when Antelope, hidden behind a tree, shot and instantly killed him. Chief Ouray, always ready to "travel the white man's road," gave up Antelope to justice. He was afterward acquitted by Denver authorities.

For a number of years the Castello Ranch was a stopping place for travelers to South Park and many tourists sought the neighborhood because of the mineral wonders in the vicinity. Such gathered round the Castellos' hospitable board, graced with the famous silver and Bohemian glass caster—a well known heirloom. But with the advent of the Midland Railroad, Florissant became a town (though not yet incorporated.) It has a population of two hundred persons, a good school with two teachers and eighty scholars. Florissant has two hotels, two general merchandise stores, two drugstores, two meat markets, two feedstores, one shoe shop, three blacksmith and wagon shops, two livery stables, one restaurant and several boarding houses, one barber shop, two doctors and one lawyer. The Order of Modern Woodmen of America has been established recently with a membership of twenty-five. The Odd Fellows have also organized, with forty members.

The M. E. Church is the only one in town at present, and the school building is used as a place of worship. The Crystal Park "Beacon," a weekly newspaper, has been started.

Situated in a lumber district, Florissant has several sawmills in operation, shipping an average of 20,000 feet of lumber each. Florissant is now the Midland's principal town, between Manitou and Buena Vista.

Edgerton has always been the halting spot for tourists who visit Monument Park. The park formations were described by Fitz Hugh Ludlow, better possibly, than by the innumerable pens which have followed him. He says: "I found the formation to consist of peculiar friable conglomerate. Some of the pillars were nearly cylindrical, others were long cones, and a number were spindle shaped, or like a berry set on end. They were surmounted by capitals of remarkable projection beyond their base. The

conglomeration of the shafts was an irregular mixture of fragments from all the hypogene rocks of the range, including quartzose pebbles, pure crystals of silex, various crystalline sandstone, gneiss, solitary hornblend and feldspar, nodular iron stones, rude agates and gun flint, the whole loosely cemented in a matrix, composed of clay, lime, and red oxide of iron. The disk which formed the largely projecting capital seemed to represent the original diameter of the pillar, and apparently retained its proportions in virtue of a much closer texture and larger per cent. of iron in its composition." The park occupies a tract nine miles long and about two miles wide. A similar formation is found at Austin Bluffs. The monuments are from fourteen to twenty feet high, and appear like yellowish white statues; a troop of soldiers forms a guard round a ruined temple. Here is an anvil, and a priest with attendant men. At the "Quaker Wedding," hatted preacher weds hatted groom to a bride with a crumbling coiffure, and friends in broad brims throng near.

A ranch near Edgerton was the scene of the most terrible and mysterious murder ever committed in El Paso. In 1886 lived there an elderly lady, Mrs. Kearney and her six-year old grandson, James Hand. His widowed mother left him with his grandmother, while she was studying for the stage in Boston. The two lived quietly together, and occasionally Mrs. Kearney took her grandson to Denver, and the ranch was closed. So its air of desertion created no comment, until it was noticed by the scattered neighbors that Mrs. Kearney came no more to buy eggs, etc. The house was searched, and found vacant. The seekers proceeded to the barn; it was observed that the door, which had been secured inside, had been burst in from without. Inside the door lay the body of Mrs. Kearney, her skull cleft with an ax. In a grain box beyond was found the mutilated body of the child. It was supposed the murderer had attacked his victims in the house, and that they had vainly sought safety in the barn, but were there pursued and killed.

A table spread for a meal in the house was *set for three.* The murderer has never been traced, and it is a discreditable fact in El Paso's annals that no public reward was offered for his apprehension (the Hand family offered five hundred dollars reward), and that such a crime has heretofore gone unpunished.

In early days Edgerton suffered much from Indian depredations. A small fortified house was constructed there as a refuge for women and children.

Monument.—The first settlement was made at this agricultural town, which now ranks fourth in the county and is situated twenty miles north of Colorado Springs, in 1869, by a party of surveyors, prominent among whom were Henry Limbach and Charles Adams. The earliest settlers of Monument were David McShane and family; Colonel F. E. Ford and family; David, Henry and J. M. Guire, Simpson Brothers and C. S. Agnew. They endured many pioneer hardships, and were at various times driven from their homes by the Indians, their houses plundered, and their lives threatened. Monument was incorporated as a town in 1873, and depends mainly for its life upon the potato crop which is grown without irrigation. It is the main shipping point for the "Divide" country for a radius of fifteen miles, between Denver and Colorado Springs. The Denver & Rio Grande, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Missouri Pacific, Colorado Midland and the Rock Island Railroads run through the town. During 1889 Monument exported one hundred and twenty-eight carloads of potatoes,

one hundred of lumber, seventy-five of wood, and sixteen of miscellaneous produce. *Husted and Pring* sidings which are tributary to Monument, shipped in the same year, one hundred and ninety-nine and two hundred and twenty-three carloads of agricultural produce, respectively. The Monument "Mentor" was published here, weekly, so far back as 1878, but was discontinued in 1880, the editor, A. T. Blackly removing to Gunnison. The government geological survey of 1889 reported favorably on two locations in this region where water could be stored and a vast area thereby irrigated. During 1889 indications of coal and oil were here discovered. Monument has a good school system, a Presbyterian church, a weekly paper, the "El Paso Register" founded in 1886, and some twenty business buildings. The population is about three hundred.

SMALLER TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Roswell and *Roswell City* sprang up in a day, born in 1889 of the junction of the Rock Island and Rio Grande Railroads, on the Monument Creek two and a half miles north of Colorado Springs. At Roswell City is situated the Rock Island's round house and shops. Roswell is a suburban residence site. The city is an addition to Colorado Springs and is a prohibition railroad town, and although but little more than a year old now boasts handsome residences, stores and a hotel. Roswell was named after Honorable Roswell P. Flower of New York.

Franceville is a coal mining town in the eastern part of El Paso, named in honor of Honorable Matt France of Colorado Springs, who has large interests here.

McFerran, five miles northwest of Franceville, is another busy coal mining town, where besides stores, hotels, etc., are well conducted schools.

Settlements of lesser note in El Paso are, Aroways, Bassett's Hill, Big Sandy, Bijou Basin, Cheyenne Peak, Chico Basin, Colorado House, Crystal Peak Park, Easton, Elsmere, El Paso, Divide, Four Mile, Granger, Gwillemville, Highland, Hursleys, Husted, Jimmy Camp, Lake Station, Little Buttes, McConnellsville, "O. Z." Peyton, Petrified Stumps, Quarry, Sidney, South Water, Suffolk, Summit Park, Sun View, Table Rock, Turkey Creek, Twin Rocks, Weissport, Wheatland, Widefield, Winfield and Wigwam.

Palmer Lake.—On the summit of the watershed which divides Platte and the Arkansas Rivers, fifty-two miles south of Denver, and on the Rio Grande & Santa Fé Railroads, is a beautiful natural lake, close shut in by mountains on either side. It is some ten acres in area, and its altitude is 7,238 feet above sea level. Not many years ago this sheet of water was known as Loch Katrine, but out of compliment to General Palmer, the lake and site were christened (by Kate Field) "Palmero," in the presence of prominent officials of the Rio Grande Railroad, and others. To the ears of Coloradoans this must have carried an unpleasant foreign twang, for custom since has altered the appellation to plain Palmer Lake.

Along the shores of the lake, stone approaches and walls have been built, a lively fountain jet plays from its center, tempting little boats invite the tourist as well as the prairie schooner *voyageur*, and the many eyes which peer from countless passing cars shine forth a thankful, gratified expression as they admire the beauties of the waters and the reflections of the everlasting hills.

Close by the lake is Glen Park, well known as the meeting place of the Colorado Chautauqua Association which first assembled here in 1887. The association in 1889 erected an auditorium which seats nearly 1,000 people (at an expense of $100,000). Many cottages and a large hotel have been built, and surrounding sites are dotted with tents during the hot months. It is estimated that 20,000 tourists visited Palmer Lake in 1889, for its climate and beautiful features have made it a popular resort.

Dr. W. Finley was appointed the first Mayor, and the town was incorporated in 1889. The town plat contains about six hundred acres, and the real estate transfers of 1889 aggregated $100,000. Ice houses have been erected at the south end of the lake. The railroads have erected handsome eating houses here, and during the past year many improvements have been made.

Fountain.—In a fertile and well watered valley, twelve miles southeast of Colorado Springs, early in El Paso County's history, was the little Quaker hamlet of Fountain founded, taking its name from the Fontaine-qui-Bouille. It has prospered, for not only does the surrounding country produce good crops of grains and vegetables, but dairying is a profitable interest here. The wool clip is large, and small fruits, peaches, apples and pears are being grown to good advantage. During 1888 this happy village was almost completely destroyed by the explosion of a car of giant powder, but through the generous settlement of all claims by the railroad on which the awful accident happened, Fountain was enabled completely to rebuild herself. The Denver & Rio Grande, the Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific & Rock Island Railroads reach this point, which now has a population of two hundred.

Falcon.—Falcon is a baby town not yet two years old, with a population of something less than two hundred. It is situated fifteen miles east of Colorado Springs, near the summit of the divide between the Platte and the Arkansas Rivers,—seventy miles south of Denver—and at the junction of the Rock Island & Fort Worth Railroads, is attracting the shipping business of the near country. It is surrounded by good agricultural and grazing land, is only three miles from a large tract of timber land, and less than five miles from the Franceville and McFerran coal mines. There are many living springs in and about Falcon, and water is found at a depth of from ten to twenty feet. The Falcon Town & Land Company was organized and incorporated September, 1887, with Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs as president; F. H. Russell, vice-president; L. Falkenau, secretary and treasurer; and these officers, together with J. A. Hayes, Jr., Henry Vietell, Robert Moreheimer and R. F. Kavenaugh, constituted the board of directors. The capital stock of this company is $100,000, in one hundred equal shares. Falcon now boasts over two hundred inhabitants, a weekly paper, a $6,000 hotel and over forty substantial buildings.

Journalism in El Paso.—This county, being one of the earliest settled in Colorado, has a respectable newspaper record. Even in 1872, "Out West," published by J. E. Liller, had for correspondents men widely known in church, literature and politics, as Rev. Charles Kingsley and Hon. Wm. D. Kelley. "Out West" was a model of style, editorially and typographically; it was devoted to Western interests. In December, 1872, it announced that a local paper had become necessary, and that it would also publish "The Gazette and El Paso County News," beginning early in 1873, in order that "Out West's" pages might entirely be given to Territorial information. It there-

after soon died, but the "Gazette" grew to be a respected force throughout the country. In 1874 Judge Price became celebrated all over Colorado for his humorous hoaxes upon Eastern residents in the columns of his "Mountaineer," also issued at Colorado Springs, and an able paper popularly circulated among the people of the county. The pioneer El Paso journal, though printed in Denver, was the short lived "Colorado City Journal," which made its appearance in 1861, under the direction of Benjamin F. Crowell, now a citizen of Colorado Springs. May 1st, 1858, Mr. Crowell came from Boston, a boy of nineteen, in company with A. Z. Sheldon and others. The party had varied experiences in crossing the plains, one of their chief dilemmas being to ascertain each morning before harnessing which was the "nigh" and which the "off" ox. From the days of the El Paso "Journal" till the present, Mr. Crowell has been connected with every important movement, political or otherwise, in El Paso.

Colorado Springs "Gazette" inaugurated the county's record in daily journalism, and ever has been a prominent factor in the building up of this region. It is one of the six papers of the State owning associated press dispatches, prints daily over five thousand words of telegraphic news, and is a four page eight column paper. It has a large job department, fifty men on its pay roll of $600 per week, and is erecting a fine block on a principal avenue. The chief stockowners are B. W. Steele, Hon. W. S. Jackson and Dr. B. F. D. Adams. Mr. Steele has been editor of the "Gazette" for the past several years, and came to Colorado in 1877, from Providence, Rhode Island. He is a graduate of Brown University. Mr. Steele's policy in conducting the "Gazette" has been fearless and judicial. His editorials show a remarkably sympathetic comprehension and prevision of public feeling.

The "Gazette" is about to build a fine new edifice on Pike's Peak avenue, a sharp contrast to its present dilapidated structure of historic fame. The material is to be St. Louis pressed brick with stone trimmings, and basement of stone. Besides the rooms used in the printing and binding departments of the journal, there will be eighteen offices. The building is supplied with fire-proof vaults and a Crane elevator.

The Colorado Springs "Republic" is the second paper of the county, and was first issued in 1880 (being the regular successor of the "Free Press" and the "Mountaineer,") as a daily evening journal, after as a weekly, and again as a daily under its present direction by Mr. L. H. Gowdy. Its interests are mainly local, and together with an excellent job department, it has become a successful property.

El Paso's growth may well be shown by an enumeration of the papers now published. While the county boasted but ten papers in 1888, in 1890 we find the list swelled to double the number. The El Paso "Register" is the representative paper of the Divide region, and is published at Monument. The Manitou "Journal" is issued four months of the year as a daily, and began its career in 1886. The Colorado City "News," under the able direction of J. Addison Cochran—present postmaster of that city—achieved, two years since, first place among the papers of El Paso's manufacturing center. Other papers issued in the county are: "Pike's Peak Herald," "Saturday Mail," the "Methodist," the "Lever," and "Deaf Mute Index," at Colorado Springs, —the last two named being school papers,—Colorado City "Chieftain," Colorado City "Iris," Palmer Lake "Herald," Green Mountain Falls "Echo," Fountain "Dispatch," Woodland Park "News," and Crystal Peak "Beacon" (at Florissant).

To the Colorado Springs "Gazette" and "Republic," both of which publish weekly as well as daily editions—we are indebted for valuable reports which have freely been used in this sketch.

Railroad Connections.—El Paso County's railroad connections reach in every direction. They are remarkable in that she has five great lines connecting her with Denver and Pueblo, Colorado's largest cities, and these lines make El Paso their center of trade between these points, and Colorado Springs the third city in the State. The Denver & Rio Grande gives her connections with the Pacific Coast as well as throughout Colorado. The Midland Road closely allies her with the Aspen and Leadville mines, and the mountain resorts. The Rock Island affords direct through connection with Chicago, and combining with the Rio Grande forms a through overland route from Atlantic to Pacific. The Denver, Texas & Fort Worth is a direct outlet to Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, via Pueblo, also reaches to the East, and gives the county a southern route to California. The Missouri Pacific brings El Paso in line with St. Louis, and the Pike's Peak Railroad, highest in the world, will, it is thought, swell the tide of tourist travel.

Some County Statistics.—El Paso County's material progress is proven by comparisons. Her assessed acres and their valuation were in 1870, 66,649 acres valued at $156,206. In 1880, 250,434 acres, $828,525, and in 1889, 458,750, valued at $1,473,135, while in 1889, 80,000 acres were reclaimed and added to the taxable acreage.

Its property was assessed in 1870 at less than half a million, while in 1880 it was $4,320,000, and in 1889, $9,908,500. The total assessed valuation for 1890, shows an increase over 1888 of over one million dollars.

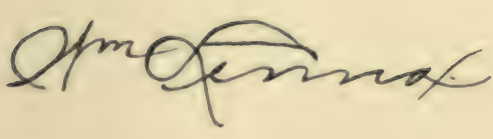
The agricultural statistics for 1888 (the last prepared up to the time of this writing) are not so encouraging perhaps, as those of earlier years, for the crops of 1888 were seriously affected by drouth and early frost, and no fruits were harvested that year except in the Fountain Valley where irrigation was possible. The table shows that on land without irrigation in many parts, the following cereals can be raised in this county which in former times had been thought only suitable for grazing purposes:

Number of acres under irrigation				22,835
Number of acres pasture land				401,621
Wheat,	acres 205,	bushels		2,333
Oats,	" 1264,	"		24,619
Barley,	" 139,	"		800
Rye,	" 386,	"		3,247
Corn,	" 739,	"		13,485
Potatoes,	" 1804,	"		86,412
Timothy,	" 552,	tons		620
Clover,	" 164,	"		159
Alfalfa,	" 1057,	"		4,241
Orchard—Apples,		bushels		572
Small fruits—Blackberries,		quarts		150
	Currants,	"		5,795
	Gooseberries,	"		3,655
	Raspberries,	"		2,170
	Strawberries,	"		890
Forest trees, acres				59½
Pounds cheese manufactured				90,500
Pounds butter	"			83,655
No. beehives				132
Honey, pounds				4,125
Wool shorn, pounds				496,600

In 1886, from 2,665 acres 65,805 bushels were harvested; from 1,021 acres over 30,000 bushels of corn; and in that year were grown 18,495 quarts of strawberries; 27,645 quarts of currants; and four tons of grapes.

El Paso's Progress.—The material progress of El Paso County has been regular and rapid. The following table aptly illustrates this, and gives the number of acres of land assessed, with their valuation, for a majority of years since 1870:





	Acres.	Valuation.
1870	66 649	$ 156,206
1871	94,320	395,095
1872	129,920	478,886
1873	147,760	874,205
1879	214,790	753,715
1880	250,434	828,625
1885	310,142	$ 893,745
1886	333,679	966,400
1887	364,732	1,132,160
1888	379 346	1,329,195
1889	458,750	1,473,135

and it will be seen from the above table that nearly 80,000 acres were reclaimed and added to the taxable acreage during 1889.

We here append a table which shows the valuation of El Paso's property for a majority of years since 1870:

1870	$524,905
1871	869,810
1872	1,289,756
1873	2,108,045
1874	3,160,323
1877	3,141,250
1878	4,076,395
1880	$4,320,320
1882	4,879,375
1885	4,960,935
1886	5,262,270
1887	6,551,920
1888	8,624,840
1889	9,908,500

The county's total assessed valuation for 1890 (which is given below) shows an increase over the preceding year of over $1,000,000, as have the annual reports since 1886.

Agricultural Lands, 41 235 acres	$ 387,405
Grazing Lands, 390,270 acres	697.815
Improvements on Lands	349,150
Improvements on Public Lands	56,050
Town and City Lots	2,959,200
Improvements on Lots	2,262,240
Horses, 8,224	234,795
Mules, 432	14,155
Cattle, 37,573	331,890
Sheep, 58,831	58,885
Swine, 707	2,380
Other Animals, 51	470
Clocks and Watches, 1,072	20,120
Musical Instruments, 534	39,560
Vehicles, 2,308	$ 70,065
Money and Credits	211,570
Capital in Manufacture	48,055
Merchandise	430,835
Stocks and Shares	118,425
Household Furniture	99.340
Jewelry, gold and silver plate	7,080
Pullman Cars	20,855
Telegraph and Telephone Lines	14,400
Railroads, 2,486, 6-100	2,404,995
All Other Property	70,460
Grand Total	$10,910,195
Number of Military Polls	2,542

The water commissioner's report for 1890 gives the number of completed reservoirs in El Paso County as thirty-one, constructed at an estimated cost of $100,000, and four partially completed reservoirs which will have cost $31,100. Sixty irrigating canals are reported of one hundred and seventy-eight miles' total length, by which means 3,000 acres of alfalfa; 4,867 acres of natural grass; 779 of seeded grass, and 3,366 acres of crops are grown.

The county assessor gives the following table as the assessed valuations (for 1890) of the incorporated cities and towns of El Paso County:

Colorado Springs	$4,926,930
Manitou	667,000
Colorado City	288,105
Palmer Lake	$151,530
Green Mountain Falls	55,410
Monument	48,815

FREMONT COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES AND RESOURCES—ORGANIZATION—VISIT OF ZEBULON PIKE—FIRST SETTLERS—MODERN SETTLEMENTS—FOUNDING OF CAÑON CITY—PEOPLE'S COURTS—INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENTS—DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM—UNION FLAG RAISING—THE TOWN ABANDONED—REVIVAL IN 1865—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—STATE PENITENTIARY—RAILROADS—DEATH OF COLONEL GREENWOOD—PRESENT CONDITION—NEWSPAPERS—OIL FIELDS AT FLORENCE.

As originally instituted by the legislature of 1861, this county embraced, outside of its present boundaries, all the territory now covered by the county of Custer, and Cañon City—which then aspired to headship of all towns in the Pike's Peak region, by virtue of its position at the mouth of the great and wonderful Cañon of the Arkansas River, as the gateway of the principal route to the rich placer mines of the Upper Arkansas and the sources of the Platte River in the South Park, or Bayou Salado, was designated the county seat. It was named in honor of Colonel John C. Fremont, and now has an area of 1,559 square miles. It is bounded on the east by Pueblo, south by Custer, west by Chaffee and Saguache, on the northwest by Park, and north by El Paso. According to the census of 1890, its population was 9,148. It is divided near the middle from east to west by the Arkansas River, which furnishes an ample supply of water for irrigating and for manufacturing uses. On the north side are Tallahassee, Cottonwood, Currant, Wilson, Sand, Four or Oil, Eight Mile and Beaver Creeks, all small streams; and on the south, Texas, Grape, Oak, Coal, Newland, Adobe and Hardscrabble Creeks. Along the course of the great river mentioned, and on most of its affluents just enumerated, are settlements of farmers and stockgrowers. It is also the most advanced in fruit raising of any county in the State. As will appear in the course of our narrative, these industries are in a very high stage of development and prosperity. In the midst of the agricultural zone lie vast deposits of coal and petroleum, well developed, and very profitable. Added to these sources of wealth, are in neighboring mountains mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, zinc, with illimitable quarries of granite, variously colored sandstones, limestones, marble, with ochre and potter's clay, paint and cement, and near the principal town, hot and cold mineral springs, and immense beds of fossil remains of extinct animals and reptiles, fine specimens of which are to be found in the various archæological museums of the United States, a large number in Yale College.

To perfect the organization of the county and afford it a legal government, Governor William Gilpin appointed J. B. Cooper, Louis Conley and Anson Rudd Commissioners. Mr. Rudd was the first sheriff, and David Powell County Clerk and Recorder.

In the spring of 1863 the People's Court was superseded by a regularly authorized tribunal, or District Court, with Justice B. F. Hall presiding. He was succeeded at a later time by Allen A. Bradford.

The annals of Fremont County, made up of loose fragments, extend back to the time when Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike encamped upon the site of Cañon City in 1806, while in the earnest and somewhat perilous execution of his orders from Thomas Jefferson "to acquire such geographical knowledge of the southwestern boundary of Louisiana as to enable the government to enter into a definite arrangement for a line of demarkation between that territory and North New Mexico." He was also especially enjoined to discover and definitely locate the sources of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, taking careful note of everything worthy of record pertaining to the trackless wilds he was instructed to traverse. He discovered the sources of the Platte and Arkansas in midwinter when snow and ice encompassed the land, but the fearful journey came near costing him and his little band of soldiers their lives. Red River he failed to find, for the reason that it lay far to the southward, out of the line of his calculations, although at that early epoch before any accurate maps of the western part of the "Louisiana purchase" had been drawn, it was believed to take its rise in the central part of the Rocky Mountains.

The site on which Cañon City of the present day stands, was the base of his explorations in search of the headwaters of all those streams. From this spot he passed into the snow bound Sierras, and to it he returned. Thence he journeyed, presumably, the exact route not being known, to the Wet Mountain Valley, via the beautiful Cañon of Grape Creek, and thence across the Sangre de Cristo Range into the San Luis Valley where, his diary tells us, he was captured by Spanish troops and conveyed a prisoner to the city of Santa Fé.

From the date of the first modern settlement to the present epoch, the inhabitants of Fremont County have taken infinite pride in pointing out to the strangers within their gates, Pike's original encampment near the mineral springs which form so inviting and valuable a feature of their domestic institutions, and his route to the southward.

The main subject under consideration, however, is that which relates to the era of actual settlement, beginning with the first recorded evidence, and tracing the various lines onward stage by stage, down to 1890 and for this purpose we shall take advantage of the facts that have been set forth by our predecessors in that field of inquiry. It has been ascertained from authentic sources, that the first locators were a French trapper and some Mexicans, whose abiding place was upon a small affluent of the Arkansas called Adobe Creek. This occurred in the year 1830, shortly after the Bents and their followers built their mud forts and trading stations on the Arkansas River, as related in our first volume. The chief actor in the enterprise was a Canadian voyageur, named Maurice. Having fixed his post at the point named, there sprang up about it a small colony from New Mexico, some of whose members engaged in rude cultivation of the soil, raising a few vegetables. Game being abundant, their efforts were neither arduous nor long continued. The country being infested by Indians, when danger threatened the Mexicans found a refuge with Maurice. They remained a number of years, probably until about 1847, when, owing to the frequency of incursions by evil minded red skins, it was dispersed.

It will be readily comprehended by those who have followed the events related in our two preceding volumes that at this time, and for more than thirty years after, the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches swarmed over the plains below, and the Utes in the mountain parks above, and that between these races there had existed from time immemorial the deadliest hatred, that burst forth in bloody wars whenever the antagonistic elements came together. They fought, robbed and plundered each other with relentless ferocity. There was never even a temporary truce between them, nor any form of reconciliation. It was war to the knife and knife to the hilt, and when unable to prey upon one another, they assaulted the Mexican settlers over the border and stole everything of movable property they could find. This will explain why the Spanish conquerors and colonizers of New Mexico never founded any settlements north of the Rio Grande.

Next after Maurice, according to Captain Rockafellow's account, came the Bents, St. Vrain, Lucien B. Maxwell, Lupton and the Beaubiens, with their hunters and trappers about the year 1840; the record is not clear as to date, and established a temporary trading post on Adobe Creek, whence they sent out their employes to rob the peaceful, industrious and altogether commendable beaver of his beautiful hide for the adornment of the human species. The climate was and is a perennial joy, the surroundings sublimely picturesque. Possibly these rude invaders took no adequate note of any other advantages than those especially connected with their calling, the commercial aspect, the enrichment of the principals from the valuable consignments to be gathered there and marketed at the headquarters of the American Fur Company a thousand miles distant, and if so, we who came later with better trained appreciation of the splendors here so lavishly dispensed, can but commiserate them for their want of taste.

Next came a steady inflow of settlers to the Arkansas, the Fontaine-qui-Bouille, the Huerfano and the Greenhorn, the building of Fountain City and Pueblo; the discovery of golden treasures in the lofty altitudes of the mountains, in the South Park, on Cherry Creek and Vasquez Forks, which, excepting the tremendous hegira to California in 1849, was the most tumultuous and numerous migration of people from east to west that has occurred in this generation, whence followed the conquest of the American Desert and its almost magical transformation into populous and prosperous States. The richest placers thus far discovered in Colorado, lay near the headwaters of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers. The heaviest columns of immigration in 1859–'60–'61, pursued the Platte River route from the Missouri, but there was still another wave from the latter base which took the more southerly line along the old Santa Fé trail that led them to the same destination via the passes above Cañon City, and it was this which gave the founders of Fountain City and Pueblo the conviction that the arc of the splendid amphitheater, near the debouchure of the great river from the Grand Cañon, might be made a formidable rival to if not the superior of the embryonic metropolis then planted upon the banks of Cherry Creek. In October, 1859, therefore, Josiah F. Smith, his brother Stephen, William H. Young, Robert Bercaw, Charles D. Peck and William Kroenig, who no doubt entertained serious misgivings of the future greatness of the town they had begun at the mouth of the Fontaine, resolved to catch and hold the rapidly increasing immigration at the point last indicated, where Pike had made a temporary bivouac fifty-three years before. Acting upon the suggestion, they planned

an imposing city, but built only a single log house therein, into which, when completed, moved the family of Robert Middleton, the first to occupy the site.

The next movement of importance was to effect the preliminary survey of a wagon road thence to Tarryall in South Park, seventy-nine miles distant. With these indefinite and inconsequential efforts the first lesson in the chronicles of Cañon closed. It is brief and of no further importance than to serve as a beginning of its annals.

In the spring of 1860, when the current of people, attracted by reported discoveries in California, Georgia, French and tributary gulches became much stronger than that of the previous year, the town site of Cañon was jumped, otherwise relocated by another company, which, by the aid of a Denver firm of civil engineers, named Buell and Boyd, who had just previously located the modern Pueblo, surveyed and platted 1,280 acres. The new possessors, or claimants were, William Kroenig, A. Mayhood, W. H. Young, Dold & Co., J. B. Doyle, A. Thomas, W. H. Green, Buell and Boyd, J. D. Ramage, Henry Youngblood, W. W. Ramage, Alvord & Co., St. Vrain and Easterday, J. Graham and M. T. Green. As an earnest of their intentions, a number of log cabins were built. This exhausted their means, their enthusiasm perished with the failure of their hopes, for no further accessions occurred, the columns of marching men passed by without halting, and a second time the existence of the place was seriously threatened. A few farmers settled upon ranch claims, and undertook the experiment of agriculture.

It was one of the most eligible situations for a permanent town in all Southern Colorado, in latitude 28° 28′ north, and longitude 105° 12′ west, on the Arkansas, forty miles west of Pueblo, at the base of the Rocky Mountains at the mouth of one of its grandest cañons, and 5,280 feet above the level of the sea; protected on three sides by broken foothills, with a climate unexcelled, and all the requisite treasures of nature spread out in immeasurable generosity; with a soil rich in all the elements essential to the production of boundless harvests of grain and fruit, now the garden spot of the State, a very paradise for invalids, and a restful home for all classes. With such an array of advantages and resources, it is almost surprising that it did not at once outstrip every other, and become what its founders designed it to be, the metropolis of the South. But matters of such moment are not adjusted according to individual taste or choice, but rather by the higher laws which control and mould the destinies of towns and cities.

The first successful farmer was Jesse Frazer who in April, 1860, located a claim along the river about eight miles below Cañon City, and in process of time became famous as the owner of the finest and most productive fruit orchard in all the Rocky Mountain region, and who still resides there, a venerable and highly respected citizen. In connection with Hosea Hoopengarner, Clark Harrington and John W. Leland he was the first to discover and mine coal, on Coal Creek, during the same month and year. Frazer took his supplies for domestic uses from the outcroppings. It is now the property of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company. It may be noted in passing, that these deposits were not systematically opened and operated until 1872. His first attempts to break up the hard adobe soil for planting were by the employment of the crotch of a cottonwood tree, using one prong for the beam and the other for a plowshare, after the fashion of the crude implements still used by the natives of Mexico.

The next claim below Frazer's was taken by William Ash, his stepson, the same

year; next came three brothers named Antoine who engaged in similar pursuits. Others followed from time to time, until that portion of the valley gave evidence of substantial and permanent occupancy.

The years 1860–61 witnessed the only considerable burst of activity that occurred between the date of the original location and 1864. In the years first indicated, many settled there, and during the winters when work ceased in the mines, hundreds came trooping down from the elevated park regions, and made winter quarters in this genial spot, sheltered from the extreme rigors of winter. Among them were George A. Hinsdale and Wilbur F. Stone, men educated to the legal profession, who subsequently became conspicuous members of the Territorial bar, the latter a chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the State, the former, chosen Lieutenant-Governor under the constitution that was rejected by President Johnson in 1866. There being no laws for the protection of life and property, the regulation of offenders civil and criminal, in April, 1860, a meeting of citizens was held, and Messrs. Hinsdale and Stone invited to prepare a code suited to the anomalous condition of affairs, which was done, and the draft accepted and ratified in mass convention, and afterward adopted by popular vote at the polls, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of certain parties to defeat it. This code conferred on the People's Court, criminal and civil jurisdiction over the entire region, from Cañon City to Beaver Creek, and from the oil fields of our day to Hardscrabble. At that time the population numbered about nine hundred, principally men. W. R. Fowler was elevated to the chief magistracy of this august tribunal; the police power being vested in a committee of six reputable citizens who undertook to see that its decrees were enforced. The judge was to preside over meetings of the people for the adjustment of difficulties between parties and individuals. Mr. Fowler in addition exerted himself manfully for the preservation of peace, order and good fellowship, and for the inculcation of religious and moral principles among the heterogeneous populace. He took a prominent part in every movement and measure having for its object the moral and religious advancement of the community, taking advantage of every opportunity afforded for the elevation and well being of his fellow men, not by the free use of rope and shot gun, but by the gentler exercise of a noble Christian example. Notwithstanding the difficulties in his path he persevered, and it was to his conscientiously and wisely directed endeavors both as the representative of the law and as missionary, that much lawlessness and crime was prevented.

By the stimulus of increased population, buildings multiplied rapidly until some two hundred dwellings and stores were completed. Large stocks of merchandise were brought in, among the more extensive that of Alex. Majors, representing the renowned freighting and contracting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell. Another element of progress in the form of a weekly newspaper, christened the "Cañon City Times," was introduced in September by H. S. Millett and Matt Riddlebarger, but its life was of but brief duration. Then came a man named Calkins, whose original venture took the shape of a whisky shop. Being inspired with ambition for leadership, the performance of surprising deeds that would send his name "thundering down the ages" as the builder of a city in this part of the wilderness, he began the erection of two modest dwellings of stone, not large nor ornate, but substantial, and rather aristocratic looking when compared with their unassuming neighbors of logs. These



Thomas S Wells



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. WELLS, CANON CITY.

completed, he began a number of two-story cut stone edifices designed for business purposes, but having exceeded the limits of his available resources, financial embarrassments compelled their abandonment, and his abrupt departure from the town. These structures were finished at a later period, giving the place an appearance of solidity and durability, which, followed by new acquisitions who built for the future and not for the day, imparts to it something of the prestige it enjoys at this time.

To Mr. Anson Rudd, one of the original settlers, and one of the few who has retained his faith and residence from the beginning, was born the first child, a son, who in his growth to manhood has been an honor to his universally honored progenitor.

The first flouring mill in the county was built by Louis Conley, who became the first mayor or president of the Board of Trustees of Pueblo when that town came to be incorporated in 1870. It was a small, rude affair, to be sure, but well adapted to the needs of a small community, and much better than no mill at all, though it ground but six bushels of wheat a day, the owner taking one-fourth as toll. Wheat in 1860 was worth ten to twelve cents a pound.

Lumber being in great demand with no supplies, as an inducement for some one to fill the want by the introduction of a sawmill, an "original share" in the town was offered as a premium, which prize J. B. Cooper, J. C. Moore, A. C. Chandler and a man named Harkins took by planting a mill near the mouth of Sand Creek. As a necessary adjunct, R. R. Kirkpatrick attached thereto a shingle machine, hence in a short time the wants of the public were supplied with such building materials.

In the autumn of 1860 Gabriel Bowen discovered the existence of oil springs, six miles above the town on Oil Creek, but nothing came of it until years afterward. This subject is treated at some length later on.

The first store of any importance was opened by Dold & Co., an assorted stock adapted to the modest requirements of the time, Wolfe Londoner—at this writing mayor of Denver—being its manager and chief salesman. Then followed J. B. Doyle & Co., represented by H. Z. and Fred Z. Salomon, with a considerable stock of general merchandise. C. W. Kitchen & Brother, and Stevens & Curtis also opened stores. Majors, Russell and Waddell erected a large stone building and filled it from cellar to attic with all manner of goods. Robert O. Old, now a prosperous miner at Georgetown, located in a log cabin. J. A. Draper, James Gormly, James Kitchen, G. D. Jenks, Paul Brothers, Harrison and Mason, D. P. Wilson and others arrived with stocks, therefore it will be seen that Cañon was abundantly equipped for an extensive trade—greater than was ever realized. As a matter of fact it was more bountifully furnished than any other town in the Territory, and its people firmly believed and built upon the belief that it would be the most important.

The first brickyard was established, and the first bricks were produced by W. C. Catlin. There are houses in the town to-day that were built of these bricks. The first hotel was opened and conducted by G. D. Jenks, but although admirable in every other respect, it proved a financial disaster to its proprietor.

James Alfred, and George H. Toof came in April, 1860, mined in Georgia Gulch that season, and at its close located farms on Adobe Creek. Captain William H. Green, Judge Piatt, and many others, some of whom are dead and others now residing in various parts of the State, were among the primitive settlers.

The first drugstore was opened by Dr. J. Reid in the summer of 1860. He was an excellent physician, and during his lifetime, profoundly esteemed by all who knew him.

The improvements made during 1860–1861, were, as already related, of an unpretentious character. In the latter year the war broke out, and as in all other communities, each side of the issue that brought about the marshaling of hosts and the long and terrible clash of arms, had its representatives here. As one of the stirring incidents of the time, Mr. R. O. Old relates the following:

"About the middle of June, 1861, the loyal and patriotic element, on being advised that the then newly appointed Governor—William Gilpin—was about to visit Cañon City, resolved to accord him a reception. The population was nine hundred to one thousand, the rougher element and the more demonstrative being for the most part sympathizers with the Southern confederacy. At a meeting of citizens called to arrange the preliminaries for the reception, a committee of citizens was appointed of whom I was made chairman, and in that capacity it became my duty to receive His Excellency in the name of the people. The committee decided to signalize the event by a Union flag raising, therefore a large United States banner was procured, and the word 'Welcome' emblazoned in large letters across its ample folds. Speeches were to be made of course, and some one suggested that a poem would be a good thing; so I was requested to prepare the effusion and read it at the moment when the flag was about to be hoisted to its place on the staff by the Governor. Everything being in readiness, on the morning after Gilpin's arrival (June 24th) the crowd gathered at the appointed spot. After some preliminary remarks by Mr. Findlay, Gilpin raised the banner amid the plaudits of the multitude." Mr. Old recited his poem, of which a copy is before us, but too lengthy for reproduction here. Short speeches by the Governor, Secretary Weld and United States Marshal Townsend, followed, and were loudly cheered; the meeting closed in a blaze of glory, and the distinguished guests departed for the next town.

In 1863 the place was almost wholly deserted. The town record of the second and only legitimate town company, was placed in the hands of Anson Rudd by the last member of the company, he (Rudd) being the only one who had determined to stay and fight out the battle single handed. At the time of my first visit to the place in July, 1864, his was the only family in it. It was a town of stone, brick and logs, with but a single occupant. He alone of all the hundreds was imbued with unshakable confidence in its destiny, an abiding conviction that the day was not far distant when the abandoned homes and stores and warehouses would be reoccupied, by people of his own mind, and would yet build an imposing city. Only a few of the original dwellers ever returned, but other and perhaps better men took their places in the fullness of time. To quote from the chronicles of the period, probably written by Rudd himself: "An oppressive silence hung over the once busy town; there was scarcely a ripple of visible life to disturb the solitude. The strife and turmoil of men had ceased. The once active occupants had gathered what little they possessed, folded their tents and stolen away in search of more populous and prosperous towns."

In 1864 came a revival, a sort of physical resurrection, not an indiscriminate horde, but numbers of "real folks" who saw the opportunities and seized them. On the 16th

of September, 1864, appeared the first installment of the new epoch, men with families, bringing their household goods and gods, possessed of nerve, intelligence, force and power, who, in looking over the situation quickly penetrated its advantages, realized what could be made of them; men fitted to take vigorous grasp of things, incited to build for themselves and posterity enduring monuments of enterprise; to plow and plant, and harvest, year by year, and by the fruits thereof, by the example set forth attract to their small nucleus hundreds and thousands of similar strength and like purposes. On the date mentioned came Thomas Macon, who was to prove a mighty mover in public affairs; Mrs. Ann Harrison and her three sons; Mrs. George and family; John Wilson, Joseph Macon, Mr. Fletcher and wife; Augustus Sartor; Zach Irwin and others, twenty in all, from different parts of the Union. Mr. Thomas Macon, an educated lawyer, a natural orator and vigorous director of men, did much for the general advancement. Three years afterward he was elected to the popular branch of the Territorial legislature, and soon grew to be one of its most influential members. At that session (1867–'68) the politicians and wealthy citizens of Denver formed a sort of cabal to effect the removal of the Territorial seat of government from Golden to their own city. Fremont County demanded the location of the Territorial Penitentiary at its county seat. Macon adroitly stepped into the breach between the contending factions, and by pledging his own vote and those of other members from the southern division which he had secured, to the removal of the capital, upon the proviso that the Northern members should cast their votes for his bill, fixing the penitentiary at Cañon, secured it. Not much of a concession it is true, one that few communities would consider a desirable acquisition, yet it was something permanent, a nucleus of patronage and power which that particular community coveted. Its effect will appear as we proceed.

With the new era begun in 1864, came the introduction of schools and churches, the organization of society, the institution of the higher and better elements of moral and social progress. With the new status, the people were encouraged to develop the wide diversity of resources; coal mining, fruit growing, floriculture, the broadening of local commerce and manufactures, the opening of roadways; of veins of gold, silver and copper. By the efforts of a few leading citizens inspired by W. R. Fowler, a religious revival took place. The first church society in the county was the Methodist, organized by Rev. Mr. Johnson of Kansas, with a membership of only eight or ten persons, but its numbers multiplied with the increase of religious fervor. Rev. George Murray then took up the work, and carried it forward with great effectiveness. In the beginning meetings were held wherever rooms could be found, but in due course churches were built, the first by the Methodists. The Baptists emulated their example and built in 1865, the movement led by Rev. B. M. Adams, who established a number of churches of that denomination in Colorado during his extended missionary labors.

The Cumberland Presbyterian society was organized in 1867, by Rev. B. F. Brown, with Steven Frazier and Dr. J. Blanchard as presiding elders. These public spirited men erected the largest and finest religious edifice in Southern Colorado at that time.

Christ Church—Protestant Episcopal, was instituted in 1872, by the efforts of Bishop George M. Randall, Rev. Samuel Edwards, rector. The First Presbyterian in 1872, by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, assisted by J. K. Brewster, ruling elder, and the pastor, Rev. George W. Partridge.

Secret Societies.—Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was opened under a dispensation granted by G. M. Henry M. Teller, November 8th, 1867, and a charter was obtained in 1868 from the Grand Lodge of that year.

Cañon City Lodge I. O. O. F. was established November 10th, 1868.

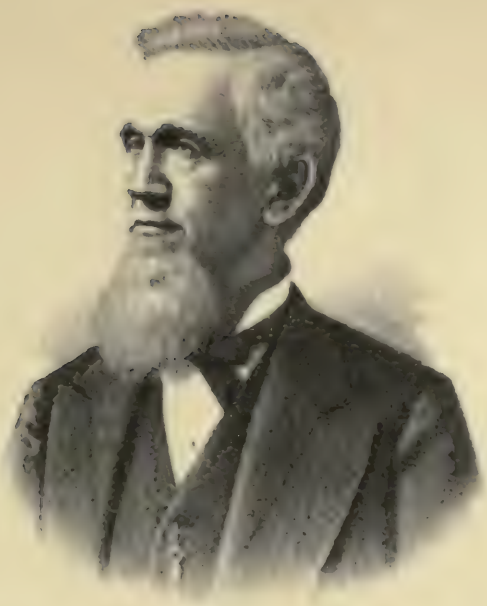
June 25th, 1881, a lodge of A. O. U. W. was instituted, and all have been well maintained.

The town of Cañon was incorporated April 1st, 1872. December 17th, 1879, the people realizing the need of a water system for domestic purposes, and the extinguishment of fires, a stock company was formed by the more wealthy residents, who, after an abortive effort to sell their stock and bonds, withdrew their propositions to that end, raised the funds themselves—about $50,000, and provided the present system. The stockholders were James Clelland, J. H. Peabody, George R. Shaeffer, Ira Mulock, August Heckscher, Wilbur K. Johnson, David Caird and O. G. Stanley. The organization of a fire department of two companies followed.

The Colorado Penitentiary was located and established by an act of the Territorial legislature, approved January 7th, 1868. By its provisions the acting Governor appointed three commissioners on behalf of the Territory, to select a site not more than one-half mile from the business center of Cañon City, and to contain not less than twenty-five acres of land, to be conveyed to the Territory by the person or persons holding title thereto in fee simple without charge. The site was donated by Anson Rudd, and soon afterward the work of building began. It was built by the United States, and placed in charge of Mark A. Shaffenburg, marshal for Colorado. The Territory paid the cost of feeding, guarding, maintaining and clothing its own prisoners, the Governor, Auditor and the District Attorney for the Third Judicial District being named as commissioners to contract with the United States for the same.

The original building was opened for the reception of convicts June 1st, 1871. It consisted of forty-two cells. In April, 1874, it was turned over to the Territory by the Federal authorities. Up to 1877 its growth was gradual, but since that time it has repeatedly been enlarged and improved, to meet the ever increasing demands. The State owns thirty-six acres of land for prison uses, on which immense quarries of sandstone and limestone have been opened, and the products thereof extensively utilized. About five acres are inclosed by a stone wall twenty feet high and four feet thick. Anson Rudd was the first Territorial Warden. He was succeeded by David Prosser, and he by B. F. Allen; M. N. Megrue was the first appointed under the State government. He resigned in 1880, and Willard B. Felton, then one of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, was chosen to the vacancy. In February, 1881, he was appointed for two years. Although charges of delinquency, neglect of prisoners and of official duties, breach of trust, etc., etc., have been preferred, mostly without sufficient foundation, however, against some of these officials before and since, Felton's administration was free from taint or reproach.

The executive management is vested in a board of three commissioners appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate. This Penitentiary is one of the model penal institutions of the country, in cleanliness, healthfulness and discipline. There are at this time, about five hundred inmates, who are employed in quarrying and burning lime, in quarrying and cutting sandstone, in brick making, manufacturing clothing, etc.,



W R Fowler



RESIDENCE OF WARREN R. FOWLER, ¾ M. FROM CANON CITY.

needed for the use of the convicts. No convict labor is leased out to manufacturers, as is the case in most of the Eastern prisons. At present quite a number of convicts are employed in the construction of a ditch taken from the Arkansas River about six miles above the town, designed to water the arid lands between Cañon City and Pueblo. This canal is the property of the State.

In 1890 the officers were Joseph A. Lamping, warden; Charles Boettcher, David H. Nichols and F. A. Raynolds, commissioners; George E. Dudley deputy warden, and Dr. E. C. Gray, physician.

The Postmasters of Cañon have been, M. G. Pratt, to 1863; J. A. Draper, 1863–'64; Anson Rudd and W. R. Fowler, 1864 to 1865; Samuel M. Cox, to 1869; B. F. Rockafellow, to 1879; A. D. Cooper, to 1882; J. S. Bowlby, to 1886; George G. Sharer, to 1890, and A. D. Cooper, present incumbent.

Railroads.—Soon after the beginning of the new era in 1864–'65, the principal citizens realizing the advantage of rapid transit to the development of towns, united with the spirit then prevailing at Denver, which was exerting its utmost power to induce the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railway companies to build their main lines through Colorado. A meeting was held in Cañon, and after free discussion, B. M. Adams, B. F. Rockafellow and Thomas Macon were appointed a committee to confer with Colonel A. G. Boone then about to visit his old friend John D. Perry, president of the Kansas Pacific Company, and present to him the feasibility of a line via the Arkansas Valley through the mountains to the westward. The message thus intrusted to him was by Colonel Boone delivered to President Perry, who promised to investigate. In due course a party of engineers was sent out by him, who after examination rendered a favorable report; this occurred in 1868. It was next examined by Colonel W. H. Greenwood, who urged the Kansas Pacific Directorate to adopt it, but for reasons explained in our first volume, other plans were formed.

Then came General W. J. Palmer, soon after the incorporation of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, who gave assurances that he would occupy the pass. Relying upon this assurance, the people of the county voted a subscription of $50,000 to the stock of that road, but owing to some legal technicality, the bonds were not issued.

Meantime Palmer built from Denver to Pueblo, with a branch along the Arkansas to Labran, a coal mining camp or town eight miles below Cañon, which was completed October 30th, 1872. There his operations in that direction ceased, and he began developing the coal deposits at that point, the first regularly opened in the southern division of the Territory. The people of Cañon appealed in vain for the extension of this branch to their town. At length in sheer desperation they held a public meeting (January 6th, 1873), and resolved to cast their fortunes with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. A committee composed of B. F. Rockafellow, James Clelland and B. F. Allen, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the general sentiment. These set forth the great advantages of the route to and through the treasure laden mountains, and invited the managers to consider them. This last resort failed also, as the Santa Fé had then other projects in view, and besides was laboring under financial embarrassment. Finally negotiations with the Rio Grande were reopened. Palmer seeing his opportunity, demanded $100,000 in bonds. The people reluctantly accepted the ultimatum and voted the aid, but only by a bare majority, for the opposition

was extremely alert and bitter. The Board of County Commissioners, imbued with the popular prejudice, refused to issue the bonds. The quiet of despair ensued.

Thus matters stood until August 6th, 1874, when a new proposition to subscribe $50,000 to the stock of the Rio Grande was submitted and carried. In addition the citizens donated a certain tract for depot grounds. The extension from Labran was completed,—not to the town as it should have been, but as if directed in a spirit of malicious obstinacy,—to a point some distance below,—July 1st, 1875. The ill feeling thus engendered, instead of being allayed by the connection was simply intensified, for the railroad company withheld its coöperation, accorded no privileges and maintained an attitude of sullen opposition to local enterprises.

February 15th, 1877, the citizens organized the Cañon City & San Juan Railway Company, and immediately took measures to improve their franchise by surveying, locating and platting the Grand Cañon, filing the result with the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, as required by the Act of Congress under which they were operating. The officers of this company—which caused the Rio Grande almost endless difficulty and expense a year or two later,—were, president, Ebenezer T. Alling; secretary, B. F. Rockafellow; treasurer, James Clelland; chief engineer, H. R. Holbrook. Alling soon after withdrew, and was succeeded by F. A. Raynolds.

If it was in the minds of the people to revenge themselves upon the Rio Grande for its persistent contumacy, the results growing out of this enterprise filled the measure of retaliation to the brim. By this time General Palmer had become engaged in a deadly grapple with the Santa Fé. The new company eagerly turned to the latter and immediately obtained the fullest recognition. Almost simultaneously the Santa Fé people seized and forcibly occupied the Raton Pass, and soon thereafter by a bold and rather brilliant manœuvre, took possession of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas. The people of Cañon City united as one in aiding by every means in their power the steps taken by the Santa Fé Company to forestall, defeat and harass its narrow gauge adversary, gladly furnishing guides, scouts, working and fighting forces, and supplies. As a consequence, the particulars of which are given in our second volume, the battle that ensued became a veritable contest of giants, and by the force injected into it by local influence, it was rendered so costly and generally damaging to the Rio Grande interest, as to well nigh cripple it beyond redemption.

Colonel W. H. Greenwood, one of the proprietors of the Rio Grande system, who, differing with Palmer in 1874, left its employ and joined the Santa Fé, was in August, 1880, assassinated near the City of Mexico, while engaged in surveying a railway line for the Palmer-Sullivan combination. His remains were taken to the capital city of the Republic and there interred, the funeral attended by all the leading foreigners, and many prominent Mexicans. Although a vigorous effort to hunt down and apprehend his murderers was made by President Diaz, they were not discovered. At the time of his death he was only forty-eight years of age, just in the prime of his manhood.

The town or city of Cañon as it stands to-day is remarkably well built of brick and stone, clean and neat, the expansive plats of its many pretty homes embellished with all manner of shade and fruit trees, reminding the visitor of the "City of the Saints," at Salt Lake, minus its objectionable domestic institutions. It is not a great city, but it certainly is inviting, prosperous and sturdily progressive. Its streets are broad,

regular, well shaded and well kept. The mineral springs that have been tastefully and somewhat expensively improved, one of iron and the other soda, furnish delicious waters for drinking and bathing. The sewer system, and waterworks are ample for all present purposes; the streets are illuminated by electric arc lights. Telegraph and telephone lines are among its modern conveniences. The Fremont County courthouse is an imposing structure of brick and stone, built at a cost of $30,000. It has an elegant school building, an opera house, six churches, a bank and a considerable number of manufacturing establishments.

The fruit crop of the county for 1889 was valued at $75,000. Among its principal citizens are B. F. Rockafellow, Henry Earle, T. M. Harding, James H. Peabody, J. J. Phelps, R. S. Lewis, W. P. Cook, W. B. Felton, A. D. Cooper, J. J. Cone, L. L. Harding, W. B. McGee, S. W. Humphrey, A. H. Davis, H. N. Beecher, W. T. Lester, Thomas S. Wells, George W. Bethel, W. T. Bridewell, George R. Cassidy, George R. Shaeffer, Anson Rudd, Fred H. Whipple, J. B. Cooper, Frank L. Smith, J. T. Reed, C. M. Cross, James Clelland, Robert Savage, J. E. Brown. Its lawyers are C. E. Waldo, S. P. Dale, C. D. Bradley, S. A. Bentley, W. H. Edmunds, C. C. Dawson, J. H. Maupin, James L. Cooper, A. Macon, D. M. Lock. Physicians, J. W. Dawson, T. H. Craven, E. C. Gray, A. E. Rogers, J. M. Bradbury, C. Q. Nelson, J. L. Prentice, F. P. Blake.

The other towns in the county are Coal Creek with a population of twelve hundred, Rockvale nine hundred, Williamsburgh five hundred, Brookside five hundred, all coal mining settlements; Florence eight hundred, whose principal industries are the production of oil, agriculture and fruits.

Its newspapers are the Cañon City "Record," W. B. Felton proprietor, established in 1874, the official paper of the county and town; the Fremont County "News" established in 1887, Howell Brothers proprietors; Cañon City "Clipper," Frank P. Shaeffer proprietor, established in 1888.

As we write the American Zinc-lead Company are erecting large smelting works in south Cañon, to manufacture from the native ores, zinc-lead, pigment, copper matte, litharge and metallic zinc. The zinc mines in the cañons above the town have been very productive of that metal, and will now become even more useful than at any former time.

OIL WELLS AT FLORENCE.

HISTORY OF THEIR DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT—1859 TO 1890.

At Florence, nine miles below Cañon City, in the center of a fine agricultural and fruit growing region, are the only oil wells thus far developed in the Rocky Mountains South of Wyoming. Notwithstanding the fact that indications of petroleum have been found at many points in our State, none has been elsewhere produced in quantity, and but few explorations for it made below shallow prospecting. It appears at the surface near Littleton, in Arapahoe, Morrison in Jefferson, in Pueblo, and El Paso Counties, and in the South, Middle and North Parks, showing very wide distribution, and indicating enormous undeveloped fields in reserve for future prospecting. No great amount of searching is required to discover abundant evidences of its existence at all the points named and at others not more particularly enumerated, for its presence is made known

in unmistakable films upon streams, pools, shattered rocks and springs. In the very earliest time of settlement when the Ute Indians mingled freely with our people, they and their white or half breed interpreters frequently related extravagant stories of enormous quantities of such oil to be found over in the distant parks. The savages used it in mixing their war paints, and for the cure of rheumatic and other ills.

At the very outset of our inquiries respecting the original discovery and practical development of the product in Fremont County, where it has in recent years become one of the prominent industries of the county, we are confronted by so many conflicting accounts as to render it extremely difficult to present an entirely accurate narrative. We have taken the utmost pains to arrive at a true and continuous chain of testimony, and while that which follows is not wholly in accord with some other published accounts, we believe it to be in the main more nearly correct than any hitherto furnished. The facts have been obtained through interviews with some of the principals, and from authentic records, and every effort put forth to ascertain exact particulars.

From these authorities we conclude that the first indications of petroleum in Fremont County were found at Oil Springs about six miles east of north from Cañon City, half a mile above the mouth of Oil Creek Cañon. The late A. M. Cassidy, during his lifetime was known as the pioneer and father so to speak, of this industry in Colorado, he having spent the greater part of twenty-five years in attempting to make it what it has since become, a source of great wealth and importance to the economic systems established in this country. Mr. D. G. Peabody, another and contemporaneous laborer in the same direction, states that Joseph Lamb and other pioneers claimed to have seen the springs just mentioned in 1859, but Gabriel Bowen, from whom Mr. Cassidy purchased Oil Springs in 1862, is generally credited with the actual discovery. It is said that Cassidy's attention was more particularly drawn to these matters by reading the accounts given by early explorers, who saw, as thousands in our day have seen, the well defined outcroppings, and from them derived their conclusions. For more than twenty years desultory prospecting work was done, but without compensating results for the want of capital and experience. It was not until 1882 that any adequate fruits were secured. In March, 1862, Mr. Cassidy began collecting petroleum from Bowen's discovery. He sunk six wells altogether, first digging or sinking shafts by the only method he knew, following with a spring pole and drills, to the depth of from sixty to ninety feet. Two were sent down three hundred to five hundred feet, but oil was found only in the strata near the surface. Between 1862 and 1865 he collected, refined as best he could, and marketed 3,000 to 10,000 gallons. Both are estimates. In the absence of records or any definite information no reliable figures can be given. Much of the product was transported in wagons to Denver, Pueblo and Santa Fé and brought $1.25 to $2.85 per gallon. During the Indian wars of 1864–1865 when supplies from the East were cut off, Cassidy's oil found ready sale at $5 a gallon. In 1866 he succeeded in forming a company in Boston, of which a Mr. Nichols was made president. L. Foster Morse of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was sent out as superintendent.

From Judge W. B. Felton, editor of the "Cañon City Record," an entirely trustworthy authority, we learn that M. P. Felch, Joseph and Benjamin De Cory, Thomas Murphy, Daniel Cutler and one or two others sunk a well; when down three hundred and twelve feet they struck quick sand and were unable to proceed further. Morse went

to Denver to telegraph East for casing. In those days it took a long time to get such things, and before anything was done, litigation commenced against the company, and the work was dropped. Finally the property passed into the hands of General Hayes of New York. James Murphy had control of it for several years. He commenced suit against the company and finally obtained a judgment for $7,000. The property was sold, Murphy bidding it in. In 1862, when Mr. Cassidy took up the land, he laid Sioux scrip upon it. When Murphy purchased, he endeavored to get the land surveyed with a view to secure a government title, but did not succeed.

In the summer of 1871 or 1872, Murphy went to Ojo Caliente for his health. In his absence the scrip was taken off by Cassidy, and the land re-located by one Kennedy, and others. They sold to Cassidy, who obtained a government title to it. In 1872 or 1873, Jack Brown of Pennsylvania and a Mr. Pease of Denver leased the land from Cassidy and begun another well near that which had been sunk in 1866. At a depth of 342 feet, quicksand was encountered. They endeavored to use stove pipe for casing, but it failed to answer the purpose. Next the tools became fastened at the bottom, when operations were suspended.

In the well of 1866 and in that of 1872, oil in small quantity was found near the surface, but none below sixty feet. At one time James Murphy sunk a shaft some five feet in diameter and sixty feet deep, in which he found a large quantity of oil, baling it out by hand.

Between 1871 and 1874, Mr. Cassidy, inspired by his faith in the ultimate destiny of these oil deposits, induced Lewis Blake, Henry Bishop, Charles H. Williams and C. O. Godfrey, to purchase large tracts of land about the existing pretty town of Florence, some of which have since become the most productive in petroleum of any in all that region, now owned by various operating corporations. Dr. Bigelow also was one of the large investors. In 1877 Mr. Cassidy, Dr. M. H. Slater, Isaac Canfield and others, sunk a well about 900 feet deep on the Arkansas River, in Macon's addition to Cañon City, but without satisfactory results. In 1881 another well was put down at the Canfield coal mine on Coal Creek, three to four miles from the present center at Florence. This well, sunk for water, under Cassidy's direction, discovered oil at 1,260 feet. He was at that time operating a mine belonging to the Grand Cañon Coal Company. They took out several barrels of oil, when one of the sucker rods was broken off in the well, and never extracted therefrom. Litigation over the coal lands supervened, putting a stop to both mine and well.

We now take up the statement of Mr. D. G. Peabody, as to his part in the discovery and development of these now vastly productive enterprises. The well sunk by him on Lobach's farm was the first put down in the immediate vicinity of Florence, and from it spread the excitement that brought the business into great prominence. Mr. Peabody explains to the author the circumstances whereby he was led to his conclusions and subsequent experiments. While out riding in the summer of 1880, at a point some fifteen miles below Cañon City, he discovered certain indications of oil on Brush Creek, and also on Eight Mile Creek, the Muddy, and at other places. These evidences convinced him that he had found the outer rim of the petroleum belt, and that sinking there would open the main deposit. He made a trip to Bradford, Pennsylvania, conversed with the experts of that noted section, examined the oil regions and acquired

much valuable information on the whole subject of indications, machinery for boring and the more advanced methods employed. In the summer of 1882, having meanwhile perfected the requisite preliminary arrangements, he organized the "Land Investment Coal & Oil Company" at Cañon City, as follows: D. G. Peabody, president and general manager; George O. Baldwin, secretary and treasurer; J. J. Phelps, Ed. Lobach, Thomas Willey, W. B. McGee and E. B. Alling, directors. Mr. E. T. Alling also was interested in the company, but not in an official capacity. They spent much time in examining the country, and in securing leases to lands. Mr. Peabody selected the location for the well in Mr. Lobach's cornfield, marking with a spade the precise spot where the well was to be started. He purchased in Pennsylvania a complete outfit of machinery for the company, and they began drilling in November (1882), which was continued until April 7th, 1883, when at a depth of 1,205 feet, oil was found. The experiment had cost all told, about $20,000. For a time the flow was only a few barrels daily, but a year later it was torpedoed, since which time it has not been productive.

This strike on Lobach's farm caused some excitement, and out of it ultimately grew the town of Florence.

The capital stock of this company was originally $200,000, but was subsequently increased to $1,000,000. Judge Felton states that another vein was opened in this well at a depth of 1,440 feet, and still another at about 1,465 feet.

Almost immediately a number of companies were formed to develop this new and more prolific field. The Arkansas Valley Oil Company, incorporated September 15th, 1881, by Bernard Murray, Ira W. Pendleton, Elias R. Barton, Isaac Canfield, A. M. Cassidy and D. R. Cassidy.

The Arkansas Valley Land & Oil Company, September 1st, 1883, by Daniel P. Eells, W. H. Harris, George E. Hutchinson, George W. Short, H. M. Claflin, John Coon and A. M. Cassidy.

The Cañon City Oil Company, May 1st, 1883, by Dr. E. C. Gray, George R. Shaefer, James Clelland, J. M. Harding, Lyman Robinson, and others.

The Colorado Oil Company, November, 1885, by David G. Peabody, Jacob Wallace, Isaiah Josephi, E. H. Brownell and Ad. Kaster. At later periods still further companies were formed.

After sinking their second well, the Land Investment Coal & Oil Company became financially embarrassed, and the property was sold under a trust deed and mortgage held by W. B. McGee, and bought in by D. G. Peabody, who then proceeded to New York, and there organized the Colorado Oil Company. Peabody was succeeded later on by A. R. Gumaer as manager, and he in turn, December, 1886, by S. A. Josephi. Under the management of these three men some sixteen wells had been sunk, when the company was merged into the Colorado Oil Trust Company (now the United Oil Company).

The Arkansas Valley Land & Oil Company, which had been formed by Mr. A. M. Cassidy, in Cleveland, Ohio, after Peabody's discovery at Florence, also sunk wells with good results. This company, impelled by its increased output, built a refinery of a capacity of two hundred barrels daily, which was subsequently enlarged. This concern also refines the product of the Colorado Oil Company.

Lyman Robinson and W. E. Johnson sunk a well 1,750 feet in 1883–'84, at a point nearly two miles north of that first developed by Peabody, and found some oil.

In the autumn of 1883, Mr. Cassidy put down two wells about two miles south of Florence, discovering the object of his search. A little later he sunk another for the Consolidated Oil & Land Company, about three miles east of Florence, in which he and O. R. Burchard, J. A. Dubbs, D. R. Cassidy, B. F. Montgomery, A. H. Cronkhite, T. G. Clark and W. H. Yankee, were interested. This well was drilled by Max Grossmayer to a depth of 779 feet, when the work ceased, no oil and but slight indications of its presence having been found. In 1887 Mr. Grossmayer organized the Fremont County Oil Company, with Sidney Williams, Judge Wilbur F. Stone, J. B. Cooper, T. J. Cooper, Oliver B. Liddell, L. R. Rhodes and Theodore A. Sloan. They sunk two wells, the first on ground three miles south of Florence, finding oil at 1,255 feet; another one and a quarter miles further southeast, where a small quantity was found at 1,775 feet. Selling out his interest in March, 1888, Mr. Grossmayer drilled a well adjoining Florence, which became a fine producer. Veins were opened at 950 feet, and also at 1,055 and 1,100 feet.

In 1887–'88, J. H. Caldwell put down three wells, one of which gave satisfactory yields.

Following are the principal companies now (1890) operating in the Florence basin:

The United Oil Company, of which Ex-Senator N. P. Hill is president, and S. F. Rathvon secretary and treasurer; the most extensive in the field. This company was formed in July, 1887, then known as the Colorado Oil Trust. It was incorporated by N. P. Hill, president; D. P. Eells and J. Wallace, vice-presidents; S. F. Rathvon secretary and treasurer, and I. E. Blake, John Coon and S. A. Josephi. Later the corporate name was changed to that first given, with Hill, Blake, Rathvon and Josephi corporators. It now owns 2,200 acres of patented lands, and 38,000 acres of oil rights and leases; fifteen flowing wells with a daily output of 850 barrels. Another well is being drilled, and three new derricks erected. It has one refinery equal to 1,500 barrels a day. The product now on hand aggregates 60,000 barrels of crude oil, 60,000 fuel, and 400,000 gallons of refined.

The next large producer is the Forence Oil & Refining Company, A. H. Danforth president, A. R. Gumaer general agent, and W. E. Johnson secretary and treasurer. Dr. E. C. Gray, T. M. Harding and Frank M. Brown (the latter drowned while directing a survey of the great Cañon of the Colorado River), were interested in this company. It has 6,000 acres of patented land, 4,000 acres of oil rights and leases, and 250 lots in the town of Florence; eleven productive wells, and a daily output of 500 barrels. In March and April, 1887, a refinery was built with a capacity of 200 barrels a day, which since has been enlarged to 500 barrels. The stock on hand consists of 55,000 barrels of crude oil, 25,000 of fuel, and 400,000 gallons of refined.

The refineries of the United and Florence companies are the only ones in the district.

The Triumph Oil Company, of which Ira Canfield is president, Isaac Canfield manager, and Maud Canfield secretary and treasurer, is another of the new companies at Florence. Their territory consists of twenty acres, with two wells, and a daily output of thirty barrels a day.

The Rocky Mountain Oil Company was incorporated February 28th, 1890, by C. S. Chamberlain, D. L. Norton, George W. Short, Joseph Caldwell, Dan P. Eells, H. M. Claflin and Major John Coon, the latter manager, Eells, president, and Claflin, secretary and treasurer. They have three thousand acres of leased lands, and two wells yielding one hundred and ten barrels daily.

The Colorado Coal & Iron Company has about five hundred acres of patented land on which a well is now being drilled.

A new syndicate has been organized, for which the corporate name is not yet announced. Its members are Henry R. Wolcott, his brother Senator E. O. Wolcott, Charles L. McIntosh, A. H. Fowler and William D. Bishop, Jr. They have leased twenty-one thousand acres from the Beaver Land Company, and begun sinking a well.

The productive wells in this region vary in depth from nine hundred and sixty to nineteen hundred and ten feet. The deepest is thirty-one hundred feet, but is not yielding. All the products are raised by pumps. The surface wash is five to fifty feet deep, the remainder varying shales. The oil is of a greenish color. The residuum used for making steam in boilers and for various other purposes, finds a market for about four hundred barrels a day, selling at one cent a gallon. The refined product is a fine quality, the average yield being about thirty-three and a third per cent. from the crude,—less than that of wells in the Eastern States. An excellent lubricating oil is produced, from which a greater per cent. is saved than from that in Pennsylvania. All the refined oil from Florence is handled by the Continental Oil Company of Denver,—Isaac E. Blake president, W. T. Jordan vice-president and treasurer. The product for 1890 is about four million gallons of refined, marketed in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, and a part of New Mexico.

It is not considered essential to enter upon even a brief digest of the geological structure of this interesting region. Most of the facts thus far elicited by the few experienced geologists who have given it careful examination, are published in the reports of the Colorado State School of Mines, and to them the reader who may be interested in pursuing them is respectfully referred.

The history of its development from 1862 to 1890 has been related, and it is sufficient to indicate the value and importance of the field to the State at large and to those engaged in the industry. There is no doubt that this single field is, or will soon be made sufficiently productive to supply all demands for such materials in the entire half of the continent west of the Missouri River.

GILPIN COUNTY.

THE CRADLE OF COLORADO—BLACK HAWK AND CENTRAL CITY—EARLY POLITICAL POWER—VANISHED GLORIES—A REMARKABLE TRAGEDY—SOME OF THE PIONEERS—THE OLD GREGORY LODE—BELA S. BUELL—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—NEWSPAPERS—MIXSELL'S TELEGRAPH—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—BANKS—LAND OFFICE—RAILROADS—NEVADA AND OTHER TOWNS—MINES AND MILLS—BUSINESS MEN—WATER SYSTEMS, ETC.

Although this county takes its name from William Gilpin, first Governor of Colorado Territory, it was adopted only after a somewhat animated discussion between the partizans of John Gregory on one side, and Gilpin on the other. There were many who insisted very strenuously upon the insertion of the name of the first discoverer of gold in that section, and had he remained on the ground until the question of organization under the organic act arose, it is probable they would have succeeded. It was created by the Territorial legislature in October, 1861, the bill being approved November 1st. Under the provisional government of Jefferson Territory in 1859, which divided the Territory into nine counties, it was called Mountain County. Its surface area is the smallest in the entire list, being somewhat less than twelve by fifteen miles. It is bounded on the north by Boulder, east by Jefferson, south by Clear Creek, and west by Grand. It is the only county in Colorado whose principal resource is gold mining, and it is here that the earth's crust has been penetrated to greatest depths in pursuit of treasures contained within the true fissure veins that lie between vertical, or slightly inclined walls of granite, and where the miner is never at a loss to determine the course of the vein matter.

In the series of narrow, intersecting gulches that constitute its habitable and inhabited territory,—Gregory, North Clear Creek, Chase, Eureka, Spring, Nevada, Russell, Lake and a few others, began the permanent history of Colorado, to which the primal shifting and unsatisfactory discoveries of gold along the tributaries of the Platte River, were but the preface or introductory. It is here, in a bleak and wholly uninviting region, where is not to be found a space sufficiently level to serve as a site for even a small circus tent, or an eligible cemetery; not a tree, shrub, flower, or grass plot to relieve the tiresome monotony of brown rocks and verdureless soil; where the hillsides are pitted and rendered still more unsightly than nature designed them to be by thousands of prospect holes, denoting the presence, or the hope of lodes or veins; where, prior to the great conflagration of 1874, which destroyed the greater part of Central City, rows of cheap and ugly frame buildings were held up in dizzy heights on stilts along the densely populated ravines; where all up and down from lower Black

Hawk to Nevada, Quartz Hill and Russell, were strewn the wrecks of sluices, water wheels and abandoned processes, great heaps of dirt, boulders, and the rotting simple wooden machinery that years agone was employed as aids to the extraction of gold, which suggested the melancholy remnants of fruitful and fruitless endeavors of the thousands who lived, and toiled and hoped twenty five to thirty years ago, we find the birthplace and cradle of American civilization in the great central region between the then well defined lines of the border States at the Missouri River, and the Pacific Sea. At this point began, and from it radiated the major influences that explored the Rocky Mountains from center to circumference, bringing to light in the mutations of time and the vicissitudes of human effort, treasures that have made the world richer by four hundred millions of dollars in metallic wealth, laid the foundation of agriculture and all other lines of industrial development, justified the building of many cities and towns, furnished some of its wisest lawyers, legislators, jurists, politicians and statesmen, and whence have been worked out uninterrupted rivulets of precious bullion from that time to the present.

I have often wondered whether any permanent settlement would have been formed in our time, in the Rocky Mountains, had it not been for the discovery of rich gold-bearing placers and richer quartz lodes in and about Gregory Gulch. It will be comprehended by those of our readers who have followed the narrative thus far, that it was the national panic of 1857 that drove multitudes of the poverty stricken from the border States out upon the plains, together with the frail promise of fortune held out by Green Russell's "goose quill findings" in the sands of Cherry Creek and neighboring streams. Russell made no discovery worth mentioning until after John Gregory led the way to the source of gold deposits in the mountains. The few strikes that occurred at Gold Hill above Boulder, and upon the gravel bars of South Clear Creek in 1859–1860, were worked out and mostly deserted before the close of 1861; those at Tarryall, Fairplay, in California and Georgia Gulches, soon shared the same fate. The occupation of every placer in the country, which had no rich fissure veins behind it to justify permanent settlement, ceased as soon as the more valuable deposits had been gathered. Agriculture was chiefly limited to gardening until after the construction of our great system of irrigating canals in the epoch between 1875 and 1890. For more than fifteen years, the major part of our farm supplies was imported from Kansas and Nebraska. Denver and Pueblo were but straggling villages until after 1870. The permanency of the fissure veins of Gilpin County was the sheet anchor, the abiding hope, indeed the only influence which held the country together and preserved the autonomy of Colorado from 1861 until after the meager products of bullion from that source were supplemented by the products of silver mining at Georgetown, and the establishment of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works, at Black Hawk in 1867, 1868. Gilpin County, by virtue of its inexhaustible and almost innumerable deposits of the yellow metal, became not only the keystone of the arch but the arch itself, for had it contained only ephemeral placers, it too would have been deserted and abandoned, like all its contemporaries. What then would have been left to build a State, or even a Territory upon? It was the only section in the mountains that was not drained to a mere insignificant fraction of its people between 1861 and 1866, and had not its neighbor, Clear Creek come to the rescue with millions of silver, there would have been no State organization in 1876. At no time

Lieutenant Peary

Lieutenant Parker H. Kennedy

prior to 1871, did the entire yearly production of precious metals in Colorado exceed $3,500,000, and in 1866-'67 it fell to less than $1,800,000, more than two-thirds from the stamp mills in and about Black Hawk.

The conclusion seems unavoidable therefore, that with the fissures of this little corner eliminated from the problem, it is certainly but reasonable to assume, that the entire structure reared by the early pioneers, must have fallen for the lack of any durable support. Silver mining, which at this time constitutes so great a share of our material wealth, sprang from the porphyry hills of the Upper Arkansas, in the year that gave birth to the State.

Much of the early annals of Gilpin County has been related in the preceding volumes, for every recital of the history of Colorado, either begins at, or leads back to this point. In the course of our present review of the past years, some further notice will be given of certain events that have escaped the attention of our predecessors.

Black Hawk derives its name from one of the earliest mining companies—Messrs. Lee, Judd & Lee, who brought in a quartz mill bearing the title of that once famous Indian chief, and set it up on North Clear Creek, just within the present center of the town. It was the largest and most important of the original line of reducing works planted there in the spring of 1860. Prior to this event, though no particular lines were drawn, the settlement, extending up to the intersection of Spring and Gregory Gulches, was known as Mountain City, with its center just below the present Kip & Buell Mill. It stands at the junction of Gregory and Chase Gulches with North Clear Creek, one flank extending a mile or so along the turbid stream, and another along Gregory Gulch up to Gregory Point where it is met by Central City, which covers the intervening space on toward Nevada, Quartz Hill and Russell. In 1860, and for some years afterward, its population was quite large, from two to three thousand. According to the census of 1890, it is about one thousand. The principal business carried on there, is the milling of quartz rock from the mines, the sampling and shipping of sulphuret ores—which cannot be profitably treated by the stamp mills—to the smelters near Denver. For more than a quarter of a century it has maintained a considerable iron foundry with machine shops, for the manufacture and repair of mining and milling appliances, the first enterprise of its class established in the Rocky Mountains, and its projectors were also the first to manufacture pig iron from our native iron ores. By virtue of the larger supply of water, nearly all the crushing mills have been located there. The first successful smelting furnaces built in Colorado were situated just below the town, where they remained until the exigencies of the business, and the further development of mining territory in other counties, compelled their removal to Argo in 1878. It became an incorporated city by act of the legislature, approved March 11th, 1864. The first officers elected under this charter were as follows, for 1864-1865:

Mayor—John H. Kinney.

Aldermen—John Atkinson and Benjamin Woodbury, for the First Ward; S. F. Huddleston and A. J. McLouth, the Second; J. B. Fitzpatrick and C. M. Tyler, for the Third Ward.

Police Judge—G. B. Backus.

Attorney—Alvin Marsh.

Marshal and Collector—R. A. Clark.

Clerk—G. B. Backus.

Treasurer—H. P. Cowenhoven.

The following were the mayors of Black Hawk, under the charter, up to 1886–'87.

John H. Kinney, 1864 to 1866; S. P. Lathrop, 1866–'67; J. B. Fitzpatrick, 1867–'68; H. P. Cowenhoven, 1868–'69; Benjamin Woodbury, 1869–'71; Professor N. P. Hill, 1871–'72; Alvin Marsh, 1872–'73; William A. Abbe, 1873–'74; Robert W. Mead, 1874–'75; N. K. Smith, 1875–'76; J. B. Ballard, 1876–'77, but resigned in September; L. C. Snyder, 1877–'78; Henry Hartman, 1878–'79; L. C. Snyder, 1879–'80; L. K. Smith, 1880–'81, but refusing to qualify, A. G. Bishop was elected to fill the vacancy; A. G. Bishop, 1881–'82; L. C. Snyder, 1882–'83; D. G. Salisbury, 1883–'85; L. C. Snyder, 1885–'86; Ed. C. Hughes, 1886–'87.

Central City was incorporated simultaneously with Black Hawk. Its first officers were as follows, in 1864–'65:

Mayor—John S. McCool, who resigning, was succeeded by Joseph W. Watson, elected December 23d, 1864.

Aldermen—H. M. Teller and O. H. Harker, First Ward; L. W. Chase and J. C. McClellan, Second Ward, the latter resigning and being succeeded by G. B. Cornell, elected October 27th, 1864; B. F. Smith and W. C. M. Jones, Third Ward.

Police Magistrate—I. Ayres.

City Attorney—Lewis C. Rockwell.

Marshal and Collector—W. F. Sears.

City Clerk—Ed. C. Parmelee.

Treasurer—C. Nuckolls.

Assessor—J. D. Ward.

Surveyor—Hal Sayr.

Street Commissioner—L. B. Adamson.

The mayors of Central, after the first term were as follows, up to 1880: Joseph W. Watson, 1865–'66; William M. Slaughter, 1866–'67; Robert Teats, 1867–'68 (with two city councils, the ward elections being contested); William M. Roworth, 1868–'69, and for two successive terms, up to 1870–'71; Hugh Butler, 1871–'72; Thomas Mullen, 1872–'73, and also the succeeding term, up to 1873–'74; H. Jacob Kruse, 1874–'75, also for the succeeding term up to 1875–'76; B. W. Wisebart, 1876–'77; George E. Randolph, 1877–'78; Peter McFarlane, 1878–'79; Thomas I. Richman, 1879–'80.

Its population at the present time is about 2,600. The title is singularly appropriate, since it occupies a central position between Black Hawk and Nevada, the extremes of settlement in the inhabited ravines. Its origin is thus explained by Mr. Hugh A. Campbell, an old settler, who relates that in 1859 he and Jesse Trotter opened a miner's supply store in a cabin built for the purpose, at the corner where Main and Lawrence streets unite; that they put over the door a sign calling it the Central City store, and persuaded the miners and others who called, to change the addresses of their mail matter from the regular postoffice at Mountain City to Central City, and by persistently pushing it to the front, finally secured its general adoption. It was not recognized as a town, indeed there were only a few scattered cabins and sheeted wagons in that vicinity when the writer passed it, en route to the valley of South Clear Creek, in June, 1860. By 1861, however, it had become the principal center

of business and population, a prestige which has ever since obtained. It was surveyed and platted in 1866 by a local engineer named George H. Hill, when a patent to the town site was applied for by the municipal authorities. The area embraced in the application was a fraction over 629 acres, and the patent received was for that amount, less fifty-one acres, already covered by mining claims. Says Burrell, one of the historians of the county, "The question of superior rights, as between mine owners and town lot owners, came up very early in the history of the city, and was not definitely settled until August 7th, 1871. At that time the claim of Theodore H. Becker vs. the citizens of Central had been in contest in the land office department for nearly two years. He claimed fifty feet in width of surface ground with his lode, through the heart of the city, and because his claim antedated on the records the town lots in some instances, he expected to obtain patents for the surface ground as well as for his mine." This the Secretary of the Interior declined to grant. "Here the matter rested until the second application of the city for its town site occurred May 27th, 1874, when Mr. Becker, probably to still further test, and if possible, to settle the question, objected to its being granted without a special reservation in favor of the mines to hold the surface. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, December 23d, 1875, issued a patent to the city in trust for the owners of city property, with the proviso that no title should be thereby acquired to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing laws.

From 1859 to about the close of 1866, Central City, although not so populous as Denver, was in some respects the most important town in the Territory, and with its colleagues, Black Hawk and Nevada, exercised a controlling influence in political affairs. The more important of the Territorial Courts were held there, and the number and brilliancy of its lawyers gave it the first rank in legal circles. They furnished both of the great political parties some of their most efficient leaders. The county gave one of the two senators chosen by the first legislature of 1865, both senators elected under the constitution of 1876, and Mr. Chaffee's successor in 1879; the first Representative in Congress elected under the State government,—James B. Belford—and, under the administration of President Arthur, the first Secretary of the Interior Department ever appointed from the region west of the Missouri River. It gave four justices of the Territorial Supreme Court, Charles F. Holly, James B. Belford, Wm. R. Gorsline, and Ebenezer T. Wells; two secretaries of Colorado Territory, Weld and Hall; and one governor, E. M. McCook; one Territorial treasurer, Columbus Nuckolls, who served two terms; one delegate in Congress, Chaffee, who served two terms; one superintendent of public instruction, Horace M. Hale, who served three terms, and is now president of the State University; one United States district attorney, Lewis C. Rockwell; the first Territorial assayer, E. E. Burlingame; the first Territorial and State geologist, J. Alden Smith; one of the most accomplished cadets ever graduated at the West Point Military Academy, Irving Hale; three distinguished historians, Ovando J. Hollister, Frank Fossett and Samuel Cushman, besides a number of valuable legislators. It furnished also, a battalion of troops for the repression of hostile Indians, and, in later years, has given Denver some of its most eminent financiers and useful citizens, with two of its mayors, Richard Sopris and W. J. Barker. It is the only county that has fully solved the geological problems incident to deep mining,

matters of great moment to lode miners throughout the State. The mill managers also have met and mastered the complex questions involved in the science of crushing, amalgamation and concentration, the processes whereby the highest attainable saving of the precious metals by stamping, etc., may be secured. It has contributed more gold to the channels of commerce than all the other counties of the State combined, and is still producing from only a small number of its well opened lodes, about two and a half millions each year. It has the only perfected system of mining railway operated by steam power, whose trains run to and collect the marketable ores from shafts and tunnels in all the region round about, delivering one class to the mills, and the other to the sampling works, the latter after testing the value, transferring them via the Colorado Central Railroad to the smelters on the plains. To it was built the first narrow gauge commercial railway that ever penetrated the Rocky Mountains.

The record of its vanished years is replete with glorified triumphs, the sudden accumulation of fortunes, and splendid social amenities, shadowed at times with calamities, failures, disappointed hopes, millions recklessly squandered, tragedies and despair. The pioneer of 1859 or 1860 who after long absence revisits the scenes of his early endeavors, finds changes on every side, even in the character of the population, a large proportion of whom are in the habit of dropping their aspirates. Many of the institutions which he may have assisted in building, have passed away with the people who raised them. The rabid, fierce and feverish exhibitions of public and private enterprise that marked the olden time, have been succeeded by quiet and deliberate, as well as more efficient movements and methods. The scores of mining companies formed in New York, New England and Pennsylvania, that built expensive buildings and filled them with costly but impracticable machinery, employed glittering but incompetent agents, and issued stocks by the million, have passed to the obscurity of the interminable forgotten, and their works have fallen into irretrievable ruin. Nevertheless, the everlasting hills are as thickly ribbed with mineral veins, running into and through them down to unfathomable depths as of yore, although only a suggestion of the early years remains upon the surface in countless prospect holes.

Here is a tragic incident, which, although it has not been set down by preceding historians, is deemed worthy of brief space in the present chronicle. As a prelude, it may be stated that the first theatrical entertainments were given in the old Hadley cabin at Mountain City, by an itinerant troupe composed of Madame Wakely and the "fascinating Haidee Sisters." The next temple of Thespis was erected in Central City in 1862, by George Harrison, the survivor of one of the most thrilling tragedies in real life that has occurred there. This was christened the National Theater, subsequently changed to Montana by Langrishe & Dougherty, Harrison's successors. Soon after completing his theater, Harrison had a fierce quarrel with a stalwart young prize fighter named Charley Switz, who kept a saloon and ran a variety show of a not very reputable character, in a building some distance below, on Lawrence street. They parted after a fight, with the mutual understanding that the next time they met, the victory would lie with the one who should quickest draw and shoot. Almost immediately Harrison went East to bring out a troupe of artists for his playhouse, and some months elapsed before his return. At length it became noised about that he and his troupe were coming up the gulch by stage. Switz put a brace of pistols in his belt, marched up to Barnes &



J. C. McShane

Jones' saloon, on one side of which stood the theater and on the other Ben Holladay's stage office. Around him in front of the saloon was an excited group of men anxiously awaiting the expected collision. When the stage dashed up the passengers were eagerly scrutinized, but the second party to the feud was not among them; he had left it some distance down the road, and secretly made his way on foot to the theater, where securing a double barreled shot gun loaded with buckshot, and a revolver fully charged, he crept out unobserved to the balcony in front, which ran across the second story and commanded a full view of the street and the crowd. Without being seen, he took deliberate aim at Switz with the gun and instantly lodged the contents of both barrels in his breast, following immediately with several discharges from his revolver. Switz reeled and fell dead, while the assassin, having finished his bloody work, coolly walked back into the house and began making preparations for his grand opening. The body of his victim was taken to his saloon, stripped, washed, and with nothing but a sheet to cover the ghastly remains, laid out in state for examination by the crowds that called. While I did not witness the killing, I saw the body, and it was one of the most remarkable examples of physical perfection I have ever beheld, probably the result of systematic training for his chosen profession. Upon his breast, in a spot scarcely larger than the palm of one's hand, was a series of concentric circles, where Harrison's buckshot had passed to the seat of life, showing the accuracy of his aim.

The murderer was arrested, but not confined, tried, but not convicted. The theater opened with the new troupe at the appointed time, and a series of plays was produced which has never been surpassed in that city. At the close of the season Harrison left the mountains, and it was said, went south and joined the Confederate army. The theater was maintained at intervals by Langrishe & Dougherty, until the great fire of 1874, which destroyed it, an account of which appears in Chapter X, second volume.

Among the more prominent of the early operators in mining on the old Gregory lode, was Edward W. Henderson. He arrived in Auraria, April 26th, 1859, and immediately began prospecting for gold along the affluents of the Platte and Boulder valleys. On the 16th of May, very soon after the announcement of John Gregory's important findings, he arrived on the scene and on the 29th, in connection with Amos Gridley, purchased the discovery claims, agreeing to pay $21,000 by installments as the mine produced them. During that summer they washed out $18,000. The following winter Mr. Henderson went East, "to the States," leaving his partner in charge. The next spring he returned, when a stamp mill was built, but it was not very successful. In the winter of 1863 they found a body of valuable ore which yielded about $6,000 per week. In 1864 these claims were consolidated with others on the lode, the whole embracing five hundred lineal feet, and sold to a company organized in New York, at the rate of $1,000 per foot. Henderson's share was $100,000. The money was paid to his trusted friend and agent, who immediately plunged into speculation on Wall street and lost every dollar, leaving his principal almost as poor as when he began. Mr. Henderson's fate is still remembered as one of the melancholy incidents of that memorable period, for it ruined and embittered the after life of a most estimable man.

In 1860, the overland express company (Hinckley's) established an office for the receipt and delivery of packages and mails at Mountain City, of which Mr. Bela S. Buell was appointed agent. When Central City became the chief center of settlement, the

office was removed to that point, occupying a log cabin 32x16, on the site now occupied by the First National Bank. Some of the miners' courts were held in the same building. It was also the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Eureka Mining District. G. W. Purkins, and Lewis Ledyard Weld, attorneys at law, had their offices there, so it will be seen, the space was quite thoroughly occupied. The express charge for each letter was twenty-five cents in gold dust. Mr. Buell sold books, papers, stationery, etc., in connection with his duties as agent, making considerable profits on the same. In 1861 he was elected first recorder of mining claims for Central City District, and when the county of Gilpin came to be organized in the fall of that year, was chosen clerk of the same by an overwhelming majority. During the great speculative year 1863, when hundreds of mines were sold to Eastern companies, he was re-elected. During that and the succeeding two years, this office was the most lucrative one in the Territory. During 1864-'65 he acquired a handsome fortune by selling gold mines and organizing mining companies. He was one of the original incorporators and larger stockholders of the First National Bank of Denver. From 1869 to 1871 he managed the banking house of George T. Clark & Co., at Georgetown, and that of J. B. Chaffee & Co., at Central City. His stock in the First National was sold to Jerome B. Chaffee, when Mr. Buell purchased the Kip & Buell mines, which for some years were very large producers of gold. He was elected to the Territorial legislature in 1874. It may be related without extravagance, that during the term of his residence in Gilpin County he was its most popular citizen, through the possession in an eminent degree of those rare qualities which bring universal respect and esteem. Since 1886 he has been a resident of Lake County, and now occupies the post of assistant manager of the Henriett and Maid of Erin Consolidated Mines, where he is quite as firmly entrenched in the regard of his fellow men as he was at Central City. His birthplace was Newport, New Hampshire, being educated at Norwich University, Vermont, where he graduated. At the age of nineteen he turned his face toward the rapidly developing West; taught school for a single winter in Michigan, then moved on to the newer Iowa, where he joined the engineers' corps which made the preliminary surveys across that State for the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, after which he became traveling agent of the United Express Company. He has wrested two or three moderate fortunes from the mines, but unfortunately, sunk them in the same direction, sacrifices to his unquenchable confidence.

The first Board of County Commissioners was composed of George W. Jacobs, Archibald J. Van Deren and Galen G. Norton, appointed by Governor Gilpin, qualifying November 15th, 1861. The same day they appointed Thomas H. Barker clerk, and divided the county into three districts. November 18th, 1861, voting precincts were established and judges of election appointed as follows:

Lake Gulch Precinct.—Polling place at the house of J. B. Truax; Judges of Election, Alfred Burroughs, Ebenezer Smith and William E. Wheeler.

Leavenworth Precinct.—At the house of Levi Harsh; Judges, Hiram Foreman, Levi Harsh and G. V. Thompson.

Nevada Precinct.—At the house of Wm. H. Grafton; Judges, Wm. H. Grafton W. D. Perkins and James W. Clayton.

Central City Precinct.—At the office of Johnson & Taggart; Judges, Lewis Hamilton, Harrison Otis and Albert Buddee.

Enterprise Precinct.—At the house of Henry P. Cowenhoven; Judges, J. B. Cofield, E. W. Wells and William L. Lee.

November 19th the board finished the work as follows:

Wide Awake Precinct.—At the house of William Lynch; Judges, Henry Laffer, William Wightman and N. K. Boswell.

Independent Precinct.—At the house of Lewis Wait; Judges, Alexander Atkins, H. E. Hurlbut and J. Armitage.

Boulder Precinct.—At the house of J. L. Howell; Judges, J. L. Howell, John Southworth and R. P. Chambers.

December 6th, 1861, the commissioners canvassed the vote for county officers, and ordered certificates of election issued to the following:

Sheriff, Jesse L. Pritchard; Clerk, Bela S. Buell; Treasurer, Columbus Nuckolls; Probate Judge, Caleb B. Clements; Coroner, L. L. Bedell; Surveyor, James H. Reese; County Attorney, Lewis Borton; Superintendent of Schools, William M. B. Sarell; Assessor, Elmer Britton; County Commissioners, D. C. Reed, three years, John Thomas, two years, and Hiram Foreman, one year.

William Z. Cozens became chief deputy sheriff. In 1862 Pritchard resigned, having been appointed Major of the Third Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, when Cozens succeeded him, serving several years, both as sheriff and marshal.

NOTE.—While it is manifestly impossible to set down the names of all the early settlers, the temptation is irresistible to place on permanent record those of a few of the more prominent, as recalled to mind during the preparation of this chapter, some of whom are still holding the fort, and taking conspicuous part in the developments of the present epoch.

James Burrell, who erected for the Griffith Brothers the first stamp mill in Georgetown; Enos K. Baxter, Charles H. and J. Smith Briggs, Uncle John Sensenderfer, Judge S. H. Bradley, G. B. Backus, Dr. Judd, William L. and Milo Lee, Leonardo Judd, Joseph M. Marshall Matt France, Corbett Bacon, J. M. and Dr. Wm. H. Beverley Joseph S. Beaman, Andrew Bitzenhofer, David C. Collier, Hugh Glenn, George A. Wells, Henry Chatillon, Hugh A. Campbell, Lorenzo M. Freas, Henry J. Hawley, Thomas Hooper, Joseph W. Holman (one of the discoverers of the famous Bobtail mine), Benjamin P. Haman (who built the first hotel, the Haman House in Central City), Joseph A. Thatcher, George T Clark, Warren Hussey, Joseph W. Watson, William Hamill, George E. Thornton, W. G. Pell, A. Jacobs, Benjamin W. Wisebart, C. C. Clements, O. J. Hollister, James E. Lyon, George M. Pullman, David A. Gage, Patrick Casey, Ezra Humphrey, J. O. Raynolds, A. G. Langford, Hendrie & Bolthoff, Samuel Cushman, Jesse P. Waterman, George W. Currier, Wm. H. James, Thomas Barnes, Aaron M. Jones, Henry M. and Willard Teller, H. A. Johnson, Harper M. Orahood, Joseph Standley, owner of the celebrated California mine, who sunk the deepest shaft in Colorado upon the same; Job V. Kimber, Wm Fullerton, H. J. Kruse, Fred Kruse, T. H. Potter, Perry A. Kline, H. P. Cowenhoven, Samuel I. Lorah, B. P. Frink, Charles McKee, J. D. Peregrine, who built the first Mexican arastra in Gregory Gulch; James Miller, Thomas J. Oyler, Philo Potter, John Q. A. Rollins of Rollinsville, Wm. M. Roworth, John W. Ratliff, who has been appointed postmaster more times than any man in the State; M. H. Root, John L. Schellinger, Alonzo Smith, chief mechanic of the original Black Hawk Mining Company; Eben Smith, Anthony W. Tucker, Dr. Casto, Dr. L. C. Tolles, Wm. Wain, Luther H. Wolcott, John D. Howland, C. C. Post, Judge Harley B. Morse, one of the original wheel horses of the Democratic party: M. Balsinger, John F. Topping, John Sparks, Jesse Scobey, N. S. Allebaugh, Wm. H. La Franz, John Collier, Robert S. Haight, David Cascaden, David A. Hamor, Louis Arright, E. S. Perrin, James Deavor, John Remine, John Best, J. H. Goodspeed, J. B. Zerbe, Leopold Weil, Charles W. Mather, A. J. Van Deren, Andrew Mason,

Central City has been continuously well represented by newspapers since 1862, the "Rocky Mountain Gold Reporter" and "Mountain City Herald" established in the summer of 1859 as elsewhere noted, having endured but a single season. Publication of the "Miner's Register" began in the summer of 1862, under the direction of Alfred Thompson, who brought types, a lever hand press and other material from Glenwood, Iowa. The first number appeared July 26th, as a tri-weekly. A short time later David C. Collier was engaged as editorial writer. April 9th, 1863, Collier, Hugh Glenn, and George A. Wells bought the paper. August 10th, 1863, it appeared as a morning daily, with associated press dispatches. Glenn sold to Collier & Wells, September 29th. October 17th, 1865, Wells sold his half interest to Frank Hall. Meanwhile, the Register Block, of stone, had been erected. July 26th, 1868, the name was changed to the "Central City Register." Collier sold to W. W. Whipple June 12th, 1873; Hall purchased Whipple's interest, and continued in control until June 1st, 1877, when it passed to James A. Smith and Den Marlow. They continued until February 1st, 1878, when it was leased to Halsey M. Rhoads. In the meantime, February, 1878, G. M. Laird began publishing the daily "Evening Call." In May, it was consolidated with the "Register," taking the name of "Register-Call," Laird & Marlow, proprietors, by whom it has been conducted to the present time. For many years Pres Waterman has had charge of the local and mining department. The "Colorado Miner," a weekly journal, was started in Black Hawk, in 1863, by William Train Muir. It was purchased by Ovando J. Hollister the same year and then became the "Black Hawk Mining Journal." Toward the close of that year Frank Hall became associated in the management, continuing until October, 1865, when he went to the "Miner's Register." Hollister sold the "Journal" in 1866, when it was removed to Central, the name changed to the "Times," edited by Henry Garbanati, and O. J. Goldrick. In 1868 Thomas J. Campbell assumed control, and under the title of the "Colorado Daily Herald," published it until 1870, when he was succeeded by Frank Fossett. Several other small and ephemeral papers have been started there from time to time. In 1886 the "Weekly Gilpin County Observer" was founded in Black Hawk by a man named Crosson, and was originally known as the "Black Hawk Times." It was moved to Central in 1887, a stock company organized with Alex McLeod as editor, which position he still holds.

Henry W. Lake, Daniel S. Parmelee, Ed. C. Parmelee, Hal Sayr, D. D. Belden, B. T. Wells, B. O. Russell, L. D. Crandall, Andrew N. Rogers, Captain W. H. Bates, Thomas I. Richman, J. H. Borham, T. H. Becker, L. C. Miley, L. C. Snyder, Commodore Rodney French, Dr. A. A. Smith, Henry Gunnell, John Scudder, Col. W. H. Doe, John H. Hense, Tom Van Trees, Michael Storms, John Armor, W. H. Russell, General Fitz John Porter, John B. Fitzpatrick, Chase Withrow, Hon. Alvin Marsh, Dr. T. D. Worrall, Richard Mackey, Dennis Sullivan, B. C. Waterman, James Clark, Benjamin and A. D. Burroughs, P. F. Toben, George R. Mitchell, James V. Dexter, E. L. Salisbury, H. A. Woods, Wallace Wightman, Captain J. F. Phillips, Jacob Tascher, Dr. R. G. Aduddle, L. C. Rockwell, N. H. McCall, William Queen, Daniel Banta, John and Titus Turck, J. H. Gest, C. M. Tyler, N. K. Smith, David Ettien, Frank J. Marshall, G. W. Drake, D. M. Richards, Samuel Buell, A. H. Owens, James D. Wood, O T. Sparks, Thomas F. Hardesty, Truman Whitcomb, William Train Muir.

The prominent lawyers were H. P. A. Smith, Sam'l McLane, Richard Johnson, Harley B. Morse, Judge Wakeley, Judge Mayhew, George W. Brazee, C. C. Clements, George Ainslee, C. R. Bissell, L. L. Weld, G W. Purkins, James M. Cavanaugh, W. T. Miller, John W. Remine, G. B. Reed, Judge Morgan, H. M. and W. Teller, H. A. Johnson, Al. Thompson, Alvin Marsh, E. T. Wells.



Isla S. Bull

Between 1869 and 1873 the important belt of silver mines at Caribou was developed, and attracted a considerable population to that point. The need of telegraphic communication found expression in an appeal to the Western Union Telegraph Company for such facilities, but it was denied. It was then that Mr. Philip Mixsell, residing in Central, who had been trained in every branch of the business, resolved to supply the need, by the construction of an independent line to Caribou and Nederland. Therefore, in 1874 he organized the Central City, Nederland & Caribou Telegraph Company, his associates being John H. Pickel and W. H. Bush. The capital was $1,500. Materials were purchased, the poles set, and within thirty days the Western Union found itself confronted by a small but rather aggressive competitor. The office was opened in the Teller House. Soon after, the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company extended it wires from Cheyenne to Denver. When completed, this and Mixsell's Company were consolidated under the name of the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company, with Henry M. Teller president, John H. Pickel vice-president, W. H. Bush secretary and treasurer, and Philip Mixsell general manager; capital stock $5,000. Wires were extended to Boulder and Longmont, and connected with Denver, Cheyenne and the East. Branch lines were built to Sunshine, Salina, Gold Hill, Idaho Springs, Georgetown and Silver Plume. These serious inroads upon the parent company soon brought overtures for purchase. Under Mixsell's management the lines paid one and a half per cent. per month on the capital invested. Having been offered very advantageous terms, he with S. T. Armstrong of the Western Union Company negotiated the sale to the latter in 1875, possession being taken June 6th, 1876. During most of the time of its brief existence, the "Daily Register" received its associated press reports from the Rocky Mountain line.

The first telephone line from Denver was built by the Western Union in September, 1879, and called the Colorado-Edison Telephone. F. O. Vaille managing the Bell patent, soon followed with another line. In February, 1880, the two were made the property of the Colorado Telephone Company.

The fire of 1874 having swept away their only place of amusement,—the Montana Theater,—in 1877 certain wealthy citizens organized a company or club and built the present fine, substantial, stone opera house on Eureka street just above the Teller House.

Public Schools.—In October, 1862, David C. Collier, editor of the "Miner's Register," and during his long residence, one of the most active citizens in all matters of public improvement, was elected superintendent of county schools. Being an enthusiast on the subject, with the quick, nervous energy that marked all his movements, inspired by the authority delegated to him, he began the work of dividing his territory into districts. The records show that Collier, Hiram A. Johnson, and A. Jacobs constituted the first Board of Education; that they began by levying a tax of six hundred dollars on the citizens, and with this insignificant sum began active operations. In the winter of 1862-1863, a school was opened in Lawrence Hall, with Thomas J. Campbell as principal, and Miss Ellen F. Kendall assistant. James C. Scott succeeded Campbell after the first term. In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Arnold, W. F. Richardson and John L. Schellinger were the teachers. In the spring of 1868 a school was begun in a wooden building opposite the Register Block,—that had been a

whisky den and a bowling alley,—with Horace M. Hale and Mrs. James Burrell teachers. At the city election in April, 1869, the city of Central voted bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, and with this sum began the present fine stone building, N. D. Owen contractor, M. H. Root executing the stone work. It was completed in September, 1870, at a total cost of twenty thousand dollars. H. M. Hale became the principal, continuing with the exception of one term, until 1873, when he was appointed Territorial superintendent of public instruction, with headquarters in Denver. During the next two years John L. Jerome was the principal. In 1878 Mr. Hale was again chosen, remaining until January, 1888, when he was elected president of the State University at Boulder. It has been, and is still one of the most admirable of the public educational institutes of the State.

Schools were opened in Nevada in 1862, J. H. Gest (the founder of the Masonic Order of Knights Templar in Colorado), president, John W. Ratliff treasurer, and John Bird secretary. The board erected its own building in 1872.

Alvin Marsh, late attorney general of the State, and for many years one of the leading lawyers of Black Hawk, was the first to inaugurate the school system in that city, the organization occurring at his law office, November 7th, 1862, when Henry P. Cowenhoven was made president; Alvin Marsh, secretary; J. C. Bruce, treasurer. The other citizens present were, Judge S. H. Bradley, William Germain, Joseph E. Bates, W. Fitzpatrick, Albert Selak, W. Graham, G. B. Backus and John Maroney. The board levied a tax of one mill on the estimated valuation of taxable property, and with the funds thus collected established their schools, which have been well maintained.

Churches.—The pioneer cross-bearer and expounder of the gospel in this region, whom all the older settlers remember with great respect and veneration, was the Rev. Lewis Hamilton, who entered upon his work soon after the discovery of gold, holding service in the open air and wherever he could gather an audience. He was welcomed everywhere by the sturdy and rugged miners, and his labors lightened by the respectful aid afforded by them. Though an ardent Presbyterian, he wisely refrained from awakening denominational differences by instituting a Union Church, sufficiently broad and catholic to embrace all creeds. At length there came a time when the spirit of sectarianism asserted itself. The Methodists were the beginners, under the leadership of Rev. G. W. Fisher and Jacob Adriance. In 1862, the society purchased the site in Central City upon which the St. James M. E. Church now stands, although the building was not completed until 1867. The same association established churches in Black Hawk and Nevada.

Bishop Machebœf instituted Catholicism in Central, at a very early date, which was maintained and continuously developed by the Rev. J. B. Raverdy and other priests. Their fine church on Pine street was erected in 1872, and their academy on Gunnell Hill in 1874.

The Presbyterians organized January 26th, 1862, under the direction of Rev. Lewis Hamilton. February 15th, 1863, the Rev. George W. Warner began the work in Black Hawk, which eventuated in the little White Church on the Hill, the first institution erected by human hands that is seen by the visitor on approaching the city.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Central, was built in 1873. It is a fine stone structure. Rev. Thomas B. Newby was the first rector.

The M. E. Church building, at Black Hawk, which was destroyed by the great flood, a few years ago, has been replaced by a new brick edifice near the Presbyterian Church.

The Congregational Church was organized June 28th, 1863, by Rev. William Crawford, and its edifice completed February 17th, 1867.

The Rocky Mountain National Bank was established by the Kountze Brothers May 1st, 1866. Paid up capital, $60,000. Authorized capital, $200,000. It was based upon the private bank instituted by those gentlemen in 1862, which for some years was conducted by J. B. Zerbe, and afterward by Joseph H. Goodspeed. Joshua S. Reynolds succeeded Goodspeed as cashier, and Reynolds by T. H. Potter in 1882, who since that time has been the cashier. Henry M. Teller was at one time the president of this bank. Fred Kruse is now president of the bank, succeeding Hal Sayr in that position in 1889.

The First National Bank was opened January 1st, 1874, capital $50,000, succeeding the private banking house of Thatcher, Standley & Co., which succeeded that of Warren Hussey & Co. The incorporators were J. A. Thatcher, Joseph Standley, Frank C. Young, Otto Sauer, Samuel Mishler, William Martin and Hugh McCammon. Frank C. Young was cashier from January 1st, 1874, to May 1st, 1880. Frank H. Messinger became cashier in January, 1881, which position he still holds. Otto Sauer succeeded J. A. Thatcher as president in 1883.

Hanington & Mellor, bankers, organized January 1st, 1875, by Henry Hanington and John Mellor. It was a private bank. The owners voluntarily closed out their business about two years ago.

The United States Land Office for the adjustment of mining and other land claims, was established at Central City December 27th, 1867; Irving W. Stanton, register, and Guy M. Hulett receiver. It was formally opened for business May 18th, 1868, the first application for patent being filed on that day by General Frank J. Marshall of Georgetown, for the Compass and Square lode in Griffith Mining District, Clear Creek County.

Registers—Irving W. Stanton, 1868; Samuel P. Lathrop, November, 1871; Joseph M. Marshall, 1873; Richard Harvey, September, 1879; J. A. Van Auken, April, 1888; Anton Mehrlich, July, 1890.

Receivers.—Guy M. Hulett, 1868; W. A. Arnold, May, 1869; E. W. Henderson, 1873; S. I. Lorah, May, 1886; S. V. Newell, June, 1890.

The Colorado Central Railroad, narrow gauge, of which a general history is related elsewhere, was extended from Golden along South Clear Creek to the North Fork, and up the latter to Black Hawk in 1872, where it remained until extended on to Central City, May 21st, 1878.

The Gilpin Tramway Company was incorporated August 4th, 1886, by Andrew N. Rogers, Henry C. Bolsinger, Bradford H. Locke and Henry J. Hawley of Gilpin County, and Robert A. Campbell of Arapahoe County. Henry C. Bolsinger, the first president, was succeeded by Robert A. Campbell, who is still the president. Joseph W. Bostwick is vice-president, and Fred Kruse secretary, treasurer and general manager. This tramway, constructed for the purpose of bringing down the ores from many of the heavy producing mines, is twenty miles in length, has three locomotives and one hundred and twenty-five cars. The gauge is two feet. The capital stock is $200,000, and the

bonded debt $25,000. This tramway, begun in 1886, was finished in 1887–'88, and is the only one of its class in Colorado. It is a great convenience to the miners and shippers of ores, a material saving of expense over the former method of wagon transportation. The adoption of this plan at Leadville, and by other mining regions of the State, would effect a saving of its entire cost in a year or two. It is so radical an improvement over the primitive way for the conveyance of ores, fuel and other supplies, it is surprising that the lead taken by Gilpin has not been generally followed.

Secret Societies.—At no point in Colorado have the orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship been instituted and conducted with greater zeal, or carried to a higher stage of perfection than in Gilpin. Its Masonic lodges were among the first regularly established. The brethren wrought together in harmony to that end, and with enthusiastic devotion bringing their work to the most exalted planes of excellence. It was in Central City that the first lodge room was built, the members of Chivington Lodge No. 6, uniting with Collier & Wells, who, in 1864–'65 erected the Register Block, and from their own means added the third story to this building, thereby securing large and well arranged quarters, in which their meetings have since been held.

It is claimed by the fraternity there that Nevada Lodge No. 4 was the first organized in Colorado (December 22d, 1860), but it is not sustained by the records, Denver Lodge taking precedence, the latter dating back to October 1st, 1859, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master of Kansas Territory. Nevada Lodge was formally opened January 12th, 1861, Andrew Mason, W. M.; Ira H. Morton, S. W.; James Dyke, J. W. Chivington Lodge, No. 6 of Central City, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colorado, December 11th, 1861. Its first officers were Allyn Weston, W. M.; Thomas J. Brower, S. W.; and Henry M. Teller, J. W. The name was changed by the Grand Lodge in 1866, to Central Lodge, No. 6.

Central City Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, received its charter from the Grand Chapter of the United States, September 9th, 1865. The first officers were A. J. Van Deren, H. P.; James T. White, K. and Aaron M. Jones, S.

Central City Council, No. 54, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered by the Grand Council of Illinois, October 23d, 1872. First officers, James V. Dexter, Th. S. G. M.; A. J. Van Deren, Dep. S. G. M., and B. W. Wisebart, P. C. of W.

Central City Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, was instituted November 8th, 1866, receiving its charter from the Grand Encampment K. T. U. S., October 24th, 1868, Sir Henry M. Teller E. C.

Black Hawk Lodge, No. 11, was instituted February 17th, 1866. U. D. from the Grand Lodge of Colorado; Chase Withrow, W. M.; Harper M. Orahood, S. W., and J. W. Nesmith, J. W.

Odd Fellows.—Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 2, of Black Hawk, instituted June 14th, 1865; charter members, A. C. Marvin, Barnett Dodd, John W. Ratliff and H. H. Heiser.

Colorado Encampment, No. 1, instituted May 22d, 1867. Charter members, Dr. L. L. Bedell, John W. Ratliff, Columbus Nuckolls, John L. Schellinger, Wm. T. Ellis, John Day and David M. Richards.

Colorado Lodge, No. 3, of Black Hawk, instituted May 16th, 1866; charter members, Herman H. Heiser, Charles Leitzman, James Mills, Henry B. Snyder and John S. Adelman.



S. J. Kruse.

Nevada Lodge, No. 6, instituted September 23d, 1868, by Henry E. Hyatt, Deputy G. M. G. L. of Colorado; charter members, Henry E. Hyatt, James M. Fowler, J. W. Ratliff, S. T. Hale and Frederick Stoermer.

Bald Mountain Encampment, No. 3, instituted at Nevada, March 18th, 1871, by J. W. Ratliff, Special D. D. Grand Sire, G. L. U. S.; charter members, Henry E. Hyatt, J. W. Ratliff, W. W. Sherrick, D. C. Grant, George Wirth and George W. Brunk.

Knights of Honor.—Excelsior Lodge, No. 1202, of Central City, installed September 19th, 1878; charter members, Mitchell Dawes, H. M. Hale, R. A. Campbell, P. G. Shanstrom, Wm. M. Brown, B. E. Seymour, Alexander McLeod, Alexander W. McMorran, E. H. Teats, I. J. Sprague, E. H. Lindsay, M. B. Hyndman, J. W. Smith, J. B. Morgan, James Davidson, A. F. Parker, J. B. Elrod and G. F. Elrod.

Knights of Pythias.—Gilpin Lodge, No. 5, Central City, organized under a dispensation granted April 5th, 1875, by S. S. Davis, Grand Chancellor Commander, charter members, L. Alexander, Edward Tippett, John Rice, Philip Edwards, James H. Thompson, William Mitchell, Levi Rachofsky, James Hambly, John O. Williams, John Trothen, Henry Attwater, Wm. Lemkuhl and Daniel Haas.

Grand Camp of the Knights of the New World.—Warren Camp, No. 2. Installed June 29th, 1876; charter members, J. J. Sprague, John Kruse, Joseph Earnst, Claus Schlopskold, Christopher Uric, Wm. M. Jones, Joseph S. Beaman, George Lutz, J. B. Elrod, Jacob C. Franks, Eugene Traupel, George Hemsaker, Hugh Bailey, Aug. C. Cabel and Edward Lindsay.

The town of Nevada, situated a mile above Central City, was for several years after 1859, quite densely populated by miners on Quartz Hill in the near vicinity, then the principal seat of lode or quartz mining, but is now diminished to a small hamlet. It, like Black Hawk, has its postoffice—designated Bald Mountain. The belt of mineral veins thereabouts is the most important in the county; they have been worked to greater depths than any others, and are still the chief producers of valuable ore. One or two quartz mills are operated there.

Russell Gulch, just over to the south of Quartz Hill, Missouri Flats below, and Lake Valley its continuation, were the chief centers of placer mining in early times, where scenes of great activity prevailed, but for many years have been but sparsely settled.

Rollinsville, founded by John Q. A. Rollins, and chiefly occupied by the buildings erected by him for ranching purposes, with a quartz mill added for the reduction of ores from the mines of Gold Dirt District near by, is situated very near the northeast corner of Gilpin County. In 1860-'61-'62, the mining section just named was a large producer of gold from placers, and the decomposed outcroppings of the Gold Dirt and Perigo lodes, and many people dwelt there. The streams were lined with arastras, stamp mills and sluices. After long idleness and utter depopulation, some years since Mr. Rollins resumed operations on the Perigo lode, which again became prominent for its yields of the precious metals.

Hughesville is the seat of the silver belt, on the ranch claim of Patrick Hughes, some distance above Black Hawk. Here is the Hard Money mine, discovered by Locke Brothers and Hundeman in September, 1878. Many other silver bearing lodes have been discovered in that vicinity, but none except the Hard Money has been very productive or largely developed.

The principal mines of this county are grouped together in a space of less than four miles diameter, with Central City, the county seat, as the base. To all depths thus far penetrated—the deepest shaft being about 2,000 feet sunk on the California mine, the greater part by Joseph Standley, its original owner—the quantity and quality of the vein matter have been maintained. Mr. Standley and his successors upon this mine, have made the most extensive and important test of the yields and value of these fissure veins to great depths that have marked the history of that class of mining in the Rocky Mountain region. They solved the many perplexing questions which for years agitated the entire guild of miners by demonstrating their permanency, and also exploded the theory that they become richer as depth is attained. In this, as in all others where the records have been preserved, it is shown that the average value of the mineral for the first five hundred feet is maintained to all depths; that they become neither richer nor poorer, but preserve a steady general average, with occasional streaks, or pockets of higher and lower grades, which however, do not upset the rule. At times also the productive matter is closed or pinched out by excessive gangues, but it is never wholly lost. By sinking or drifting it will reappear and continue until again temporarily interrupted by like or similar causes.

The State geologist, J. Alden Smith, in his report published in 1883, the last but one that has been printed, and the only one in which these mines have been considered at length by a State authority, states that the average assay value of the stamp rock, *i. e.* the class which is assorted for the stamp mills, as indicated by the results of some thousands of assays by himself and others during the preceding eighteen years, was about one ounce, or twenty dollars per ton in gold, and about six ounces silver. At that time also, it was reported that the average amount extracted by the mills was about sixty per cent. of the gold and seven per cent. of the silver, or $12.50 per ton coin value. The silver saved is only that which is in alloy with the gold, and the per cent. varies quite perceptibly in the ores of different mines. There is a further saving by concentrating the tailings from the mills, which are sold to the smelters and used as fluxes. The sulphuret, or smelting class, comprising the sulphides of iron, zinc, copper, lead, etc., is usually separated by hand picking and cobbing. The value of this ore ranges between $20 and $100 per ton, with occasional lots somewhat above these figures. All the later improved systems of mining, milling and smelting are employed to cheapen and save. By constant experimenting, and the addition of improvements thereby suggested, the business of quartz milling and saving by amalgamation and concentration has been brought to the most advanced stage, so that in mills that are skillfully managed, nearly all the precious contents of the ores are secured. The chief agent in these advances was the late Andrew N. Rogers, first superintendent, and later president of the Bobtail Gold Mining Company, through whose genius, tireless industry and skill, the science has been brought to the high stage of perfection that now obtains. There are now in operation the following mills: The New York Mill, 75 stamps; Randolph Mill, 50; Gregory Bobtail Mill, 75 out of 125 a part of the year; Mead Mill, 40; Polar Star, 40; Hidden Treasure, sometimes designated as the California Mill, 75; Humphrey Concentration Works, 20, but double issue; Fullerton Mill, but not run since spring.



H. N. Lake

Among the prominent producing mines in Gilpin County are the Frontenac, Aduddle, Saratoga, Decatur, Chase, Gaston, Topeka, Alps, California, San Juan, Gregory-Bobtail, Hecla, Columbia, Hubert, Gunnell, Ellery, Furnald, Fisk, Clay County, Carr, Bates-Hunter, McCallister, Rialto, Boodle, Hillhouse, Emerson, Hill, Belden Tunnel, Running Lode, Mascot, Cleveland, Mary Miller, Victoria, Hidden Treasure, Lone Star, Belmont, Paul, Kokomo, Searle, Clifton, Connolly, Burroughs, Climax, Kansas, Pyrennes, Egyptian, Ivanhoe, Bates and others. The great Gregory-Bobtail is at present only being worked enough to keep the water out, and the Gunnell has recently been shut down, owing to litigation. The output is from 11,000 to 15,000 tons per month, one-half of which, and sometimes more, is shipped by the Tramway Company. It being mostly gold bearing ore, it is handled by the cord at the mills. As the greater part of the output is first treated in the local mills, the shipments in bulk from the county are greatly reduced.

The Eureka Foundry at Central was established by the Hendrie Bros. in 1864. The firm later became Hendrie & Bolthoff, who in 1882 sold to McFarlane & Co., the new firm consisting of W. O. and Peter McFarlane. They manufacture mining and milling machinery, and build mills not only for local trade, but for Old Mexico, Montana, Arizona, Nevada and other Western States and Territories.

The Black Hawk foundry and machine shops are owned by Silas Bertenshaw. These works, built early in the sixties, were sold to A. G. Langford and Joseph M. Marshall, who sold them later to three machinists; the same at a later period, were resold to Mr. Bertenshaw (in 1878), the latter having conducted the works on a lease from 1876. Mr. Bertenshaw had managed a foundry in Golden from 1868 until he went to Black Hawk in 1876. He manufactures mining and milling machinery, and is also the inventor and manufacturer of the Gilpin County Gilt Edge Iron Concentrator, of which he has made about three hundred, selling many to local operators, and shipping others to Old Mexico and various Southern and Western States and Territories.

Among the prominent business men in Central City are W. B. Sherick, proprietor of the Teller House; C. F. Barker, jeweler; J. S. Beaman, bottling works; W. Bennaloch, grocer; John Best, druggist; Fred Davis, grocer, the Golden Queen drygoods house; Morrison, Harris & Co., furniture, livery and undertakers; Hawley Merchandise Co.; M. B. Hyndman, stationer; Jenkins, McKay & Co., hardware; A. H. Jones, auctioneer; Kruse & Co., grocers; W. M. Lemkuhl, brewery; A. Lintz, cigars and stationery; W. M. McLaughlin, harness and saddles; Miller & Koch, bakery; J. Polglase, boots and shoes; A. C. Richey, confectionery; Sauer, McShane & Co., grocers; J. Seidler, clothing; The A. Westman Mercantile Co., E. Manson, manager; Charles Trenoweth, clothing; A. H. Day, druggist; A. Rachofsky, the Golden Queen drygoods house; R. Morris, grocer; Charles Swaney, the Eureka House; Leonard Schafnit, the Washington House; Enos Loughran, the American House; John Jordan, the Central House, and others.

At Black Hawk are W. Bennaloch grocer, P. J. Murphy, the Colorado House, Preston Holbrook, boots and shoes; Kimball & Fullerton, millers; Lowell & Clark, hardware; Miller & Koch, grocers; P. B. Wright, Mountain House; T. J. Oyler, grocer; Mrs. Walter Feehan, Pacific House; Rohling Brothers, dry goods; Sleep & Metcalf, grocers; J. H. Reed, druggist; John B. Ballard, millwright and carpenter;

George Stroehle, boiler works; Boellert & Fick, manufacturers of wagons and blacksmiths, and others.

The Central City Waterworks are now nearly completed. The water is conveyed from the springs of the Toinby, Tascher and Thompson ranches, about four miles from the city. There are thirty-five hydrants and 23,150 feet of mains in the city limits. The winter supply is 38,712½ gallons every twenty-four hours. There is one large reservoir that holds 16,800 barrels, and a service reservoir with a capacity of 5,000 barrels. The cost of these waterworks is between $80,000 and $90,000.

The Central City Fire Company, No. 1, was organized December 6th, 1869, with a membership of seventy-eight. M. H. Root was the first foreman of the company; P. Layden first assistant foreman, Robert S. Wilson second assistant foreman, James Mills treasurer, and Foster Nichols secretary. After the fire, the department was reorganized October 8th, 1874. The Rescue Fire and Hose Company, No. 1, with N. H. McCall foreman, was then organized. The Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1 of Central, was organized March 30th, 1875, with M. H. Root, foreman, and the Alert Fire and Hose Company, No. 2 of Central, January 2d, 1878, with Richard Harvey, foreman.

Black Hawk also has a fine system of waterworks, the water being brought from springs about four miles distant. A reservoir near the town has a capacity of 2,600 barrels. There are eight fire hydrants. The Black Hawk Fire and Hose Company No. 1 was organized May 1st, 1879, with W. O. Logue, foreman; Thomas Avery, first assistant foreman; E. F. Hichings, second assistant foreman; B. S. Greathouse, treasurer, and W. S. Swain, secretary. The department now has three hose carts and about fifteen hundred feet of hose.

Central has a fine opera house, erected by a stock company at a cost of about $30,000. It has a seating capacity of 900. The stage is 27x46 feet. The Central Athletic Club, with one hundred and twenty-five members, is now one of the most popular organizations in the town. This club has a lease of Armory Hall for one year.

Gilpin County is making good progress in educational matters. The report of F. B. McLeod, county superintendent for 1890, shows there are twelve schoolhouses, as follows: Two log, eight frame, and two brick and stone. The value of the school property of the county is $47,526. There are eleven school districts, with sittings for 1,153. The enrollment was 1,184, with an average attendance of 792. At the writing of this chapter, the totals of the assessed valuation of the county for 1890, were not quite finished, but will be about $2,000,000.

LAKE COUNTY.

IMMENSE ORIGINAL AREA—THE UPPER ARKANSAS VALLEY—LEADVILLE AND ITS ENVIRONS—PRESENT STATUS OF THE CITY—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, CIVIC SOCIETIES—STATISTICS—NEWSPAPERS—THE MINING INTEREST—PROF. EMMONS' REPORTS—BULLION YIELDS—TWO GREAT MINES—THE SMELTERS—FISH HATCHERY—EVERGREEN LAKES—SODA SPRINGS—BANKS AND BANKERS.

The boundaries of this county as originally defined by the Territorial legislature of 1861, and which remained unchanged for many years, covered an immense territory, commencing at a point on the summit of the Snowy Range at the northwest corner of the county of Park, and running due west to the western boundary of the Territory; thence south on said boundary to the summit of the Sierra la Plata Range, or the northwest corner of Guadaloupe County;* thence easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the northwest corner of Costilla County; thence northerly along the summit of the Snowy Range, or boundary of San Miguel de la Costilla County, to the southwest corner of the county of Fremont; thence north on the western boundary of said county to the northwest corner of said county; thence east on the northern boundary of Fremont to the summit of the range dividing the waters of the Platte and Arkansas Rivers; thence northerly on said summit to the place of beginning. The county seat was temporarily located at Oro City in California Gulch, now covered by the southwestern part of the city of Leadville.

At the time designated, Lake, Summit, Costilla and Conejos Counties embraced all of Colorado west of Larimer, Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Park and Fremont. Lake was bounded on the north by Summit, west by Utah Territory, south by Conejos and a part of Costilla, and east by Fremont and Park. Out of this enormous tract of mountain and plain the greater parts of fourteen new counties have since been organized. By act of the State legislature approved February 8th, 1879, the present county of Chaffee was segregated from Lake, taking the latter name, while the upper portion took the name of Carbonate, with Leadville for its seat. By an act approved two days later, the name of the county of Lake was changed to Chaffee, and that of Carbonate to Lake. By the various segregations it has been shorn of its once mighty proportions, until it is now only fifteen by twenty-four miles in extent, embracing but a single incorporated town, and that its capital. It is now bounded on the north by Eagle and Summit, east by Park, west by Pitkin, and south by Chaffee. Its population by the census of 1890 was 14,619, the greater portion resident in Leadville

* This county was never organized, but a few years later merged into the county of Conejos.

and its immediate vicinity. The city is situated on the western flank of the Mosquito Range, near the sources of the Arkansas River, at an elevation of 10,150 feet above the level of the sea. At this point, and for some distance below, the valley of the river mentioned is about six miles wide, an oblong, grass covered basin, with fine stretches of rich meadow land, whence are gathered abundant supplies of hay for the use of the principal settlement. On either side the bottom lands are succeeded by a series of terraces or steppes, extending back to the summits of the ranges east and west.

As defined in Chapter XX, Vol. II, the primordial settlement of this region was induced by the discovery, in the years 1859–'60, of exceedingly rich gold placers in California Gulch. While the population was quite large during 1860–'61, it dwindled away as the excitement passed, until at the beginning of 1876, when the new era dawned, only a small contingent remained, barely sufficient to preserve the political autonomy of the county.

The new metropolis extends along the base of Carbonate Hill to the east fork of the Arkansas River, the town site embracing about five hundred acres. Three of the principal smelters—the Harrison Reduction Works, the American and Arkansas Valley, occupy positions in the lower part of California Gulch, which thirty years ago was lined with log cabins and the sluices of a multitude of gold miners—and clustered about them are the homes of many of their employes. The prospect is grand, and in many respects beautiful. To the west is a majestic spur from the main sierra crowned by Mount Massive, a peak clothed in perpetual snow, rising to the height of 14,351 feet above tide water, and south of it is Mount Elbert, while to the northward are seen the lofty summits of the Blue Mountains. On the east Mounts Sheridan, Sherman and numerous other towering promontories along the Mosquito Range, form the dividing line between Lake and Park Counties. Prior to the advent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in July, 1880, built at vast expense up through the narrow and rocky defiles of the Arkansas River to these carbonate hills and the "Cloud City," the principal routes of access were by two rough and rugged wagon roads, the first crossing the Colorado Range via the heads of the South Platte River and the Mosquito Pass, and the second via the Weston Pass, some twelve miles below, subsequently occupied by the Denver & South Park Railway. A third route, via Colorado Springs, the Ute Pass and the lower end of the Park, now partially traversed by the Colorado Midland Railway, also was largely utilized for freight and passenger traffic. A somewhat comprehensive outline, relating to the earlier discoveries of carbonate ores, and the founding of Leadville having been given in our second volume, the main object of the present endeavor is to epitomize as succinctly as possible, with due regard to the magnitude of the subject, the advancement of the city and its tributary industries during the past ten years.

In the decade referred to, Leadville has thrown off the rude habiliments and heterogeneous conditions that characterized the first influx of great miscellaneous immigration, emerging from the wild confusion attending that epoch to a well ordered, substantially built, homogeneous metropolis. Along several of its rectangular system of streets, notably on the main business thoroughfare,—Harrison avenue,—many of the original cheaply constructed wooden buildings that were a constant menace to the public safety, have been supplanted by handsome brick structures which denote stability and perma-



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nence. Some of the intersecting parallels are similarly improved, so that in looking over the place at this time the visitor is at once impressed with the idea that faith in the extent and perpetuity of the mines, the well settled conviction that they will endure, lay at the base of the more stable preparations. Thus far all our mountain towns have first been built of wood for temporary accommodation, and several have been destroyed by fire.

Harrison avenue is not surpassed by any public street in any of the larger cities of the State. It is broad, smooth, well cared for, a brisk and inviting artery of commerce. For the major part of their trade the merchants are dependent upon the mines and smelters, but a few houses enjoy a wholesale traffic with neighboring communities. One of the larger houses is that of Charles Mater, the first merchant of Leadville.

The Western Union Telegraph furnishes rapid communication with all points upon its lines. The telephone system established in 1879 by a local company, of which H. A. W. Tabor was president, but now controlled by the Colorado Telephone Company of Denver, is complete, extending throughout the town and to all the principal operated mines. As early as November 18th, 1879, gas illumination was introduced, and in recent years electric arc lights have been added. Until after the arrival of railways in 1880, coal for the manufacture of gas had to be transported in wagons from the nearest sources of production, one hundred and seventy-five miles distant, frequently at a cost of fifty dollars per ton. The incorporators of this company were Dennis Sullivan, Charles L. Hall, and George R. Fisher. The incorporation papers were filed March 18th, 1879, and the work begun in May following.

The Leadville Water Company was formed in 1878, and in the fall of that year began operations for the construction of ample reservoirs and the laying of pipes from the source in Big Evans Gulch, two miles north of the city, to the reservoir on Carbonate Hill, whence it is distributed to consumers. The first president of the company was Mr. J. S. D. Manville; secretary and treasurer, H. W. Lake; Joseph C. Cramer, superintendent. An efficient volunteer fire department was organized in 1878–'79 with all needful appliances for its use, including a fire alarm telegraph. Happily, Leadville has never been the victim of any serious conflagration within the business or residence limits.

That Leadville, even in the most demoralized period of its existence, was not wholly unrighteous, is manifest in the potential fact that early attention was given to the establishment of churches and schools, at once the *avant couriers* and the imperishable base of all modern civilization. The first seeds of Christianity were implanted in the primary opening of California Gulch. One of the most ardent pioneers of the cross at that time was the Rev. Father Dyer, a Methodist missionary who labored zealously in the cause, preaching the gospel on Sundays, and acting as mail carrier and messenger to the miners during the week. It was here that I first met this venerable, devout and earnestly pious devotee, in one of the old log cabins, delivering messages of grace to that rugged people. In 1875 the Rev. Father Robinson of Denver, a priest of the Catholic Church, paid occasional visits to and held services in California Gulch and at Oro, the first mass said to have been celebrated in the home of Mr. Thomas Starr. When Leadville succeeded in 1878, Father Robinson located there, gathered

his flock about him, and in due time erected a church on the corner of East Third and Spruce streets, the first in the new city. The Church of the Annunciation was begun in October, 1879, and completed a year later. St. Vincent's Hospital, one of the most useful of present institutions, was erected by Father Robinson. The first services of the Baptist denomination were held in the autumn of 1877 under the direction of Miss Ida Cole; the first sermon was by the Rev. A. L. Vail of Colorado Springs, in the spring of 1878. The Methodists were organized by Thomas A. Uzzell, February 1st, 1878, in a small log cabin, and soon afterward funds were subscribed for the erection of a house of worship at the corner of Spruce and Third streets. The Presbyterians were led by Revs. Sheldon Jackson, Lewis Hamilton, and H. L. Janeway, in June, 1878, and their first edifice built on Fifth street between Harrison avenue and Pine, completed in May, 1879. St. George's Episcopal Society was organized in 1878. Their church was completed in 1880.

In the present epoch, there are nine churches in the city. The Annunciation, at the corner of Poplar and East Seventh, which controls St. Mary's Academy, a fine large school, and St. Vincent's Hospital; the Presbyterian at the northwest corner of Eighth and Harrison avenue, a beautiful new structure completed in December, 1889; the Methodist on East Sixth; St. George's Episcopal at the corner of West Fourth and Pine; the Baptist on East Sixth; the Lutheran on East Eighth; Temple Israel at the corner of Fourth and Pine; the Congregational on East Seventh, and the African M. E. Society, whose services are held in St. Luke's Chapel on East Ninth. All these societies are practically free from debt, and are blessed with large memberships.

The cause of public education began to take practical form in February, 1878, at which time Mrs. A. K. Updegraff, wife of the first attorney in Leadville, opened a school in a log cabin on Elm street in the rear of the lot subsequently occupied by the Grand Hotel, beginning with thirty pupils. In the fall of that year a frame building was erected on the corner of Spruce and West Second streets. In 1880 there were thirteen schools, and sixteen teachers. During that year, owing to the rapid increase of population, the large and elegant building known as the Central school, occupying half a block of ground on Spruce, between Chestnut and Second streets, was begun, and completed in 1881. It is modeled after the Twenty-Fourth street school in Denver. There are at this writing (1890) four public schools, two of brick, large, commodious and costly structures, the whole designed to accommodate fifteen hundred to two thousand children. They are thoroughly graded, and in addition to the regular course, pupils of all grades below the High School receive instruction in botany, geology, astronomy, natural philosophy, etc. The school year consists of two terms of four months each.

In the number of its secret and benevolent orders, Leadville has few equals, most of the male population seemingly, banded together in some form of organization. The Masonic order has two lodges, a Royal Arch Chapter and a commandery of Knights Templar; the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows has five lodges, an Encampment and a Canton; the Knights of Labor, five assemblies; the Grand Army of the Republic, Garfield Post, No. 9, with a large membership; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, two lodges, and one of Select Knights; Knights of Pythias, two lodges, Mount Massive Division, No. 3, and Uniform Endowment, and lodge No. 855, the

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1; the Improved Order of Red Men, Navajo Tribe, No. 9; Silver Camp of Modern Woodmen of America; Leadville Turn-Verein; the American Workingmen's Association; the Lake County Miner's Union; Knights of Honor; Patriotic Order, Sons of America, with three camps and a commandery; Ancient Order of Foresters; a Priory of Kassidean Knights; the Good Templars; Confederate Veterans; Catholic Young Men's Sodality; Knights of Robert Emmet; Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Association; King's Daughters; Leadville Typographical Union; Stationary Engineers; Young Men's Christian Association, several musical clubs; two military companies, and, as if these were insufficient, the railroad men, brakemen, firemen, engineers, conductors, and switchmen, have each an organization for mutual protection.

In the largely populated towns of the Rocky Mountains, the postoffice is not only an important medium for the receipt and transmission of mail matter, but under the present admirable system for the issue and payment of money orders, becomes a convenient and safe banking house for exchanges between the people, the miners and others with their friends in other States and foreign lands, and it is not infrequently utilized by the business community for commercial purposes. As an indication of its usefulness in these directions, the following data covering the period between 1879 and 1890 are given: Gross receipts, $373,442.24; net receipts, $196,203.32; money orders issued, $5,449,185.65; money orders paid, $1,382,839.64; total transactions, $7,401,-670.85. In the same time, the receipts of the United States Land Office were, $557,138.45 for property, chiefly mineral lands conveyed, valued at $27,500,000. The two National banks,—the Carbonate and the American,—give the following exhibit March 1st, 1890: Capital, surplus and undivided profits, $417,575.50; deposits $1,323,-079.98; loans and discounts, $837,401.70.

The consumption of fuel during the past ten years aggregated 543,420 tons of coke; 585,710 tons of coal and 20,130,000 bushels of charcoal.

The receipts of Internal Revenue taxes at Leadville have been $244,199.94; freight received, 2,345,902 tons; freight forwarded, 1,466,527 tons; value of lumber and timber consumed, a considerable proportion in and about the mines, $6,300,000. Wages paid for labor in the mines and smelters alone, in ten years was approximately, $46,800,000. The Western Union Telegraph Company handled 2,000,000 messages, and about 20,000,000 words of press report. The expenditures for school buildings and the support of schools, $500,000.

It is proper to state in connection with the facts foregoing, that they are the result of a very thorough examination of the records, made by a committee of citizens appointed for the purpose in the spring of 1890, and adopted by the author as the best obtainable, with the view of giving an approximate idea of the general magnitude of business transactions during the past decade.

A potential influence for good when rightly conducted, in the advancement of public morals, the encouragement of education, and the dissemination of current intelligence, and to a large extent the guide of public opinion, is the local press. A sketch of the origin and progress of Leadville newspapers has been given in Volume II, where it is stated that Carlyle C. Davis one of the founders of the "Chronicle" and a leading influence among the people at this day, purchased the "Herald" and the "Democrat"

and united the three concerns under his own management. The "Herald-Democrat" a nine column folio, is published every morning except Monday. The "Chronicle" is issued every evening except Sunday, and the "Carbonate Chronicle" weekly, all from the one office. Each contains the full associated press report delivered at Leadville, Mr. Davis being the owner of the exclusive franchise for that city. An important feature of these enterprises is the department devoted to mining intelligence, in charge of a skillful, learned and conscientious writer, who recites the actual conditions of this paramount industry from personal investigation, in a clear and comprehensive manner, summarizing the work performed, the new discoveries made, the revelations brought to light by underground explorers, the amounts of mineral extracted from day to day, its character and value; of geological problems brought to solution, in short, a compact, well digested history of events transpiring in the twin fields of mining and smelting. Until within the past few years, there has been a deplorable lack of accuracy in such reports, but as now conducted they represent as near as possible the exact status. Leadville district is at this day, indisputably, the largest producer of the precious metals now known, as demonstrated by the official reports of the United States mint. The reserves in developed and developing ore bodies give satisfactory assurance that its prestige will be maintained. This subject will receive due attention in the regular order.

For a time during the formative stages, the financial affairs both of Leadville and Lake County, seem to have been managed with an eye single to what could be made out of them by the managers and their particular coteries of friends, political and otherwise. The taxes collected were recklessly squandered, misapplied and given over to corruption and jobbery. The county was plundered on every side, and brought to the verge of ruin by all manner of rascality that was checked only when its creditors forced it into the courts for a settlement of its obligations. Pushed to the tribunal of final resort, an opinion was rendered that brought humiliating exposure, through the revelation that the board of county commissioners had largely exceeded the constitutional limit of indebtedness; that its credit was gone and inextricable confusion precipitated upon the helpless taxpayers. Said Davis, editor of the "Herald-Democrat," "To state the matter plainly and truthfully, Lake County was hopelessly bankrupt, with scarcely a prospect of ever extricating herself from the meshes of debt and the harassments of litigation. Holders of the funding bonds demanded their pound of flesh semi-annually according to the bond; large volumes of scrip that had been issued were fast being gathered up by speculators, who harassed the county with suits; judgments were procured, and to meet them special levies were directed to be made by the courts; delinquent taxes were accumulating upon the books of the treasurer, and the receipts from all sources were wholly inadequate to meet the running expenses—insufficient even to keep the courts in motion. All this had resulted from the rascality of our earlier boards of county commissioners which had run the county in debt and left nothing to represent the hundreds and thousands of dollars of bonds and warrants outstanding. The people, however, became at last aroused to the necessity of action," which finally overturned the existing scandalous order of things, and elected men of unimpeachable integrity to the administration of affairs. The Supreme Court of the State decided in effect, that all debts created in excess of constitutional limitations were



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illegal and void, and that the warrants and bonds representing such excess were of no value, an opinion that "practically extinguished the entire indebtedness, for it was discovered that nearly all of the funded and floating indebtedness came within the scope of this decree." Judgments to a considerable amount had previously been obtained against the county in the local courts, which were recognized as valid claims, and paid by special levies. Thenceforward, from the bitter lesson thus rudely encountered, the people learned to put honest men in the public offices, whereby confidence was restored and the finances placed upon a just foundation.

The Mining Interest.—No extended account of the geology of this region will be attempted by the author, for three sufficient reasons. First, lack of scientific knowledge. Second, because no intelligent synopsis can be given in the space allotted to this chapter, and third, because it is rendered wholly unnecessary by the recent report of the United States Geological Survey, a volume of nearly eight hundred pages, wherein the subject has been quite exhaustively treated by Prof. S. F. Emmons, the supreme authority,—unquestionably one of the most valuable works ever issued by that department, and one that has been of incalculable benefit to the miners and prospectors. This report was prepared in 1880, and first given to the public in the form of a monograph. In August, 1890, Prof. Emmons returned to Leadville for a second examination, and the revision of his original finding by the light of the more extended explorations, the results of which will appear in due course, but unfortunately too late for use in this volume of our history. However, something of his later views, reinforced by the opinions of local mining engineers was expressed at a banquet tendered him by the chief operators on Iron and Carbonate Hills, shortly after his reappearance upon the scene, when Mr. Emmons said: "In endeavoring to unravel the complicated geological structure of this region, I am often astonished to find how closely our inductions have approximated to the truth, and how correctly we were able to outline the principal features of its underground structure. In writing my report I did not allow myself to say all that I believed about the magnitude of the mineral wealth that underlies it, but while I could not, perhaps, give in every sense a scientific reason for my feeling, I did feel then that this region was destined to be one of the greatest producers of the precious metals in the world, and to rank with the great mines of South America, of Mexico, and with the famous Comstock lode which already had produced $300,000,000. From the little I have been able to see in the short time I have been here, I am more than ever confirmed in my belief, and I think that in spite of the enormous production that has already resulted from your energetic labors, not half its metallic wealth has yet been laid bare, but as developments progress, and as we learn to know more about these complicated eruptive bodies, new and rich ore bodies will continue to be discovered for many years to come."

In his original report of 1880, Mr. Emmons advanced the statement "that by far the most important of the ores of Leadville, both in quantity and quality, occur in the blue-grey dolomitic limestone of the lower carboniferous formation, hence known as the blue or ore bearing limestone, and at or near its contact with the overlying sheet of porphyry, which is generally the white, or Leadville porphyry, thus constituting a sort of central sheet whose upper surface being formed by the base of the porphyry sheet is comparatively regular and well defined, while the lower surface is ill-defined and irreg-

ular, there being a gradual transition from ore into unaltered limestone, the former extending to varying depths from the surface, and even occupying the entire thickness of the blue limestone formation. This may be regarded as the typical form of the Leadville deposits."

These conclusions, uttered ten years ago, based upon the somewhat superficial developments of that time undoubtedly were correct, but the conditions then described have undergone many changes through later exploitations, other problems have been met and definitely solved. Other eminent geologists have been penetrating the depths, and in quarters that in 1880 had not even been examined below the surface, and these men have been compiling further testimony from the rocks, drawing maps and charts of their disclosures, forming new theories and adding to the general stock of knowledge for the benefit of all engaged in scientific pursuits, for it is science and not a horde of unlettered, blindly groping prospectors that is now developing the secrets of nature in Leadville, and the light shed upon them by one is open to all for mutual advantage. It has been ascertained that the ores for the most part lie in well defined chutes or veins; that the porphyry and lime contact and the limestone near it are not the only ore bearing planes. Masses of valuable mineral are found at various points in the limestone itself, and it is discovered that "the whole of the blue limestone is the true ore bearing zone;" that the ore chutes are subject to frequent changes of position from the vertical, "first lying in the porphyry-lime contact, then passing down into the lime; then lying between the limestone and the parting quartzite, and again passing through that." "So far, there have been discovered * and opened, no less than fifteen distinct ore chutes; some of them have been, and are richer than others; some have been better developed and more thoroughly explored, but all have been productive. Except where the geological formation has been broken by faults, at which the ore chutes outcrop, the end of no one of them has been found, with the exception, however, of the north and south Iowa chutes, which apparently end abruptly, but in all probability will be found to extend at a lower plane."

Local authorities are in agreement, that the productive area of Leadville, as defined by prospecting and mining, is twenty-five to thirty square miles, only a small part having been developed. In several mines large masses of low grade ore remain standing which, when the cost of extraction, transportation and treatment shall have been reduced, and higher prices obtained for their silver contents, will be profitably utilized. Immense bodies of valuable ore are exposed in the most extensively operated properties, and they are yielding large returns to the owners. We shall take occasion to illustrate these facts in the further course of our narrative.

The old mines of 1879–'80, whereon much of the renown of the district rested, have been almost entirely worked out, and no longer occupy conspicuous places in the reports. But they did not constitute the major values of the region. They were simply the first and greatest of their time, since when overshadowing rivals have appeared. The work has been cheapened year by year under the employment of improved machinery, the acquisition of knowledge by experience, the reduction of smelting and transportation charges through active competition. At present writing the output of

* Mining Editor "Herald-Democrat."

marketable ores is 1,500 to 1,700 tons daily, exceeding all precedent. Much of the increase is due to the advanced prices of silver and lead, and the better promises of the future. Yet some of the greater operators are not extracting from their reserves, marketing only the product broken in the regular course of development. If all were crowded to their fullest capacity, as were the old mines of Fryer Hill in 1879–'80–'81, to meet clamorous demands for immediate dividends, the amount could easily be doubled.

There is remarkable concurrence of opinion by the well informed, as to the extent and durability of the ore deposits. It is not claimed that they are without limit, but it is entirely just to concede that the district contains very great bodies of mineral, that will not be exhausted during the life of the present generation, and may endure for a century, since it is only reasonable to assume that many parts of the hills upon the ore bearing zones, yet unexplored, contain vast treasure. This assumption is sustained by the fact that many claims, long supposed to be barren, have recently developed splendid results, both by individual prospecting, and by the extended exploitation of adjoining territory. Such occurrences have been so frequent during the past five years, confidence has been thereby strengthened, and millions added to general results.

As to the amount of wealth these mines have contributed to the arteries of commerce, we are impelled to adopt the table following, prepared by a committee of expert statisticians appointed in the spring of 1890, to collate reliable data for presentation to Congress, with the view of inducing that body to grant an appropriation for a public building in Leadville, and is by far the most acceptable that has been published.

Year.	Lead Tons	Silver Ounces.	Gold Ounces.	Total Value.
1879	17,650	6,004,416	1,100	$10,333,740.69
1880	33,551	8,993 399	1,688	15,095,153.00
1881	38,101	7,162,909	13,182	13,170,576.00
1882	43,024	7,273,249	16,413	17,131,853.00
1883	66,385	9,599,172	37,301	15,839,446 00
1884	58,383	7,078,951	22,626	12,837,497.00
1885	36,100	8,314,593	36,752	12,357,662.00
1886	48,488	5,166,145	36,546	13,750,733.30
1887	35,417	7,148,968	23,405	12,072,967.81
1888	28,609	7,805,275	21,975	11,605,205.48
1889	37,018	8,506,034	17,103	13,639,351.75
	442,726	86,224,111	228,091	$147,534,186.03

To enumerate and describe all of the productive mines would extend this chapter far beyond its design. The great representative properties of the current epoch, are those of the Iron-Silver Mining Company—reviewed at some length in Chapter XX, Vol. II—the Henriett & Maid of Erin Combination, and the A. Y. and Minnie group, which in general characteristics represent the whole, but lead all the rest in the extent of underground development, in the tonnage raised, and reserves blocked out, hence some account of the two last named will be given.

The company of which Mr. D. H. Moffat is president, and in which the Jerome B. Chaffee estate (represented by Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr.) Horace A. W. Tabor, Hon. James G. Blaine, J. J. B. and B. H. Dubois are large stockholders, has acquired by purchase and lease the control of a material portion of Carbonate Hill. It has under

operation the Morning Star, Big Chief, Adams, Henriett and Maid of Erin, the Castle View and Waterloo claims; Eben Smith, general manager; Bela S. Buell, assistant, and James J. Brown, superintendent of the working forces. The machinery plant on the Maid from which most of the others are operated, is perhaps the most elaborate and complete of any in the Rocky Mountains, embracing not only the requisite engines, hoisters and pumps, but extensive machine shops as well, for the repair of all iron work about the premises, replacing damaged parts, constructing much new work, etc.; saw-mills also for the rapid shaping of the forest of timber used as supports in the various shafts, drifts and winzes. The pumps located in the "sumps" or water reservoirs at the lower levels, discharge at the surface about 800 gallons a minute.

During the calendar year 1889, this company produced 70,000 tons of ore.

Silver contents of ore marketed		250,000 ozs.
Commercial value of the silver		$323,225
Copper, 50 tons at $13 per 100		13,000
Lead, 20,000 tons at an average of 4 cts		1,600,000
Total		$1,936,225
Cost of labor	$199,563.00	
Value of supplies consumed	19,985.53	
Rent, taxes and other expenses	171,032.23	
Total	$390,580.76	
Net profit		$1,545,644.24
The capital stock of the company is		$1,500,000.00
Cash value of buildings at the mine		15,000.00
Cash value of machinery at the mine		50,000.00
Cash value of underground improvements		150,000.00
Cash value of supplies on hand		10,000.00

But remarkable as this exhibit appears, it is surpassed by that taken from the books of the A. Y. and Minnie, located on Iron Hill at the northerly slope of California Gulch, owned by M. Guggenheim of New York, and Charles H. Graham of Philadelphia. These claims were located in 1879 by Mr. A. Y. Corman, a poverty stricken pioneer resident of the Gulch named above. Corman worked them for a time without results, and falling into financial embarrassment, was struggling desperately to maintain himself, when a representative of the present owners appeared upon the scene and offered him $5,000 for his interest, which was immediately accepted. Fractional interests owned by Samuel Harsh and a Mr. Loomis were subsequently purchased by Guggenheim & Graham, who then became the sole proprietors, and at once entered upon a methodical scheme of development under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Weir. The latter resigned December 10th, 1888, and Charles L. Hill, the present incumbent, took charge. It was not until July, 1880, that the property was put in order for production. In this month the first load of ore taken from shaft No. 1 was marketed at the smelters, and found to contain fifteen ounces of silver and twenty-five per cent. of lead to the ton. After long and patient wrestling with adverse conditions, other shafts were sunk,

old and new drifts extended into larger and more valuable ore bodies, whereby the promise of a marvelous mine was revealed. From 1885 to the present it has been celebrated as the greatest mine in the Rocky Mountains. It is here that the larger bodies of sulphide ores have been opened, but a part carrying a considerable percentage of zinc which rendered them unsaleable without concentration, mills for that purpose were erected.

On the 1st of July, 1887, after more than three months of careful examination, measurements and calculation of the vein matter exposed, the experts employed for the purpose, rendered a report, of which the following is the substance:

At the date named the amount of ore in sight—that is to say, completely blocked out in squares, and centrally penetrated by winzes, aggregated 4,715,299 cubic feet, the concentrating class reckoned at 7½, and the smelting ore (saleable without concentration) at 6½ cubic feet per ton. The product is divided into three distinct classes, ascertained by measurement and innumerable assays, as follows:

548,440 tons of concentrating, carrying 9 ozs. silver, and 11 per cent. of lead.

73,043 tons of smelting ore, carrying 54.04 ozs. silver and 25.04 per cent. of lead.

19,571 tons of smelting ore, carrying 20 ozs. silver and 40 per cent. of lead.

Which gives a total of 9,274,645 ozs silver, and 86,461 tons of lead.

Placing the commercial value of silver at 90¼ cents an ounce, and that of lead at $40 per ton, the prices paid in Leadville, July 1st, 1887, the contents of the ore bodies then measured would be worth $11,828,835.88. The net value would be the above amount less the expense of mining, concentrating and smelting. At present prices for lead and silver, the amount would be materially increased.

From July, 1st, 1887, to January 1st, 1890, the company extracted 48,682 tons of concentrating ore, 45,620 tons of shipping ore, a total of 94,302, leaving 499,753 tons of concentrating, and 47,614 tons of shipping material in the mine. The receipts for this period from ores sold were $1,864,325.59 after deducting railway charges and cost of smelting. The total expense of mining was $481,113.15, leaving a clear profit to the owners of $1,383,212.44.

In the meantime, however, while the 94,302 tons were being extracted, the miners had opened three additional ore chutes in the claims, which in the opinion of the manager, Mr. Hill, contained quite as large masses, and of equal or greater average value than the tonnage taken out of those first measured and estimated, therefore on the 1st of January, 1890, it is assumed there was as great a quantity of ore in sight—viz., 4,715,299 cubic feet or 641,054 tons, as on July 1st, 1887. Estimating its contents at 9,274,645 ounces of silver and 86,461 tons of lead, the price of silver at $1.15 per ounce, and the lead at $45 per ton, the prices paid in September when the writer examined the mine and obtained access to the books, would give the ore then exposed a probable gross value of $14,556,586.75. There is no doubt concerning the measurements of July, 1887. These we know to be approximately correct. The value of the ore is the only matter upon which there may be a difference of opinion when it comes to be taken down and sold. Yet from the great number of samples taken and assayed during the three months consumed in the measurements, the completeness of the exposures of ore, and the care taken to reach reliable conclusions, it may be assumed that the figures given come very near representing the value of this property in September, 1890.

During 1889 the average number of men employed was 112. The exhibit for that year was as follows:

Receipts from sales of ore	$737,938.39
Receipts from the concentrating mill	41,155.00
	$779,093.39
Expenses for the year	161,097.91
Profit, less smelting and transportation	$617,995.48

There were taken out during this period a total of 45,142 tons. The per cent. of expenses to gross receipts was 21.8 per cent., leaving a profit of 78.2 per cent. Cost per ton delivered to the mill and smelters, $3.56.

The surface area of the two claims is twenty acres.

Value of the buildings thereon	$10,000
Value of the machinery	25,000

The developments consist of three shafts, each 370 feet deep, and about 11,000 feet of levels penetrating the ore bodies. In closing this account I desire to express grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Charles L. Hill, the general manager, to Mr. Frank Street, bookkeeper and financial agent, and Mr. Samuel D. Nicholson, superintendent of the mine, for many courtesies rendered. It will be understood that the figures given from the books are reliable. As to the present value of the property in dollars, it depends wholly upon the value of lead and silver in the markets. It may be safely estimated, however, at about ten millions.

The Smelters of Leadville by the returns for the year 1889 indicate the tonnage of ores consumed and the products thereof, within the district. The importance of these institutions to the stability and advancement of all other interests is determined by the large number of men employed, the supplies consumed, and by the activity everywhere visible about them. By the near proximity of superior coals and cokes produced in the Jerome Park mines near Glenwood Springs; by the presence of superior fluxes in great abundance, and by the margin of saving on the transportation of ores, they are well prepared to compete with similar establishments located near Pueblo and Denver.

Their exhibit for 1889 is as follows:

The Arkansas Valley Smelter produced 9,237¼ tons of bullion carrying lead	18,475,060 lbs.
Silver	2,204,208 ozs.
Gold	5,677 ozs.

Also 142 tons of matte containing 114,592 ounces silver.

The American Smelter produced:	
Lead	21,346,307 lbs.
Silver	2,312,500 ozs.
Gold	2,886 ozs.
The Harrison Reduction Works:	
Lead	8,688,000 lbs.
Silver	1 187,106 ozs.
Gold	5,210 ozs.

The Manville or Elgin Smelter:

Lead	5,602,293 lbs.
Silver	524,924 ozs.
Gold	1,856 ozs.

In early times, ores containing less than fifty to sixty ounces of silver per ton were not generally utilized, and they were either left standing in the mines or thrown into the waste dumps. But in later years material that carries, in combination with a good supply of lead, three to five ounces of silver, is readily available.

A number of sections having no prominence until within the past three or four years, and by many considered as outside the productive region, barren and worthless, have, by persistent prospecting developed some extremely valuable mines, as for example, Iowa and Empire Gulches, the head of California Gulch, on the east, and Sugar Loaf and St. Kevin districts on the west side of the Arkansas, the latter in true fissure veins. The augmented values of silver and lead since the passage of the silver bill by Congress at the first session of 1890 have wrought remarkable changes by stimulating production, and affording more profitable returns. Excessive water and the wider prevalence of refractory ores in some sections have been serious obstructions, but the application of more powerful pumps in the one case, and the adoption of new methods in the other, bid fair to overcome these difficulties. While a few mines have been temporarily closed from these causes during the year, the volume of production has been maintained by the addition of new ones, and the discovery of large bodies of rich ore in some of the more extensively exploited of the old. A conspicuous factor is the leasing and tribute systems, which, while they may not be best for the mine itself, for leasers and tributers rarely trouble themselves very much about the future condition of the property so that it be reasonably safe during their occupancy, have nevertheless had much to do with the increase of supplies and the conversion of abandoned workings into valuable producers.

The statements furnished by the smelters show that gold in combination with the silver-lead ores forms a material feature of the general results. The exhibit foregoing indicates that no less than 15,629 ounces were produced by the Leadville smelters alone during 1889, which at an average value of $18 per ounce, adds $281,322 to the gross. There are several mines, the most important being the Antioch, on the crest of Breece Hill, in which gold predominates.

"The metals the miner receives pay for," says Mr. Francis T. Freeland, a prominent engineer, "are gold, silver, lead, copper and iron. The customary treatment gives a clue to the character of the ore. A small quantity of free gold is still had from placers by sluicing with giants in California Gulch. The gold in a decomposed porphyry gangue, is worked by the usual gold stamp milling process, at the Antioch mine, the battery consisting of forty stamps. The largest part of the ore is treated by the ordinary lead smelting process, which collects the contained gold, silver and lead in the form of bullion. The sulphide ores"—of which very great quantities are produced, most of the larger mines having run into such ores—"are roasted before smelting. Stamping, roasting and pan amalgamation was worked on certain ores in early times but has been abandoned. The iron ores are largely used as fluxes in lead smelters. An exceptionally pure hematite and magnetic from the Breece mine has been shipped in

great quantities to the Pueblo Steel Works. The copper ores are smelted in reverberatory furnaces at Argo, near Denver. The fissure vein ores, consisting mainly of sulphides of iron, with decomposed granite and porphyry and quartz gangues, are finely crushed by stamps and Huntington mills, and concentrated on jigs and tables. Oxidized ores, and waste heaps containing such ores, have been successfully concentrated in large quantities on jigs and tables after crushing coarsely, at the Chrysolite, Agassiz, Henriett & Maid, and the Iron Mines."

The mines of the Iron-Silver Mining Company, for many years the most prolific in the district, equipped with the finest surface machinery plant, is doing little now save in exploring its vast territory for new bodies of ore. Its possessions comprise a large part of Iron Hill, continuing on through California Gulch over into Rock Hill, where the first discovery of carbonate ores was made by W. H. Stevens. The whole property is under development, but for some time past has paid no dividends. The company marketed 22,600 tons of ore in 1889.

In concluding this subject, it may be declared that all appearances denote the presence of a new epoch, filled with brighter promise than any that has yet shed its beneficent rays upon the district and people of Leadville. The old excitements, the exaggerated froth and fustian that made it notorious in the first years, have given place to elements founded upon legitimate industry, better methods in all departments, progress based upon certainties, instead of demoralizing speculative ventures. It is in better condition to-day than at any time in its history. A single section of this limited area, with only a fraction of its productive territory explored, that yields from twelve to fourteen millions of dollars of new wealth each year under the difficulties that have there attended the pursuit of this industry,—the high cost of supplies, railway discriminations, the depressed prices of the principal metals prevailing from 1879 to the middle of 1890, and which still has enormous stores of ore in reserve, to say nothing of the contents of zones yet unexplored, is one that may be trusted to endure.

Most of the primitive hotels and lodging houses that were prominent centers in their time have disappeared, among them the once famous Clarendon, Windsor and Grand. The only hostelry that may now be rated as first class, is the Hotel Kitchen, originally the Tabor Grand, which fell into misfortune some years ago, and toward the close of 1887 was purchased by the Kitchen Brothers, given the family name, remodeled, refurnished, refitted and decorated throughout, in elaborate style, making it the equal of the best in Colorado.

The attractive suburbs of Leadville, forming beautiful summer resorts, are the Evergreen Lakes, the United States Fish Hatchery and the Soda Springs situate on the opposite side of the broad basin of the Upper Arkansas, under the shadows of the mighty range of mountains that forms the majestic foreground of a sublime landscape, that is a never ending source of delight to the inhabitants of the "Cloud City." These points are reached by smooth, admirably constructed drives and roadways, to which no public thoroughfares of the country are superior. The resorts mentioned are separated by little projections jutting out from the foothills of Mount Massive. The importance of these lovely spots, in the midst of pine forests, is enhanced by improvements recently made by the Federal Government, induced by the events following. In the autumn of 1888, the United States Fish Commissioner in Washington gave earnest consideration



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to a plan for the establishment of a large permanent station at some point in the Rocky Mountains for the propagation of game fish wherewith to stock the streams of Colorado and Utah. As a preliminary measure, Colonel John Gay, inspector of stations, was instructed to investigate and select the best available location. After an extended examination of various points, he arrived in Leadville during the month of February, 1889, and there met among other leading citizens, Colonel R. E. Goodell, to whom the plan of his chief was made known. The latter, always enthusiastic in advancing the interests of his adopted home, at once entered upon the work which gave promise of great benefit, and pursued it with unflagging zeal, until finally consummated. They visited Evergreen Lakes, a series of four small, but picturesque bodies of pure cold water collected in natural basins, at the base of the western range. After a time spent in overlooking the entire situation and its advantages, Colonel Gay rendered his report strongly recommending the adoption of an eligible site near the lakes mentioned, a short distance to the right, and between them and the Soda Springs, a mile or so to the northward. The recommendations were immediately approved by the commissioner, and surveys and maps were made by a local engineer of high repute, Mr. T. L. Darby. The lands selected were held under placer claims by Colonel Goodell and Dr. John Law, who in order to promote the scheme, gracefully surrendered their rights to them, transferring to the government. The tender being accepted, they were at once converted into a reservation or public park, and the lines extended westward beyond the original limits to the summit of Mount Massive, for the exclusion of trespassers.

Through the efforts of Senator H. M. Teller and others, Congress granted an appropriation of $15,000, which became available July 1st, 1889, at which time a contract for a suitable building was let. October 15th following, the corner stone was laid by Goodell, Dr. Law and one of the oldest patriarchs of the Arkansas Valley—Major H. H. De Mary. The structure of noble architecture, one of the finest designs that has ever been drawn for an institution of that class, built of red sandstone, one hundred feet in length by forty feet, eight inches in width, elegantly finished within and without, was completed in September, 1890. By the arrangements perfected, millions of small fry trout for the purpose indicated can be produced each year, and from its central position easily and rapidly distributed to the principal water courses of our own State and adjoining Territory—Utah. Pure water is obtained from natural springs along the mountain sides, and by canals from Rock Creek near at hand.

It would be difficult to conceive a more inviting scene than is presented by Evergreen Lakes. It is a revelation of sylvan loveliness rarely witnessed. Three beautiful sheets of transparent water, separated from one another by slight peninsulas, surrounded by fragrant pines, through which serpentine driveways have been cut and graded for the passage of vehicles, the home of native finny tribes, the paradise of the fisherman; their shelving beaches covered with row boats for the enjoyment of visitors, and upon a promontory overlooking the entire scene, and from the upper balconies of which an extended view of the entire valley, with the city of Leadville and its treasure-laden hills, may be obtained, stands the Suburban Hotel, containing many well furnished rooms, surrounded by broad verandas, where lovers of royal nature may behold the wondrous panorama spread out before them. This hotel is under the management of Mr. J. Henry Hunt and family. Quite recently the lakes and their environs, forming a large tract, were

purchased by Dr. John Law and Ex-Governor James B. Grant, who propose making many expensive improvements. The place is incomparably rich in scenic effects. If these splendid attractions were situated within six miles of Denver or Pueblo, they would be of almost incalculable value as investments. Dr. Law using the waters of a fourth and somewhat larger lake, a few hundred yards to the south of those first mentioned, with equally attractive surroundings, has founded a private establishment for the propagation of game trout, whence the tables of hotels and dwellings, restaurants, etc., in the city are supplied.

In the third, but by no means the least important of these suburbs, at the mouth of Colorado Gulch, where in the early years of settlement—1863-'64, some gold placer claims were operated, are the Soda Springs over which (or near) stands the Mount Massive Hotel, a homelike, old fashioned retreat, conducted by Major H. H. De Mary. This snowy haired and bearded relic of thirty years' residence here, represented Lake County in the council or senate in the Fifth and Sixth Territorial legislatures, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and a State Senator in the first and only legislature held under the constitution then framed, voting for John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee for United States Senators, and always one of the brightest and most genial members of these bodies. The cabin, situated near the hotel, where the writer, in company with N. S. Hurd, present State Commissioner of Insurance, met him in the summer of 1864, which he occupied in the years of gulch mining, is still his home. From the fine meadow lands of the Arkansas Valley he annually harvests large quantities of superior native grasses and timothy hay, which are sold at Leadville. His place is frequently sought by the people of the city, both for the pleasant entertainment it affords, and the curative waters of the admirable springs. The surroundings are very beautiful and inviting.

The Banks and Bankers of Leadville.—The first banking house opened in the city was called the Lake County Bank, established early in April, 1878, by Zollars, Eshelman & Co., who continued in business until April 1st, 1879, when they with others organized the First National Bank, the private concern being merged therein; Mr. Eshelman, president; F. A. Raynolds (now of Cañon City) vice-president, and Mr. Zollars, cashier. Subsequently Mr. Eshelman resigned and Mr. Raynolds became president. It was managed by a succession of officers until finally F. W. De Walt became the controlling power. January 22d, 1884, it closed its doors, owing its depositors nearly $400,000. De Walt fled to avoid arrest and the rage of a defrauded populace; was pursued by the officers of the law, arrested, tried in the United States Court at Denver, convicted and sentenced to a term of seven years in the penitentiary, five of which he had served when his attorneys discovered some technical defect in the proceedings under which he was sentenced, and he was released through a writ of *habeas corpus*, and at last accounts was still at liberty. The affairs of the bank were administered by Mr. J. Samuel Brown, as receiver, who has paid about forty per cent. of the liabilities in dividends to depositors.

Messrs. Trimble & Hunter instituted the Miners' Exchange Bank in April, 1878, only a few days later than the Lake County Bank. They continued it until October 3d, 1881, when they retired, and their business was merged into the Bank of Leadville, then in the zenith of its prosperity.

The Bank of Leadville began its career in October, 1878, in a corner of George E.

Gegg's drugstore, but soon after completed a substantial building at the corner of Harrison avenue and Chestnut street. Its capital was $50,000; H. A. W. Tabor president, August Rische vice-president, and George R. Fisher cashier. It at once attained great popularity, doing a very large business, overshadowing all rivals. Later, Tabor & Rische sold out their holdings, and an organization was effected with E. L. Campbell president and George R. Fisher cashier. Its prosperity came to a sudden termination on the 25th of July, 1883, by a complete failure, with about $450,000 of liabilities and practically no assets.

The Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, a private partnership, began in the summer of 1879, Messrs. L. M. and L. J. Smith proprietors, and in 1880 incorporated under the same name, having induced a number of citizens of standing to take small amounts of their stock. This bank also failed in the latter part of January, 1884, with a total loss to its depositors of about $300,000.

The City Bank which began in June, 1880, was a private concern until 1883, when it was incorporated under the laws of Colorado, with a number of well known citizens as stockholders. This too was short lived, the assets purchased of the former owners proving worthless, and it soon became manifest to the successors that their new enterprise was already insolvent. When fully convinced of this fact by an investigation of its affairs, a few of the stockholders deposited as a special fund an amount sufficient to pay all other depositors, and then arranged to close their doors as soon as these obligations should be paid. This is the one and only instance of a high sense of commercial honor that has been met with in the record of Leadville bank failures, and was attained by great sacrifice on the part of those who furnished the money for that purpose. To C. C. Davis and D. A. Cowell of Leadville and J. A. Hawkes of Circleville, is due all the honor. On the 19th of January its doors were closed under an assignment to Dr. D. H. Dougan, who was requested to administer on the estate. At that time it did not seem possible that anything would be realized from the wreck, but by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, the assignee was enabled to return to the special depositors the entire amount they had advanced with interest, and returned to the stockholders a dividend of 13 per cent. The business is not yet fully settled.

Sometime in 1879 there was opened with some pretentiousness the "Bank of Colorado," but within a month it suspended, and the few thousand dollars on deposit disappeared with the officers of the institution.

Thus we find that out of seven banks established between 1878 and 1883, not one survived, and all but one, that of Trimble & Hunter, went down in disaster, causing losses to depositors amounting to more than a million dollars, creating a series of monetary panics, destroying confidence, and well nigh ruining many worthy and honorable citizens. The most of these catastrophes were due to the rascality of the managers in charge.

The Carbonate Bank, which is now the leading financial institution of the city, enjoying to the fullest measure the confidence of the public through the character of its officers and directors, was opened as a State bank September 3d, 1883, with a capital of $50,000, which a month later was increased to $100,000. It was converted into a National bank in July, 1887, and on January 1st, 1888, increased its capital to $200,000. Trimble & Hunter, after the failures of January, 1884, decided to resume the

business of banking, the field at that time being occupied by the Carbonate Bank alone. Therefore, they began preparations, and in February of that year they again opened a banking house and at once succeeded to a fine business. The close confinement of the office soon became irksome to them, and on January 1st, 1888, they turned over their business to the Carbonate National Bank, with which they became identified as stockholders and directors.

The American National Bank opened January 7th, 1889, with a capital of $100,000 paid in. This organization has twenty-six stockholders, among them many prominent business men of the city; S. N. Dwight president, M. H. Williams vice-president, T. H. Lee assistant cashier.

Absalom V. Hunter, vice president of the Carbonate National Bank, was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, November 24th, 1846; educated primarily in the public schools, supplemented by a course of instruction in the commercial college of Bryant & Stratton in St. Louis. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's commission house in the city last named, remaining four years. In the spring of 1868, and for three years afterward, officiated as bookkeeper in the drygoods house of Hicks & Terry, Clarksville, Missouri. His first visit to Colorado occurred in 1871, but it was of brief duration. He returned to St. Louis and in 1872 became clerk of a Mississippi steamer running between St. Louis and Keokuk, in which he was engaged but one year. In the spring of 1873 he revisited the Rocky Mountains, locating in Colorado Springs, engaging in the live stock trade. Soon afterward he was chosen cashier of the People's Bank of that place, where he soon acquired a general knowledge of banking. He took an active interest in the developments at Leadville at a very early period, and was one of the locators of the Winnemuc claim which was subsequently consolidated with the group known as the Little Pittsburg. In 1878 he sold his interest in this property and in association with Mr. George W. Trimble opened the Miners' Exchange Bank, the second of its class organized in the district, and the only one up to the establishment of the Carbonate, against which no taint of dishonor or mismanagement attached. Mr. Hunter is known to be a scrupulously exact man of business, honorable but rigid, of keen perceptions, punctiliously careful, systematic and firm, demanding his just dues of all men to the last farthing, and conceding the same to others. He is not accounted a generous man by the public, and there are those who believe him to be hard and grasping, a merciless creditor, one who demands everything, but yields nothing of charitableness or generosity to his fellow men. Yet I have been told of good deeds performed in secret by him, wherein he has relieved many worthy people of distress, lifted many a despairing soul out of the slough of despond, brightened sorrowful homes by charities such as are seldom accomplished by men of more pretentious assumptions, whose every beneficence, however slight, is widely advertised. There is nothing which will provoke him to deeper anger than to have any one of his acts of kindness mentioned in public, or to himself. He gives because it affords him a secret and sincere pleasure to do so, but he wants no one else to share it with him. I know another man, a resident of Denver, who has a like reputation, and who for like reason carries about with him manifold blessings from the downtrodden and poverty stricken whose lives he has brightened, but with whose deeper excellencies of heart only these are familiar. He too is connected with a bank, a great figure among men,

and somewhat of a politician withal. Through the directness and absolute exactness of his business transactions, Mr. Hunter, starting from an humble and obscure place in life, has become one of the wealthiest men in Lake County. His connection with the Carbonate National is to the people of that section an assured guarantee of its safety, which means much to those who have witnessed the crumbling of all its predecessors, and with them the wreck of their own fortunes.

Dr. David H. Dougan, president of the Carbonate National Bank, was born in Niles, Michigan, August 17th, 1845; acquired in the public schools of Richmond, Indiana, the ordinary rudiments of reading, spelling and writing, with the first principles of arithmetic, the course terminating with his twelfth year. At the age of fifteen he was persuaded to enter a printing office where he remained two years, taking in the meantime a course of instruction in commercial bookkeeping, after which he was engaged as accountant and bookkeeper in a pork packing establishment. In the spring of 1861 he accepted the tender of a three years' contract as bookkeeper in the branch bank of the State of Indiana at Richmond, on the following terms: Salary first year, $200; second year, $350; third, $500. He remained with this institution two years, during which he made a thorough study of the banking business in all its branches, and then accepted a like position in the First National Bank of the same place at a considerable advance of salary, remaining nine years. Having a decided inclination for reading and study, he devoted the hours when off duty to an extended course of instructive training, taking up the Latin language under the tuition of a professor in one of the neighboring colleges. After eleven years of unremitting work in the banks, and hard study during the intervals, his health became seriously impaired through the contraction of asthma, which compelled his resignation. Some two years previous, however, at the suggestion of an elder brother, a practicing physician in his native town—Niles—he was induced to study medicine. Therefore, after retiring from the bank he at once entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, attending the lectures there until the spring of 1873. In the fall of that year he became a student in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, at that time the first of its class in the United States, whence he was graduated March 1st, 1874, when instead of joining his brother at Niles as originally intended, he located in Richmond, Indiana, the scene of his banking experience, then a city of about 15,000 inhabitants. The second day after his arrival he was offered the compliment of a partnership with one of the leading physicians, which was gratefully accepted, and he at once entered upon the practice of his new profession, continuing with excellent success until the autumn of 1875, when the increasing inroads of asthma forced him to seek relief from its tortures in the higher altitudes and dryer atmosphere of the far West. For more than three months he had been unable to lie down in his bed, taking rest sitting bolt upright in an easy chair. Reports of the benefits afforded by the climate of Colorado having reached him, he began to investigate. A friend who had returned from Denver brought a printed copy of the proceedings had at a convention of asthmatics held in that city in 1874, which decided him to start westward. Upon his arrival he sought out Mr. F. J. B. Crane, one of the remarkable exemplifications of the restorative effects of our exhilarating air and almost constant sunshine. From Mr. Crane, R. E. Whitsitt, Dr. F. J. Bancroft and others, he was the recipient of numerous kindnesses which are still cherished among the brighter

remembrances of his first introduction to this new land and its hospitable people. After a time in Denver, he located in the village of Alma, Park County, opened an office, and resumed the practice of his profession. A friend living in his native State who had meanwhile purchased the Russia mine near Alma, having unbounded confidence in Dr. Dougan's capabilities for the direction of business affairs, appointed him resident manager of that once famous property, at the time under consideration next to the Moose, the most valuable mine in the county. At the outbreak of the great hegira toward Leadville in 1878, the doctor catching the universal infection, joined the procession and settled in the new center; rented an office, hung out his sign and calmly awaited results. Being wholly unknown, and the camp remarkably healthful, he sat in his office for twenty-nine days without receiving a professional call. By this time his small capital had been reduced to the last five dollar note, and as expenses accrued despite his poverty, the situation began to assume a threatening aspect. At last on the night of the twenty-ninth day, there came a messenger from the Iron-Silver mine demanding his immediate attendance at the works of that company. The messenger was dispatched to a livery stable for a horse, and during his absence two other orders from different sources came, which proved the beginning of a very successful career in the Cloud City. On returning from the execution of the three original orders, he found his slate literally covered with appeals, and thenceforward there was no cessation of practice. During the first year of his residence in Leadville, his business amounted to $12,000. Having become imbued with a strong desire to enter the field of local politics, more with the view of aiding the better element to secure control of municipal and county affairs which were being outrageously administered, as appears elsewhere in this chapter, than personal advancement, he was soon made the leader of that element, and in 1881 was elected mayor of the city, being re-elected in 1882, during the most turbulent and extravagant epoch in its history. It is the general verdict of his fellow citizens that the office was never so ably managed as during the two years of Dr. Dougan's administration. It was the beginning of its evolution from chaos to order, an example of wise, honest, forceful government. Unhappily the mayor and the council were not always in accord upon matters affecting the public welfare, but no ordinance of the many introduced and passed which contained schemes of jobbery and corruption received his approval. On the other hand, all righteous laws were not only signed but rigidly enforced. His administration of this responsible office developed his extraordinary capabilities for the management of business affairs. He was equally distinguished as a physician, financier and political director, qualities rarely combined in one person. Moreover, he possessed marked attractiveness of person, manners and conversational powers, the ability and the courage to take and hold the leadership of men, which in the course of years have won for him exalted rank in the esteem of all classes.

In 1883 Mr. C. T. Limberg, manager of the Arkansas Valley Smelting Works resigned his office, and the directors in Kansas City immediately tendered Dr. Dougan the position, notwithstanding their apprisement that he possessed no practical knowledge of metallurgy or any other branch of the business. His medical practice was worth $12,000 per annum, of which fact, together with his extreme reluctance to engage in a pursuit with which he was wholly unfamiliar, he instantly advised them. Nevertheless they insisted,



Jeremiah Irwin



RESIDENCE OF JEREMIAH IRWIN, LEADVILLE, COLO.

and the terms being arranged, he accepted and gave his entire attention to a complete mastery of the complicated details. It was not long before he became acquainted with the most intricate secrets of buying ores and their conversion into bullion. As to the finances, that was a department in which no coaching was required. While in charge of this great establishment he was awakened to the need of a strong, well organized and honestly conducted banking house, most of the banks having failed. Out of this grew the Carbonate Bank, of which he became the largest stockholder and president. In the spring of 1884 he resigned the management of the smelter and of the bank, and went to California with the intention of settling in that State, but attacks of asthma being renewed in that climate, he returned to Colorado in the fall of the same year, located in Denver, and again entered upon the practice of medicine. In the autumn of 1886 he returned to Leadville, was re-elected president of the Carbonate Bank, assuming full charge thereof, which has continued to the present date, making it by far the most successful institution that has been established in the city.

George W. Trimble, cashier of the bank just named, was born in Pike County, Missouri, in September, 1850; received a commercial education, and at the age of eighteen removed to the city of St. Louis, engaging as bookkeeper in the Broadway Cattle Yards, where he remained until 1872, when he became a resident of Colorado Springs, entering the People's Bank of that place as cashier. In April, 1878, he went to Leadville, and with Mr. A. V. Hunter established the Miners' Exchange Bank as hereinbefore recited, was elected treasurer of the Highland Chief and Glass-Pendery Mining Companies, and owned an interest in the Winnemuc. When the Denver National Bank was founded in 1884 Mr. Trimble became one of its larger stockholders, and has held a membership in its board of directors thence to the present time. He is a quiet, reticent, unassuming man, the possessor of an ample fortune, a very pleasant home in Leadville, and is accounted one of the shrewdest financiers of that city.

PUEBLO COUNTY.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES—WATER COURSES—THE ARKANSAS VALLEY—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—PRIMITIVE EXPLORERS AND SETTLERS—A SCRAP OF ORIGINAL HISTORY—OLD NEPESTA FORT—FOUNTAIN CITY AND PUEBLO—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—JOHN A. THATCHER—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—NEWSPAPERS—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Pueblo County, adjoining El Paso on the south, is in latitude 38° 28′ north, and longitude 27° 30′ west from Washington. It embraces an area of land about fifty miles from east to west, and about the same distance from north to south. The rampart range of the Rocky Mountains extends north and south along its western boundary, gradually sloping toward the east. The western portion of Pueblo County, of Mesozoic age, is chiefly of the Colorado cretaceous formation. In the northwest portion we find the Dakota group and variegated and red beds of the Jura-triassic with a small area of the Silurian. In the western border just before coming to the metamorphic granite of the Rockies, we again find the Dakota group and the red beds of the Juras. In the southwest portion bordering upon the Dakota group and the Jura-triassic we find Rhyolite rocks.

Although minerals have been found in the west and south, they have not as yet been largely mined, yet good copper, silver and lead veins have been discovered.

Pueblo County is drained by the Arkansas River flowing through its very center from east to west. This, the second in size of Colorado's rivers, has for its principal tributaries in Pueblo County, the Fontaine-qui-Bouille, the St. Charles and the Huerfano Rivers. Black Squirrel Creek, Muddy Creek, Mustang Creek, Willow Springs and Chico, together with numerous smaller and intermittent streams, cut up the country. These water courses furnish an ample supply for irrigating purposes, and generally are very well timbered in their valleys. The mountain slopes are covered with a heavy growth of pines and the tablelands between the streams afford excellent pasturage both summer and winter. The rainy season during the spring and early summer causes a short, luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses. In the later summer this growth dries and is cured so that none of its food properties are lost. Under this economical provision of nature, beef and mutton may be fattened without care or stall-feeding. These wild grasses—the buffalo, gramma and blue stem—constitute seventy-five per cent. of the grass products of the plains and are found by practical tests to be from fifty to one hundred per cent. more nutritious than any tame grass, clover or other plants.

The Arkansas Valley is notable as lying in a lower plain than the valley of any



Andrew McClellan

other river debouching from the Rocky Mountains on the east. The stream lies at an altitude of from 3,500 to 4,500 feet, and within its limits, the climate is milder than in any other section of Colorado. The winters are mild and open, and the summers long and salubrious. In this valley wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and vegetables of almost every variety, flourish. Climate and soil are excellently adapted to the culture of fruits, particularly of the delicate and small varieties. The soil is a light, sandy loam. Pueblo is a plains-land county—the surface composed of two-thirds prairie or mesa land, and one-third of undulating stretches along the foothills. A large part of the land is in bottoms, capable of easy and cheap irrigation. Agriculture and stock raising in the past were the principal pursuits of the inhabitants. And the traveler would, in earlier times, first see in Pueblo County, large ranches on which Mexican tenants performed the labor. On some of these ranches from 1,000 to 1,500 acres were under cultivation, and the tenants with their families constituted hamlets or villages, containing some hundred or more inhabitants. To the early settlers this land presented only a worthless thorn apple; a rare but pleasant flavored plum; small, acid gooseberries, of little value; an inferior cherry; currants of black, yellow and red varieties; wild grapes; with raspberries, strawberries, and whortleberries in abundance. But the pioneers soon learned that the strong mineral soil—enriched by silica blown by every storm from the mountains—was practically inexhaustible, and wonderfully fertile. Apples, pears, peaches and grapes were successfully raised by the Arkansas Valley pioneers, for the first time in Colorado. Strawberries began to be cultivated in 1865 and brought three dollars per quart. Anson Rudd, W. A. Helm and Jesse Frazer were successful horticulturists in the valley. As early as 1847 Bent and St. Vrain had driven several thousand of Texas cattle into the valley to fatten on the plains, and in later days we find, south of Pueblo, the Hermosillo ranch of over 80,000 acres, owned by the Colorado Cattle Company, composed of Eastern capitalists, where many thousand cattle grazed. This ranch is now practically owned by General Benjamin F. Butler. A stock association was formed at Pueblo as well as at Denver. As the value of irrigation became known, great companies were organized to build canals, which owing to the undulating country were readily constructed, and cultivation was made easy. Water supplied at the upper side of the land, was caused to flow gently from a trench or furrow, in which frequent breaks were made in the lower rim, thus slowly moistening the surface of a field, before a waste, but now in two or three days ready for the plow and certain to yield abundant harvest.

In 1883-'84 the Northern Colorado Irrigating Company began the construction of an enormous canal from near Pueblo to La Junta, taking water from the Arkansas. This canal was seventy miles in length, and sixty feet in width at the bottom. At the present time about one-sixth of Pueblo County is under ditch. The immense Bessemer ditch waters about 25,000 acres of mesa land, south of the Arkansas River, from a point five miles west to a point eighteen miles east of Pueblo City.

It is estimated that canals now under construction will place under cultivation nearly 400,000 additional acres in this valley. The most desirable government land has been taken up, but with the completion of new ditches excellent farming land is offered from ten to fifty dollars per acre. This region formed a part of the vast country in pre-historic days, occupied by the Aztecs and the Toltecs. When unknown

races had passed away the Utes, Navajos, Pueblos, Apaches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes roved over Pueblo's site to die away before the advance of Spanish civilization. On earlier pages of this chronicle we have seen the Castilian commander lead into the Arkansas Valley the vanguard of white pioneers. Later we read of the coming of the Anglo-Saxon and the beginning of Indian warfare in Colorado. Then we are told of this region's slow progress under Mexican government after Spain had lost control, and in 1846–'48 of the war which ended with the cession of lands including that part of Colorado lying south of the Arkansas River, under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo to the United States government.

Early History of Pueblo.—The word Pueblo in its original acceptance signified "people," but subsequently it came to be applied to the various town-dwelling tribes of New Spain, of which also an account has been given in the opening chapters of our first volume. At a still later period it became a generic term for a village, and finally the designation of a few particular towns. But the Pueblo under consideration never was an Indian, Spanish or Mexican settlement, though it had and still has a Mexican quarter. The Spanish conquerors of New Mexico established no towns, indeed, left no traces north of the Rio Grande del Norte, and it was not until after the province had been acquired by the government of the United States that settlement was permanently fixed in the valley of the Arkansas River. Bent's Forts were established above and below the confluence of the Fontaine-qui-Bouille with the Arkansas in 1826–'28. At a period very remote, the Rocky Mountain trappers made this particular point their favorite winter quarters, owing to the abundance of quadruped game in the immediate vicinity and the salubrity of the climate. Here congregated small bands of adventurers, for the most part employes of the American Fur Company, from the Green and Snake Rivers and even from the Columbia, together with a number of the guild known as "free trappers," under none but their individual control, as Kit Carson, Uncle Dick Wootten, Parson Bill Williams, Major Fitzpatrick and others, who brought their accumulation of furs to the traders, who in turn conveyed them to the city of St. Louis. Sometime afterward a regular trading post was founded, and an adobe fort called Nepesta (Indian name for the Arkansas) erected for protection against thieving nomads. About the year 1845 a small Mexican encampment was located by the scout and trapper Charles Autobees at the mouth of the Huerfano, which in 1861 became the county seat of Huerfano County; another settlement was made on the San Carlos or St. Charles River, where it joins the Arkansas; and a few acres of land were cultivated at the mouth of the Fontaine where a party of Mormons wintered after their dispersion from Nauvoo, and while en route to Salt Lake. Bancroft states that the first American families in Colorado were a part of this Mormon battalion of 1846, who with their wives and families lived at Pueblo from September to spring and summer of the following year, when they joined the Mormon migration to Salt Lake; and a number of persons later living in Utah were born at Pueblo in 1846–'47. Alexander Hicklin, popularly called "Zan," about this time made a settlement on the Greenhorn Creek, on a part of the Vijil and St. Vrain grant previously described in this history, which he became owner of through his wife, who was a daughter of Colonel Bent. He gathered Mexican peons about him who cultivated a vast tract of land and raised large numbers of stock. It was not unusual in those days for corn to bring ten or fifteen cents per pound,

and the valley of the Arkansas was golden with corn picturesquely and practically. In 1854 treacherous Indians attacked Fort Nepesta, massacred its inmates, pillaged and dismantled the building. The quadrangular foundations of the adobe walls are still visible on the west side of Union avenue, a few rods southeast of the depot of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway. Since most of the interesting annals of this region, its early settlements, Indian troubles and primitive organizations, have been related in previous volumes of this history, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

The next event of importance was the discovery of gold upon the tributaries of the Platte River in what is now Northern Colorado. We are indebted to Ex-Governor Alva Adams for a rare and valuable pamphlet, which was published at Pacific City, Iowa, in 1859, giving a history of these gold discoveries. It is written by Luke Tierney and contains an appendix by Smith and Oakes, which is a "Guide to the Route." A mention of this early record is made here because of its general interest rather than because of its special relation to Pueblo County. At the time of its publication we see by its advertisements that Mines, Stocking & Co. offered their facilities for herding stock at St. Vrain's Fort, to emigrants; Antoine and Nicholas Janis offered their services as Mountain guides to all who would address them at St. Vrain's Fort, *Colonia Territory;* and Dr. John Evans, later Governor Evans of Colorado, was given as reference by the Miners' Bank of Oreapolis, N. T. Luke Tierney started with two others from Kansas, joined a party of nineteen from Georgia, and on the 26th of April, 1858, reached the Santa Fé trail; on the next day they saw countless buffalo, and "from this point game of almost every species was almost daily in sight. Our men killed only the choicest, leaving the rest to roam over the plains. On the 28th we received a dispatch, written on a buffalo's shinbone, dated May 25th, stating that Beck's company (comprising several Cherokee Indians and a few white men), whom we contemplated joining, were in advance of us. We camped that night on Turkey Creek. That night our three horses broke their lariats, and started for home." Two men were sent "in pursuit of the horses, without coats or provisions. They retraced their steps to Cottonwood Creek (a distance of forty miles), when hearing no tidings of the horses, they gave up the pursuit, * * and arrived in camp, very much exhausted, having been without food for two days and nights, and traveled a distance of over eighty miles through rain and storm. They had been obliged to swim several large creeks. Their fatigue compelled them to throw their rifles into one of the streams." "On the 3d of June we were reinforced by Mr. Beck's company, our caravan then consisting of seventy men, fourteen wagons, thirty-three yoke of cattle, two horse teams, and about twenty ponies." "On the 12th of June we reached Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas River, about 500 miles from Leavenworth. The building is about 100 feet above high water mark, strong, massive, of oblong shape, 300 feet long and about 200 feet wide. It presents a beautiful appearance from without. The interior is divided into spacious apartments, in one of which were a few barrels of liquor, of which we partook, at a cost of one dollar per pint." June 16th they descried the snow-capped "Spanish Peaks," and on the 18th "we bade good-bye to the Arkansas; but before parting took a sufficiency of its waters to quench our thirst a distance of fifteen miles, where we came to a creek called Fontaine-qui-Bouille. From this point our course lay northward. We ascended hill after hill, until we reached a high elevation, when an interesting sight burst upon our

vision, whether our eyes were turned to the east, west, north or south. To the south and west a flat, level plain, without shrub or tree, resembling a sea coast, extended to the mountains, a distance of fifty miles. Its surface was composed principally of a small red gravel somewhat similar to coral. Through the center ran the Arkansas River, with its shady cottonwoods on either bank, decked in midsummer verdure. About 11 o'clock we obtained a view of Pike's Peak. Here also we met with the first brown bears. On the 26th most of the men spent the day in prospecting. On their return to camp their spirits were very much depressed. For my own part I felt very much encouraged. A few particles of gold had been found during the day; but the prospects fell so far short of their sanguine expectations and feverish hopes that many began to show evident signs of disappointment and mortification. They no doubt expected to find lumps of gold, like hailstones, all over the surface." Disappointed, many of the party returned homeward, and the company of 104 men July 4th was reduced to thirteen, which prospected up the Platte, finding diggings which yielded "about ten dollars a day for each hand. The miners pronounced the ore taken out drifted gold. 'Fortune favors the brave,' and in the course of ten days afterward [northeast of Littleton—Ed.] we discovered another mine which yielded from twelve to eighteen dollars a day to each hand. It was not our intention to work out these mines, or any others, at that time, but simply to open them, ascertain their richness, and the quality of gold, etc. Our business was to prospect the country and to trace these deposits of drifted gold to their source. * * To give an adequate description of the peril and sufferings of these adventurous spirits * * their provisions being exhausted, they were compelled to subsist on game. Their clothing, which was good when they set out for the mountains, was torn off their backs, and their skin and flesh mangled and torn by the brush and craggy surface of the rocks, when ascending and descending. They reached many places where it seemed impossible for anything save the feathered tribe to visit. Wild animals inhabit these mountains, and we killed black, brown and grizzly bears; we saw countless herds of elk and mountain sheep. One mountain ram was shot whose weight could not have been less than 500 pounds; and the hide of one brown bear was as large as that of a middling sized ox. The panthers and pumas (or American lions) often came in sight. In order to get some fresh meat for breakfast one morning our boys started in pursuit of game. Seeing a large deer about a hundred yards off, in the edge of a very dense thicket, they shot him. No sooner had it fallen than a lion seized it, and carried it to his jungle without difficulty. We were induced to prospect Fontaine-qui-Bouille and its tributaries, and from thence to the Arkansas. Crossing the Arkansas we proceeded to the Waufona; [Huerfano—Ed.] thence to the Greenhorn Mountains."

"The main question yet remains unsolved, namely: The source whence this gold has drifted." A little farther on in this interesting pioneer diary we find this remarkable prophecy: "From the present flattering prospects of the gold mines, and the money panic in the States, the proximity of the gold region to the Western frontiers, and the facility with which they can be reached, I doubt not that by the 1st of June, 1859, we shall have a population here of 60,000. These adventurers will doubtless be hardy, industrious and energetic young men. By that time we can organize a Territory or State, which for intelligence and wealth will be unparalleled. Hard times and



Frank Bacon Colton

money pressures are unknown here, and are likely to remain so. Many farms have already been opened. Several town sites have been located. Many houses have already been erected, and many others are rapidly progressing."

In the autumn of 1858 a small party of Americans in St. Louis, having knowledge of these discoveries from returning plainsmen, resolved to cross the desert. Pursuing the Arkansas route, they reached the mouth of the Fontaine in November. The party was composed of Josiah F. Smith, Otto Wineka, Frank Dorris, and George Lebaum. The spot selected for their camp was where the old Santa Fé trail crossed the Arkansas River, and where, in due course, they concluded to locate a town. Not long afterward they were joined by William H. Green, of Green Bay, Wis., George Peck, Robert Middleton, Anthony Thomas, William Kroenig, from La Junta, New Mexico, and George McDougal, the last a brother of Senator McDougal of California. He was a talented but eccentric and dissipated genius, disgusted with his state and the world in general, and passed some years with Autobees, the trapper, and others of his kind in the wilderness, a self-exiled wanderer. At length, these men united and laid off a town just east of the Fontaine, naming it Fountain City. Two men from Missouri, named Cooper and Wing drifted in with a small stock of goods. With them were two engineers named Shaffer and Brown, who surveyed and platted the site. Cooper and Wing built a large corral and opened a store. The settlers named, with some others who joined them during the winter, erected about thirty cabins, of logs, jackal and adobe. Most of the adobes were taken from the broken walls of Nepesta Fort, parts of which were then standing. The first white woman in the settlement was Mrs. Robert Middleton. Eighty lodges of Arapahoe Indians were near them for nearly three months of that winter, trading furs, dressed skins, and other commodities.

In the spring of 1859 an acequia was dug and water taken from the Fontaine for irrigating purposes, by Josiah Smith; land was plowed, seeded, and a crop matured. Corn and vegetables were sold to passing gold hunters at fabulous prices. Mr. Kroenig brought some live stock from New Mexico and engaged in trade. Immigrants poured in, the greater part however, en route to the gold mines. In April the venerable Matthew Steele arrived with his family; Stephen Smith, a brother of Josiah, came out from the States, also William H. Young and Loren Jenks, whose wives were, after Mrs. Middleton, the first American mothers of the county. During the summer came Charles Peck from Salt Lake City, and became a permanent settler. In the winter of 1859–'60 Dr. Belt, Dr. Catterson, his brother Wesley Catterson, Silas Warren, Edward Cozzens (a cousin of the author of the celebrated "Sparrow Grass Papers"), Andrew C. Wright (for some unaccountable reason then and ever since known among his friends as Jack Wright, now and for many years a resident of Denver), and Albert Bercaw came, some from Denver, others from Missouri, established a rival town, and christened it Pueblo. These employed Messrs. Buell & Boyd, a firm of Denver surveyors, to survey and plat the same. As staked off, it extended from the river back two or three miles toward the Divide, and from the Fontaine on the east, to Buzzard's ranch on the west. When completed, mapped and picturesquely embellished by artistic pencils, it formed an extremely inviting prospect. Near the mouth of Dry Creek a mile west of the present Asylum for the Insane, appeared an extensive park, adorned

with serpentine drives and walks, fringed with rare shrubbery, and exotic flowers—the thick alkali dust of the virgin soil, gently but effectively subdued by the spray from a dozen beautiful fountains,—a dazzling dream on paper that was never even approximated in fact.

A. C. Wright (Jack) built the first houses near the corner of Santa Fé avenue and First street; Aaron Sims erected a second adjoining Wright's, and Dr. Catterson another near the corner of the same avenue and First street. Thus the rival colony entered upon its career of greatness. It had acquired the condition precedent—a nucleus, a central rallying point. How it developed with the swiftly revolving years, remains to be disclosed.

In 1860, after severing his connection with Denver, Colonel Albert G. Boone went to Pueblo and erected an unpretentious tenement at the lower end of Santa Fè avenue, where was opened the first "general store," the stock consisting of Taos flour, Missouri bacon, condemned government coffee, plug tobacco, Mexican beans, piñon nuts, hickory shirts, chili-colorow and other costly but indispensable supplies. This stock was transported across the Sangre de Cristo Range from Fort Garland, by Colonel John M. Francisco, then the sutler at that post.

The first family to be located in the new town was that of Aaron Sims. In 1859 Josiah Smith returned to the States, married, came back, abandoned Fountain City to its fate and with his bride, settled in Pueblo, constituting the second family in the place. Emory Young, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Young, was the first white child born south of the Divide in Colorado. Numerous desertions from the original town site of Fountain finally brought collapse and ruin, the remains worth having being merged in the strength of its more fortunate competitor. The new site situated along the bank of the river, boasted some five or six log cabins, covered with dirt and fitted up with loopholes from which bullets could be fired at marauding Utes or "Greasers."

About this time Wm. R. Fowler came to the settlement, "a man of fine address, Christian practices and orderly walk and conversation." He was soon selected as the "Judge," and for some time thereafter he was the law and court of the neighborhood. During his administration he married a couple, though without orders or authority, except that of public sanction. The first grocery (and this term on the frontier always meant a saloon and eating house) was opened in April, 1861, by Jack Allen and it soon became a place of famous resort. Dick Norton opened a second public house very soon afterward, and Dr. W. A. Catterson followed their example in the month following. The settlement became noted for its fast horses, and every Sunday at ten o'clock in the morning a race took place. "Judge" Fowler conceived the idea of organizing a church and Sabbath School; Jack Allen seconded the proposition—"for the 'Judge' must have been right," and postponed the races from ten o'clock to two, thus accommodating the expected church-goers. Dr. Catterson tendered the use of his grocery for religious services, and the initial service was a novel affair. "Judge" Fowler read and discoursed and prayed with the fifteen or twenty who gathered together, and Jack Allen emphatically asserted that "he would stand by the new enterprise." Dr. Catterson said it would live to the honor of all present, but a few weeks after the inauguration saw its demission—as Jack Allen said, "it didn't pay as well as the races." When organized



W. J. Barndollar.

by the Territorial legislature in 1861–'62, the county of Pueblo included the immense tract subsequently organized as Bent County, and all of the later Huerfano and Las Animas Counties.

For a temporary government, to endure until the next ensuing general election, Governor Gilpin appointed as county commissioners, O. H. P. Baxter, Richard L. Wootten, and William Chapman; sheriff, Henry Way; county clerk, Stephen Smith. At the election following Smith was retained in his position, Chapman chosen probate judge and John B. Rice, sheriff. The first district judge was Hon. Allen A. Bradford, (subsequently twice elected Territorial delegate in Congress, in 1864 and re-elected 1868) who held the initial term in the old Boone house, in December, 1862.

The earliest recorded proceeding of the county commissioners is dated February 17th, 1862. R. L. Wootten was chosen chairman and it was resolved to proceed to stake out and locate the county seat of Pueblo County. A location was chosen, beginning on the Arkansas River "140 paces from the bridge owned by A. F. Bercaw," this being the southeast corner, then "running due north 200 rods, thence west one half mile, thence south to the Arkansas, thence down said river to J. D. Jenks' claim, thence east to the Arkansas, at or near the old Pueblo fort, thence down said river to place of beginning." They also staked out a location for a courthouse "near Eastman's ditch." The clerk was directed to issue three notices for proposals for building the courthouse of "hewd logs, twenty-four feet long by eighteen feet wide;" one window was to be put in each side of this house, and "one door in one end." "Said house should be ten feet high between floor and ceiling, with good hewd joists three feet apart. Roof of split puncheons and well covered with three inches of morter and four inches of dirt; also a spout to carry off water from the roof." The commissioners gave indication of possessing aesthetic natures, for they also required "a log above the eaves of the roof, to hide the dirt on the roof." One hundred and fifty dollars was then and there appropriated to build this house of justice and record, and a survey ordered "to be made at the first opportunity." March 1st, the contract for the building was awarded to Mr. Eastman at $300, and it was further required that a desk be furnished the clerk.

All persons "retailing any kind of goods or liquors" were ordered to pay ten dollars per quarter into the county treasury, "also all persons hawking any kind of goods or wares, except vegetables, shall pay five dollars per month—and further also fresh meat or anything not raised in Colorado Territory." The first Pueblo officers put themselves on record as home protectionists.

June 1st, 1862, the commissioners resolved "to straighten the public road from the river bottoms at John Gill's ranch and running out on the sand fluffs to the slough three miles from Pueblo." O. H. P. Baxter was notified "to plow one furrow through on said road" or "else pilot through from said Gill's claim, one train of wagons to where the road runs around the said slough." At this date A. G. Boone was president of the meeting, with O. H. P. Baxter and W. H. Young, commissioners. W. H. Chapman was probate judge, and John Howard became his successor in 1863. Howard was the first disciple of Blackstone to hang out a shingle in Pueblo and "was an easy going chap, whose greatest weakness was a love for undiluted whisky." P. H. Ways, the sheriff, was succeeded by J. A. Hill, and Aaron Sims was county treasurer. John M. Espey was justice of the peace in 1862.

In this year John A. Thatcher, a man of remarkable talent for the conduct of business affairs, and at the current epoch (1890) one of the wealthiest citizens of Colorado, arrived at the lower end of Santa Fé avenue, the principal thoroughfare then and now, with trousers legs in boots, dusty and somewhat shabbily appareled, sturdily endeavoring to encourage, by a vigorous display of his own nervous activity, a like spirit in the ox team he was driving. His dilapidated wagon contained a small stock of goods from Denver, with which he opened a store in a cabin of cottonwood logs with dirt floor and roof, situated near the old brewery on Second street. The consignment being quickly disposed of, he renewed it from the same source, and thus laid the foundation of a princely fortune.

Prior to this event, however, a number of prominent people had been added to the list of fixed residents, George M. Chilcott in 1859, Colonel John M. Francisco, and the following with their families: George A. Hinsdale, Captain Wetmore, John W. Shaw, Mark G. Bradford and others.

The "Greasers," half-breeds, and adventurers from every point of the compass who largely made up the floating population of Pueblo in those early days, if we may accept the local color sketches by *Tite Barnacle* (General Stevenson) of the "Chieftain," would have made delightful studies for a Shakespeare delineating his Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Toby Belch. According to this veteran journalist, doctor, soldier and *raconteur*, who indeed, is to-day, chronicler *par excellence* of Pueblo's "*Auld lang Syne*," at this early age the convivial propensities of the people of Pueblo began to crop out in an unmistakable manner. "One day, a returning tenderfoot, who had been to the mining regions with a load of 'groceries,' stopped in the settlement on his way home to Missouri. He had a portion of a barrel of whisky left and offered to sell it to a party of the Puebloans. They purchased the liquor, and soon manufactured a washtub full of egg-nog. The scene of the revel was in Pat Maywood's blacksmith shop, down by the river bank. The male inhabitants of the town all gathered there and after several fights, many of the revelers were overcome by the bilious compound. An eye witness gives the closing scene as follows: "One man hung doubled up over the bellows; another sat sound asleep in the tub of water in which the smith cooled his hot irons; a third reposed with his face in the ashes of the forge; a dozen more slept in various positions in the dust on the earthen floor of the shop. But two showed signs of life. In one corner lay the proprietor of the shop and astride his breast sat an individual, afterward a well known citizen of Pueblo, armed with a funnel and a tin cup and engaged in pouring egg-nog down the prostrate man's throat, the victim mildly protesting that he could not drink another drop."

Tradition has it that Jack Allen's whisky was considered by the rougher pioneers of Southern Colorado as most excellent, because when drank it made them feel as if a torchlight procession was galloping down their throats. The non-arrival of freight wagons drawn by patient oxen, in those days, never induced a whisky famine at Jack Allen's, and it was thought his distillery was wherever he happened to be. His fine old hand made, copper distilled, "blue grass dew," was probably manufactured according to Stevenson, from alcohol, chili-colorow, Arkansas River water, old boots, rusty bayonets, yucca and cactus thorns. It always had the same flavor and startling effect.

A number who are prominent residents of Pueblo to-day were among those who

formed Company G of the Third Regiment during the late civil war. Removed as these men were from all the gentler associations of life and from civilization's higher forms and ideals, they were warm in kindliness and hospitality, and patriotic—ready to die for their country's welfare. Company G also participated in the Sand Creek battle. The officers of the company were O. H. P. Baxter captain, S. J. Graham First Lieutenant, and A. J. Templeton Second Lieutenant. Enrolled in the company were among others, Charles D. Peck, Joseph Holmes, John W. Rogers, James O'Neal, Abe Cronk, W. W. McAllister, John Brunce, John C. Norton, John McCarty, William H. Davenport, Jesse W. Coleman, H. W. Cresswell, Henry B. Craig, Joseph W. Dobbins, Tom C. Dawkins, A. A. Johnson, L. F. McAllister, H. H. Melrose, Noah Puntenny, F. Page and Eugene Weston.

The Pueblo Vigilantes were a respectable and earnest body of men who never strained the quality of mercy in dealing with thieves and desperadoes of the early days. Two of the most abandoned wretches, who terrorized the country side under the names of "Texas" and "Coe," were found one morning hanging from a tree on the Fontaine's bank.

For many years a tree which had withstood the ravages of nearly four centuries was reverenced by the old settlers as the city's most valuable and poetic landmark. Beneath this "old monarch," Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill and other noted scouts had built their camp fires, and in 1850 thirty-six persons were massacred by the Indians while camping near by (according to "Colorado Pioneers"). June 25th, 1883, the venerable tree was cut down. The circumference measured twenty-eight feet, and a section of it may still be seen near the railroad depot.

During 1864 a war broke out between the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians and the entire country was placed upon the defensive. The old El Progresso saloon building on the southwest corner of Third street and Santa Fé avenue was used as a temporary fortification, and the women and children placed therein. A blockhouse was built near Third and Main streets and a round tower, constructed of adobes, crowned the point of the bluff overlooking Santa Fé avenue. Armed men patroled the neighborhood day and night, but no collision with the Indians took place.

The first noteworthy enterprise of a nature more or less public, was the erection of a flouring mill by Thatcher & Baxter in 1864, which afforded an immediate market for their grain, and supplied the inhabitants with native breadstuffs. The first hotel was operated by Aaron Sims, next by John B. Rice; then the noted log cabin situate just below the present James Rice hose house, was opened by Moody & Alexander, who were succeeded by P. K. Dotson and others.

The original postoffice was kept by Mr. Sims, and next by D. J. Hayden in his store, opened by the latter in 1863. The forms of procedure were extremely original and refreshing not to say according to regulations. There were no frills, or tedious formalities, no red tape or intricate novelties to govern its conduct, for says Wilbur F. Stone, the chronicler, "The mail bag, when it arrived, was unceremoniously emptied in the middle of the floor and the crowd invited to pitch in, such as could read, and pick out what belonged to them. What was left after this promiscuous sorting, was put in an empty candle box, and when the people came to the postoffice, they were directed to 'go and look for themselves and not bother the postmaster.'"

The first "pretentious" business house was built by James Haas, who, together with George Hall and Jacob Betts, instituted a combined grocery, liquor and billiard saloon. Its distinctive title was "El Progresso," and for some years it stood as the common resort of the people of the town and country who came to trade, discuss politics, and adjust their differences.

The first public school came to be established in 1863, when a comfortable frame building was erected as a beginning,—by private subscription,—on the rear of the lot later occupied by the Stockgrowers' National Bank, and Miss Weston, sister of Eugene Weston, for many years a resident of Cañon City, installed as teacher. It was used for school purposes until 1870 when an adobe structure displaced it, and here Professor Hamilton and Miss Jennings maintained the educational discipline. No school district was organized however, until 1866 or 1867. The first edifice devoted to mental and moral training, during summer vacations was occupied by the district court, and in the summer of 1864 the first truly religious services in Pueblo were there observed. At this time the Rev. H. B. Hitchings, then rector of St. John's church in the Wilderness (Denver), now of Trinity church, New York, came down and directed the proceedings, the responses being made by members of the bar in a strictly professional, if not wholly reverential voice. In 1868 the first church edifice,—St. Peter's Episcopal,—was built by the people of the town, aided by that eminent divine, Bishop George M. Randall, and the energetic efforts of its pastor.

Mr. Winslow, a young, intelligent and exceedingly popular missionary, was sent there in 1868. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Edwards, and by the Revs. Green, Brouse, Bray and others. The bell placed in its tower, that rang out the sonorous calls to worship, was the first to utter its tender appeal south of Denver, and when its metallic tones floated over the little village it brought to many a heart the memories of childhood's home, long silenced by years of rude experiences upon the Sabbathless border. The Methodists had organized in August, 1866, and in April, 1870, they were incorporated as the First M. E. Church, erecting a building at a cost of nearly $4,000. Reverend O. P. McMains, then the pastor, was succeeded by the Reverends Merrill, Wallace, Edmondson and others.

Almost immediately following the institution of commerce, schools and churches, came the founding of newspapers for the circulation of current intelligence and the wider advertisement of the embryonic metropolis among the benighted of mankind, a medium whereby the glories, resources and other advantages of Southern Colorado might be elaborately measured and set forth in appropriate terms, and a wholesale invitation extended to come and settle, toil and prosper. June 1st, 1868, appeared the first issue of the Pueblo "Chieftain" (containing a notice of the death of the famous scout, Kit Carson), printed by Dr. M. Beshoar and Samuel McBride, edited by George A. Hinsdale and Wilbur F. Stone, two of the most accomplished writers in the Territory, who soon made their impression upon the public mind here and elsewhere. It is the only paper in that division of the State that has survived the tempests of time, and continuously rendered itself a power for good throughout all that vast region of country. The winter following, McBride sold his interest to Dr. Beshoar. In due course the control passed to Capt. J. J. Lambert, who has held it to the present time, and by his skillful direction has given it the great prestige it has constantly enjoyed.

H. C. Hughes

Josiah Hughes

Previous to 1869, brick buildings were unknown. Adobes, logs and boards were the materials used. In the year named, Messrs. Morgan, Barndollar, Mullaly and Moses Anker, established brick yards, and the old county jail was the first orthodox burned brick structure in the town. During this period the Thatcher Brothers, Rettberg & Bartels, Berry Brothers, James Rice, D. G. Peabody and the Cooper Brothers, were the leading merchants. Judge Moses Hallett presided over the District Court. The bar consisted of A. A. Bradford, George A. Hinsdale, Wilbur F. Stone, Henry C. Thatcher, James McDonald, J. W. Henry and George Q. Richmond. Drs. P. R. Thombs and J. W. O. Snyder represented the medical profession, and Lewis Conley Flynn & Beach and Gus Bartel were contractors and builders.

In 1869, the first association in the nature of a board of trade, was organized at Pueblo, with the title of "The Board of Trade of Southern Colorado." Its officers were M. D. Thatcher, president; George A. Hinsdale, vice-president; B. F. Rockafellow, secretary, and W. F. Stone treasurer and corresponding secretary. Its directors were Moses Anker, Pueblo County; Henry Daigre, Huerfano County; S. M. Baird, Las Animas County; John Christian, Summit County; J. M. Paul, Park County; W. E. Shaw, Lake County; Thomas Macon, Fremont County; George A. Bute of El Paso; Ferdinand Meyer of Costilla; Lafayette Head of Conejos, and John Lawrence of Saguache.

Though organized at Pueblo, its general purpose appears to have been to collect statistics giving information to possible immigrants concerning the advantages of all the southern counties. This board issued an attractive and ably written pamphlet in 1869, published at the "Chieftain" office, a copy of which is sacredly guarded by Charles W. Bowman, the courteous secretary of the present Pueblo Board of Trade.

With the establishment of schools and churches the tone of society was improving, and Pueblo was not only the county seat, but also the commercial metropolis of Southern Colorado. Her population, which in 1867 amounted to less than fifty, now counted over four hundred souls.

Her location at the crossing of the great routes from the East, and the situation (between Colorado and New Mexico) brought a throng of strangers to her public houses, and the new substantial business structures and neat homes constantly being erected, indicated that the population had come to stay. Building stone of excellent quality was found in large quantities near the town, and trees, flowers and shrubbery were planted near and about the houses. The District Court for the county, to which Huerfano and Las Animas were attached for judicial purposes, was held in the town in April and October of each year, and two terms of the United States Court for the Third Judicial District were held each year. The judge of this district, the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, the United States Attorney for the Territory, and also the Delegate to Congress,—all lived here.

The Arkansas River was spanned by a substantial bridge, and the water power for milling and manufacturing purposes was excellent. The Colorado "Chieftain," an eight column newspaper of four pages was published and conducted with signal ability and energy. In 1868 the business of Pueblo may be comprehended by the following table (prepared by B. F. Rockafellow, the secretary of the Board of Trade).

Value of merchandise sold, $390,980; bushels of grain sold, 100,000; sacks of flour sold, 10,000; feet of lumber, 800,000; value of goods manufactured—tinware, harness and saddlery, boots and shoes, furniture and agricultural implements, $35,600; number of pounds of freight received 1,078,350; amount paid for freight, $61,136; cash receipts of hotels $42,657; cash receipts of stage (for passengers and express fares), $50,200; value of all kinds of improvements on farms, $319,000; value of all farming implements, $43,295; value of all lumber made and sold, $59,500; gross sales of merchandise, $1,064,033.

At this time the Kansas Pacific Railway was completed to Sheridan, 210 miles from Pueblo, and by 1870 the railroad's distance was lessened to seventy-five miles. The county then included within its lines two military posts; Fort Lyon, situated near the mouth of the Las Animas, and Fort Reynolds, at the mouth of the Huerfano.

In 1869 Pueblo County was able to make the following showing:

	Amount.	Value.
Number of acres under cultivation	18,830	$188,300
Value of ditches for irrigation		108,550
Number and value of cattle owned	26,427	774,408
Sheep	12,055	24,755
Hogs	2,325	19,118
Number of bushels of corn raised	254,640	275,740
Small grain	67,836	171,590
Pounds of vegetables	2,335,600	70,068
Bushels of corn to acre	37	
Sacks of flour manufactured	11,210	67,260
Pounds of wool produced	18,800	37,600
Pounds of butter made	17,645	8,882
Gallons of native wine made	1,092	4,368



A. T. Stewart

PUEBLO COUNTY.

(CONTINUED.)

STEADY MARCH OF IMPROVEMENTS—INCORPORATION—OLD STAGING DAYS—EXPANSION BY RAPID TRANSIT—DEVELOPMENT OF ITS WATER SYSTEM—SOUTH PUEBLO—BANKS—NEWSPAPERS—THEATERS—IRON AND STEEL WORKS—INSANE ASYLUM—GRAND HOTEL.

From the settlement of forty souls in 1867, it has been computed that Pueblo had in 1868 achieved a population of 150; in 1869 though twice the number was claimed, it is probable that the population numbered about 400; in 1870 it had grown to 666; in 1872 to 1,500; in 1873 to over 2,000; and in 1874 to about 3,000. A new epoch now began. From the days of the overland ox team, we saw the region grow to the dignity of a daily stage coach, and now the railroad has come over the trail earlier marked out by Indian and buffalo.

March 22d, 1870, the town of Pueblo was incorporated, and George A. Hinsdale, James Rice, M. G. Bradford, H. C. Thatcher and H. H. Cooper were appointed trustees. The first town election was held in April. A city organization was effected in March, 1873, and at the first city election in the following month, James Rice was elected mayor, and O. H. P. Baxter and Weldon Keeling, aldermen. Mayor Rice's immediate successors were John R. Lowther, M. D. Thatcher, W. H. Hyde and George Q. Richmond.

The only communication with the world of civilization up to this time had been by stage twice a week (later daily) to Denver, and the same to Bent's Fort. At this latter point connection was made with Barlow and Sanderson's coaches on the main line, from the end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad (seventy-five miles distant) to Santa Fé, New Mexico. These coaches were thought lightning conductors, and were drawn by three mules in front and two at the pole—a "three cornered team."

The drivers on this line sometimes met rough handling from Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, and indeed in 1864 for thirty days mails could not be brought overland from the South or East, and were sent by water via San Francisco. A cheaper method of travel, but much slower was via the bull teams "which, however, afforded plenty of opportunity for enjoying the scenery and for the cultivation of patience." In those days Santa Fé avenue was the only important street in Pueblo—between First and Fourth streets, and here at the "O. K. Restaurant," all the gossip of the community was exchanged. Here the overland stage brought the incoming "tenderfoot" stranger, and

everybody gathered about him to hear the latest news from the "States;" and the coming and going of the stage coach stirred the town to its very foundations.

Twenty miles distant toward the east, was Fort Reynolds, now known as Booneville, and it was the custom of the citizens to tender a grand ovation to its officers or soldiers after their periodical visits to town.

The Denver & Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railroad was completed from Colorado Springs and Denver to Pueblo June 29th, 1872, the county subscribing $100,000 in bonds to the stock of the road. The completion of the road was celebrated by a public banquet at the recently erected courthouse, at which addresses of congratulation and prophecy were made by Grace Greenwood, and by prominent men from various parts of the Territory. The Arkansas Valley branch of the road—up the river to the coal mines in Fremont County—was built in November of the same year. From this time the destiny of the town was no longer problematical, but a brilliant future assured. The people fully appreciated the benefits to accrue from the birth of modern means of transportation, for freights had not proven of rapid process. An instance may be cited of one trainload of merchandise which was over seventy days coming seventy-five miles, from Sheridan to Pueblo (which is hardly suggestive of Buchanan Read's poem, "Sheridan's Ride"), and the rates were very high. The United States Land Office—Judge Wheeler, register, and Mark G. Bradford, receiver—was opened in 1871, and in 1873 lands were entered by the homestead act to the extent of 34,227 acres, and 59,730 acres were pre-empted by private entry.

A new jail was erected, Judge Lynch fell into disrepute, and law and order took precedence in the community. A creditable county courthouse, costing $35,000, was completed in 1872, costing taxpayers nothing, as it was erected from the sale of lots in a quarter section of land which had been pre-empted by the county officers, and filed as a city addition. Handsome churches were built by the Methodists, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians. The Catholic Church, the last to organize, erected a brick church in 1873, and in the following year built a school under charge of the sisters. Public reading rooms were opened in May, 1873, by a public library association, with an organization corporate under the laws of Colorado, and capital stock of $10,000. A scholarly opening address was read by the Hon. George A. Hinsdale. Odd Fellows and Masons, and Good Templars organized societies at about this time, and the Pueblo Social Club gave regular hops. It was said that though at one time Pueblo was honored by the presence of but two married women, a brilliant dance could be started within a quarter of an hour almost any day in the year. And although one has read the Jewish record of David dancing before the ark; of Herodias' daughters dancing in joy and festivity; of Moses and Miriam dancing to songs of triumph; yet imagination will not permit the chronicler to say that the enjoyment of these surpassed that of the Puebloans dancing on the borders of the Muddy at the residences of George Howard and Dr. R. M. Stevenson. Every week a concert, exhibition, show or circus entertained or amused the little city. The people, too, took on a literary turn of mind, it would seem, for the postoffice then distributed 800 magazines or papers daily.

C. E. Gray of Lawrence, Kansas, in 1873 proposed to put in a gas plant provided he could be guaranteed 150 private consumers, and he received patronage from the

city, but although his proposition was recommended by the city council, a gas plant was not erected until several years later.

In early days Pueblo's waterworks were of primitive design—an ex whisky barrel (of which there was no scarcity) filled with the muddy river water, was drawn about from house to house, by burro or mule, and each settler received his quota in a barrel at his front door. This was the origin of the water system. It next developed into a large wooden tank mounted on a wagon whose driver, facetiously dubbed the "Worthy Chief Templar," was abused whenever a tardy appearance was made of a Monday morning.

June 24th, 1874, was a red letter day in the history of the city of Pueblo, as it witnessed the inauguration of her greatest public enterprise—the Holly waterworks for which the people had voted $130,000. At one o'clock of that day all business houses were closed and under Masonic ceremonies the corner stone of the waterworks building was laid, amid rejoicing of the people *en masse*. The Deputy Grand Master presented the corn of nourishment—after the Grand Master had pronounced the corner stone "plumb, square and level, well formed, true and trusty"—which was sprinkled on the stone by the Grand Master; the Senior Grand Warden presented the vessel containing the wine of refreshment, and the Junior Grand Warden handed the vessel with the oil of joy, both of which were poured over the stone. The Grand Master then extended his hands and made the invocation: "May the Author of all good bless the inhabitants of this place with all necessary conveniences and comforts of life, assist in the erection and completion of this building, protect the workmen from every accident, long preserve this building from decay, and grant unto us all a bountiful supply of corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy." The entire system was erected by the National Building Company of St. Louis, and its success played an important part in the development of the city. The organization of an efficient fire department ensued as a matter of course, for the general protection. It consisted of two hose companies and a hook and ladder company, with W. R. Macomb as chief.

South Pueblo was laid out in November, 1872. It is essentially a city of wage-workers, and was founded by the Central Colorado Improvement Company, whose officers were prominently connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and which was subsequently merged into the Colorado Coal & Iron Company. According to M. Sheldon of South Pueblo, the railroad company agreed to build a station on the north side of the river should the county vote the required amount of bonds to help construct the road. But having an opportunity in 1872 to purchase 48,000 acres of the Nolan grant, they took the name of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, founded a town on the south side, and removed the terminus of the railroad to that side. Heretofore the south side contained but one building in this locality, a small log house on the ranch of Wildeboor Brothers, somewhere in the neighborhood of Clark's Mineral Spring. Cattle were herded and crops grown where South Pueblo now stands, and there was an attractive piece of woodland there where picnics were occasionally held in the summer. The coal mines near Cañon City had been opened by the land company in conjunction with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and a branch railway was constructed from Pueblo to these mines, forty miles westward. Seventy-five thousand dollars was expended in the construction of a canal to water South Pueblo

and to irrigate some 20,000 acres of surrounding lands. Ten thousand ornamental and shade trees on its streets were irrigated by tiny ditches, and during 1873, the first year of the new town, $50,000 worth of lots were sold, and buildings erected in the bottoms aggregating nearly $200,000. The first structures erected in South Pueblo were the Grand Central Hotel and the building adjoining it on Union avenue. In 1880 about 1,000 acres had been laid out in town lots, with wide streets, well bordered with trees, and the town had a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a postoffice of its own. The only thing shared in common by the two cities was the new town illuminating from the gas works of North Pueblo, which was organized in 1880.

The People's Bank of Pueblo, the first National bank established in Southern Colorado, began business in April, 1873. Its capital was $100,000, and first president E. W. Railey; J. L. Lowther, cashier. The original directors were, besides the officers mentioned, Charles H. Blake, Lewis Conley, J. W. O. Snyder, Mark A. Blunt, and Judge Wilbur F. Stone.

In the fall of this year the Stock Growers' Bank was organized. Business for this year may be estimated from the exchange sold by these banks, amounting to $2,300,000.

Pueblo's advance was seriously interrupted by the panic of 1873, but this crisis passed, its growth was renewed with redoubled vigor. Its growth up to this time had been sure and steady, but compared with the progress of succeeding years it seems slow indeed. The health giving climate, mild winters, and the prodigal possibilities of its soil were unknown in the East as indeed they were surprises to the settlers themselves.

Immense clay beds were utilized in and about the city, at this period, which made the bricks used in the majority of new buildings—5,000,000 bricks were thus produced in 1873. Of lumber from the Divide and the Muddy, and better qualities brought from Chicago, over 3,000,000 feet were sold in this year. The county assessment of real estate of 1873, in Pueblo City was $936,000, and out of the city $228,000; while personal property was assessed at $420,448. During this year 206,000 letters and 300,000 papers were received at the postoffice and at the four leading hotels, the Lindell, Drover's, National and Burt's—13,700 people had registered.

Two excellent private schools were well patronized—the Pueblo Academy, under the direction of A. B. Patton, and the Colorado Seminary established in 1872 by Miss Ellen J. Merritt, a boarding and day school principally for young women, where in addition to the usual curriculum, music, painting and the languages were taught. In 1876 a public school building was erected which at that time had no superior in the Territory. The district had voted $14,000 for this building which money after being collected by the trustee, Sam McBride, was embezzled by him, and Sam left the country and was never heard of again.

The Pueblo "People," first issued in September, 1871, by George A. Hinsdale (corner of Fourth and Summit streets), was sold in 1874 to the "Chieftain," with which paper it was incorporated. Probably the fact that the "Chieftain" became a daily in 1872 most forcibly illustrates the period of progression upon which the busy city had now entered.

In 1870 the "Chieftain" was the only paper published in Colorado south of Denver. The office in which it was first published was originally constructed as an appendix to a lumber yard. It contained two small rooms with bunks around its sides

in which editors, owners and printers rested from the difficult work of running a pioneer journal. Supplies had to be brought out by ox teams from St. Louis, and more than once was the stock of white paper exhausted, and the "Chieftain" compelled to come out on brown manilla wrapping paper, while single copies were sold at fifteen cents.

As stated by the "Chieftain:" "The first room used for amusements and public gatherings in Pueblo was located in the second story of Thatcher Brothers' building, on the southeast corner of Santa Fé avenue and Fourth street, on the ground now occupied by the Bank of Pueblo. The house was constructed of adobes, and the lower floor was occupied by the above named firms as a storeroom. The upper room, which covered the whole of the second floor, was at that time empty, and that was where balls were held and other home amusements took place, and an occasional traveling fakir of some kind furnished an evening's amusement for a number of people who seldom were favored with an opportunity to attend a show. The floor of the room was not very solid, and when a dance was to be held it was propped from below with two by four scantling in order to render it firmer. The ceiling of the floor below was not plastered, and was thickly hung with tin and sheet iron ware, the merry jingle of which kept time to the feet of the dancers above.

"The first entertainment of any moment given in this room during the recollection of the writer was the Masonic ball on St. John's Day, December 27th, 1868. A masquerade ball was given during the same winter, which was quite a society event in Pueblo. Among the participants were Messrs. Ferd Barndollar, as a wharf rat; M. Anker, as a colored belle; Dr. Beshoar, as a 'What is it;' Scott Kelly, as an Irishman; George W. Morgan, as 'Nigger Jones;' R. N. Daniels, as a German peasant; C. J. Hart, as Don Juan; Dr. P. R. Thombs, as an Austrian officer; Lou Pegg, as a major general, and a variety of others."

Lewis Conley built the first legitimate amusement edifice in the city in 1869, on the north side of Seventh street, between Santa Fé avenue and Main street. Conley Hall was constructed of adobes, and was two stories in height. Afterward it was known as the Thespian Theater, and still later as Montgomery's Opera House. The Auditorium was first opened to the public December 27th, by Pueblo Lodge A. F. & A. M. The old Pueblo cornet band, of which Secretary of State Rice was leader (while Judge Hart, General R. M. Stevenson, Henry Cooper, Eugene Weston and J. D. Miller tooted horns and clashed cymbals), furnished the music. George M. Chilcott several years later erected a building containing a public hall, on the corner of Sixth street and Santa Fé avenue.

Hon. Bela M. Hughes, who was nominated for governor by the Democracy at their first State convention, addressed the electors of Pueblo in this hall. When the amendment to the constitution granting the right of suffrage to females was submitted to the people, and the State was overrun by a swarm of female suffragists from New England and elsewhere, addresses were delivered in the hall by Lucy Stone Blackwell, Susan B. Anthony, and others. These meetings were well attended, not because the people of Pueblo favored female suffrage (they voted it down by a large majority), but because of their curiosity to see the speakers, and hear a real live woman make a speech.

Emily Faithful held forth upon one occasion in Chilcott's Hall, and was received with a salute of fire crackers and other evidences of delight on the part of a large and

highly appreciative audience. Miss Faithful, if living, must still remember her flattering reception on the lecture stage in Pueblo, and some of those who formed part and parcel of her audience will never forget the fun of that evening as long as they live.

In 1876 an amateur local theatrical company was organized which presented "Among the Breakers" at the Thespian Theater, which then boasted a gallery and new stage fittings. J. M. Murphy, T. A. Bradford, H. K. Pinckney, and Att. O'Neill were prominent members of the cast.

The first public sale of town lots occurred in 1869 of what is known as the county addition. Lots were sold at $125, which twenty years later were worth $15,000. Among the fortunate first investors were H. C. Thatcher, Ferd. Barndollar, M. D. Thatcher, G. A. Hinsdale, Hon. Wilbur F. Stone, G. Bartels, O. H. P. Baxter, Lewis Conley and others. The sale of their lots April 24th, 1869, brought a little over $4,000, and the same property in 1890, is estimated as worth over half a million.

The first survey of main Pueblo was of what is now known as "old town," and to this was joined from time to time various additions as follows: County, Craigs, Blake's, Bartlett's & Miller's, Thomas & Thatcher's, Barndollar & Lowther's and Shaw's additions. In the spring of 1874 Hon. G. M. Chilcott laid out an addition.

In 1875–'76 the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad was completed, giving Pueblo a route to the east, and on the 1st of March, 1876, was opened for general traffic. Pueblo County subscribed $350,000 to this road, and its completion was the signal for two days of public rejoicings, and a monster excursion from Kansas and all points of Colorado.

The "Republican," a daily and weekly paper, appeared in 1874–'75, under direction of J. M. Murphy. It did not prove over successful, and after a short life, it was purchased by Dr. A. Y. Hull and brother of Missouri, in 1876, who changed its name to fit its new principles, to the "Democrat." This in time passed into the hands of Judge Royal, and it later became the "Daily News."

The year 1876 was one of national glory and State pride. The centennial celebration of the independence of the Union was observed in Pueblo with pompous display and processions Reverend Brouse delivered an appropriate oration, and Judge Wilbur F. Stone had an historical sketch of the city which was later embalmed in printer's ink. Pueblo felt the encouragement of Colorado's admission into the Union of States in this year, and in 1877, aroused by the gold excitement at Leadville, began anew to assert herself, and during the next seven years trebled her population.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was the first rejuvenating force, and the next event of incalculable importance to the city was the development of mineral camps throughout the mountain regions which stimulated general trade and commercial industries. Pueblo made great strides in these days, brick blocks were erected on both sides of the river, new industries began, and many more firms engaged in selling and forwarding supplies to Leadville and other camps. Eastern capitalists set the seal of success, and prophesied a grand manufacturing future for the city when Mather and Geist erected the first smelting works here on the northern bank of the river at the crossing of the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Arkansas Valley Railroads. Ninety days from the breaking of ground the furnace was in operation. The one furnace of that day

soon proved a success, and in seven years' time fourteen were in operation. And the modest plant grew into the immense Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company. By its success it demonstrated the excellence of this location and the profit to be derived from the smelting industry when the various materials necessary can be brought together from surrounding counties so readily and cheaply as at Pueblo. Pueblo became a center for ores, fuel and limestone; while at this plant but a dozen men were employed originally, seven years later four hundred were at work. The "boom" now had begun, and a thousand business men and capitalists realized that Pueblo had become, in a moment, the Rocky Mountain Pittsburg.

Another great factor in Pueblo's activity was the consolidation in 1879 of the Colorado Improvement Company and other companies having similar aims, and the formation of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, with general offices in South Pueblo. This company in 1881 erected immense iron and steel works at Bessemer, which since has become a thriving town, and practically a part of the Pueblos. It is situated on a large tract of mesa land about a mile south of the Union depot. A town site was laid out here on the Rio Grande track, and numerous side tracks were put down. A large number of cottages were built as homes for workmen, and tall blast chimneys signaled the converting of rails and of nails. The history of this company, the richest in Colorado, is given in following pages.

In 1880 the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad had linked Leadville with Pueblo, Colorado's greatest railroad war was ended, and the prizes of the mountains could be brought direct to Pueblo for treatment—all the way down grade—where coal could be had as low as fifty cents per ton, and cheaper than at any known place in the world.

The Pueblo Street Railroad, with William Moore president, was constructed in this year, connecting the three towns, and prepared to extend its lines in all directions, as required by the now growing necessities for quicker transit. The Union Gas Company began a plant which should illuminate both Pueblo and South Pueblo, and this latter city had already become the foremost manufacturing city of Colorado and of the Rocky Mountain region.

The general assembly of 1879–'80 authorized the founding of an asylum for the insane at Pueblo, and made an appropriation for the purchase of land, and for a suitable building. Under this act, James McDonald, Theodore F. Braun and J. B. Romero were appointed commissioners by the governor. They purchased the residence of Hon. Geo. M. Chilcott, a short distance west of town, and remodeled it. McDonald resigned from the board soon afterward, and was succeeded by R. M. Stevenson, editor of the "Chieftain," who in turn resigned and O. H. P. Baxter was appointed. The asylum was completed and opened for the reception of patients in October, 1879, with accommodations for forty. It was soon literally crowded with unfortunates, bereft of reason. In 1880–'81 another appropriation of $60,000 was made for enlargement by the erection of another building. Waterworks were built on the south side, and the city was supplied with telephone connections.

In the spring of 1882 the Denver & New Orleans Railroad was completed to Pueblo and its line in operation, and a little later the Denver & Rio Grande Western had extended its track to Salt Lake City, giving Pueblo a through route to the Pacific. The Ladies' Benevolent Union and the Sisters of Charity each had well arranged hos-

pitals, and another similar establishment was conducted under the direction of the Bessemer Steel Works.

The Grand Hotel, four stories in height, and with a frontage of 130 feet on Santa Fé avenue, and a depth of 120 feet on Eighth street, costing $175,000, was erected in 1882–'83. Within its well arranged interior are to be found extensive halls and refectory, large rotunda with fountain in play, and over a hundred handsomely furnished apartments. At this time two large flouring mills were in constant operation, and Pueblo possessed one daily and four weekly newspapers; foundries and machine shops; six printing offices; sixteen real estate offices; six banks; six drygoods stores; thirty-five retail and three wholesale grocers; a cracker factory; seven wholesale liquor dealers; four lumber yards; a soap factory; six blacksmith shops; two agricultural implement factories; four commission houses; thirty-five law firms; twenty-six physicians, etc. The assessed valuation of Pueblo County in 1882 gives a fair idea as to the extent and resources of business in this year: Improvements of land, railroad property, $1,100,000; city real estate, $1,818,301; amount of capital in merchandise, $785,000; valuation of farming land, $441,977. Total value of all property in the county, $7,066,720, of which nearly two-thirds is in the Pueblos. The directors of the board of trade of the Pueblos have, however, estimated property for the year 1883, in the county at actual valuation, as follows: Improvements of land, railroad property, $5,500,000; improvements of land, city real estate, $5,000,000; number of cattle, 39,000; valuation of cattle, $500,000; amount of money and credits, $650,000; amount of capital in manufactures, $2,000,000; amount of capital in merchandise, $2,000,000; valuation of household goods, $500,000; total value of all property in the county, $20,000,000; property in Pueblo, $6,000,000; property in South Pueblo, $4,500,000; county outside, $9,500,000.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, whose views on pig iron and its products received throughout America the most respectful consideration, delivered an address in Pueblo August 16th, 1882, full of prophecy which later years have vindicated. From this address we make the following extracts:

"It was the discovery of the precious metals which first attracted settlers across the desert places to Cherry Creek; but it was the useful metals that summoned to Pueblo the brawny men who did me the honor to escort me to this hall, and who constructed yonder admirably equipped steel works, which will in a little while be pointed to as the initial institution in Colorado's great industrial center. The plains, now intersected by a number of railroads, are no longer sterile, and Colorado's agricultural resources will bring the plow, the loom and the anvil into operation in closest proximity.

"There are three causes which create great and enduring States. First, the possession of immense masses of the precious metals. This it was that called together, as if by magic, the people of California and Australia, and of Colorado, when it was announced that there was gold at the foot of Pike's Peak. Another, that part of the State and some of the cities shall lie on a great line of inter-State travel, and furnish points for the exchange of commodities; or, in plain language, have facilities for the establishment of commercial centers. Your State has the precious metals, and is already traversed by great through lines of travel.

"My third proposition was that the possession of materials for iron and steel, and adequate fuel and fluxes for working them, would give prominence and prosperity to a



M. L. Fitch

State. These elements of greatness and wealth I declare unhesitatingly to exist in a greater degree and in closer proximity in Colorado than I have found them at any point I have visited in this country or Great Britain."

And two days later at Leadville, Mr. Kelly publicly stated: "The production of iron and steel, and the establishment of every branch of industry dependent upon the production of these metals, may be established more advantageously at Pueblo than at any other place I know of on the face of the globe."

August 28th, 1883, the Colorado Smelting Company began active operations in its works, situated about a mile south of the city, at Bessemer, and have since been in continuous operation night and day. General N. H. Davis was president of this company; Dr. R. W. Raymond, vice-president; H. C. Cooper, secretary, and Walter S. Gurner, treasurer. At the beginning the pay roll numbered over one hundred men, and its salaries exceeded $100,000.

PUEBLO COUNTY.

(CONTINUED.)

THE PUEBLOS' UNIFICATION—BESSEMER—COLORADO COAL AND IRON COMPANY—IMPROVEMENTS—MINERAL PALACE—OPERA HOUSE—STATISTICS—COUNTY SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The position of the Pueblos in their relations to mines and metals and coal and markets was now becoming understood. The formations in which the Arkansas had furrowed its bed belong to the cretaceous epoch and are divided into several strata of sedimentary deposits, such as limestones, sandstones, clays, slates, coal, iron, etc. The limestones and the fine grained sandstones already were being shipped to the south and east, and the Leadville smelters were using the limestones and fluxes of Pueblo County. One mile below Pueblo, gypsum was found intermixed with clay, making a good fertilizer, and in the foothills a purer gypsum was found suitable for building purposes. Numerous mineral springs, some saline, some chalybeate and others sulphurous, have been developed. Along the valley, at Carlisle and at Rockvale and Coal Creek, thick beds of coal were mined and mineral oil wells yield enormously. Toward the south and southwest the Greenhorn Mountains are found to be formed of azoic rocks, granite, gneiss, full of porphyritic dykes, accompanied by mineral veins rich in copper ores.* Near to the head of the St. Charles, and between the Greenhorn and Red Creek, a conglomerate is found which consists of pebbles of quartz and obliterated crystals of feldspar, cemented together by red clay; this formation has a great thickness, and dips at an angle of twenty-two degrees. Intermixed with it are found dykes of trap, accompanied by small mineral veins carrying galena, with a few disseminated crystals of copper and nickel sulphurets. Ten miles west of Red Creek we encounter an entirely different formation, of which the origin is due to glacial action, and there we find huge masses of rocks, polished, rounded, striated, some formed of mineral vein matter, some of porphyry, gneiss, granite, etc., showing the different formations that have been disintegrated and carried away by the powerful action of ice.

Hardscrabble Creek springs out of this formation, and farther down flows through a cañon showing on both sides sandstone strata dipping at an angle of sixty to seventy degrees. The sand deposits along the creek contain some gold colors. Passing over the crest of the range, and descending the western slope, we reach the towns of Rosita

*Board of Trade Pamphlet, Pueblo, 1883.



J. B. Corman

and Silver Cliff. These two localities present the most extraordinary mineral formations. In Rosita, true fissure veins of galeniferous quartzite, inclosed in trachytic porphyry, while on the northwest they are located in sedimentary rocks. Strata and beds of clay impregnated with chloride of silver are another striking feature, and belong to a sedimentary deposit, of which the dip varies from thirty to forty-five degrees.

One mile from Rosita, and on the southern slope of a hill covered with quartzite debris, are masses of round silicious concretions, from the size of a nut to that of a human head, scattered about with profusion. It is easy to recognize the results of the action of silicious waters, formerly existing here, results analogous to the deposits and incrustations observed in the silicious geysers of Montana and Idaho.

A little farther south is found the head of the Muddy, springing out of broken and disjointed sandstones, showing in some places well defined dykes of volcanic trachytic matter, and also some porphyry veins. At the head of the Muddy, and going toward the Cuerdo Verde peak, we meet a syenitic granite that covers all the foothills. This formation incloses several dykes of porphyry and iron ore.

The Cuerdo Verde peak itself presents a series of curious geological formations, beginning at the base with sandstone, followed by metamorphic granite, the upper part of the peak being capped by volcanic masses. The whole mountain is a network of veins of quartz carrying mineral, shown by well defined outcroppings. Fifteen miles south, and after crossing the Huerfano River, the sandstones and conglomerates are again met with, and the hills are covered with boulders of granite, trachyte and basalt, until Gardner is reached. There, taking a western course, at a distance of four miles we find several steep and denuded peaks, known as

Sheep Mountains, formed by a rhyolite rich in quartz. Half a mile south of Gardner stands a butte of trachyte, finely grained, embedding crystals of hornblende. In all the creeks running from these gulches and feeding the Huerfano River, gold has been found, and it is a surprise to all to-day to see our miners and prospectors going far away seeking for new fields of exploration, when they have so near immense treasures lying dormant.

The Spanish Peaks, seen in the southern horizon, are located nine miles southeast of the thriving town of La Veta, and promise to become one of the most important mining camps south of the Divide.

The main body of these peaks is a porphyritic trachyte emerging from the upper carboniferous formation, and cut by dykes radiating from the center of eruption toward the plains, and accompanied by a contact matter carrying galena, sulphurets and the precious metals.

As can be seen by this short description of the natural basin in the middle of which the Pueblos are located, at its very doors are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron and copper; beds of coal, limestones, sandstones, clays, gypsum, springs of mineral waters, artesian wells, petroleum, without saying anything of the surface formation of the plain, which is but a vast placer.

The products of all these mines come down from the mountains and the railroad hauling charges are therefore not excessive. Summit, Lake, Pitkin, Gunnison, Chaffee and Saguache Counties send their carbonated and sulphuretted ores, both carrying gold

and silver, to Pueblo through the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas; and in return cars receive coal and fluxes to work their low grade minerals. Ores, too, are brought from the eastern districts of Utah for treatment and sale. And all the southwestern counties rich in precious metals are closely linked by the Rio Grande tracks to this city of smelters and samplers.

In 1883 the metallurgical works of the Pueblos, included the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company of Mather & Geist, the Eilers Smelter, the Rose & Reed Sampling Works, and the Colorado Coal & Iron Company—institutions second to none in the country, models of order, method, and of the most improved working facilities. And to quote again from the Board of Trade pamphlet:

"The copper strikes in Southern Colorado, along the foothills and in the Sangre de Cristo, will soon compel us to add to our list of metallurgical establishments large copper works. In fact, here in Pueblo we receive more copper ores than lead ores, and in a few months our supply will be such that we will leave Lake Superior far behind, as we have already beaten Nevada, California, and are forging ahead of Old Mexico, in the race for the silver leadership."

Pueblo is situated in the midst of the largest and best coal region west of the Missouri River. Anthracite in abundance is found at Crested Butte, 160 miles west; while the bituminous coals, for coking fuel and steam purposes, are within from thirty to eighty miles in all directions except to the eastward, and coal for steam purposes is delivered in Pueblo for from fifty cents to a dollar and a quarter per ton, and the counties adjoining Pueblo are the largest producers of coal in Colorado. The lime for flux is procured three miles from town, and costs only one dollar per ton. In addition to the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Works, established in 1880, and the Colorado Smelting Works established in 1883, a third smelter of the precious metals, the Philadelphia Works, were erected in 1888 through the influence of Mr. E. R. Holden of Pueblo, and M. Guggenheim of Philadelphia. These in the aggregate have (in 1890) twenty-four blast furnaces and a capacity for treating 1,050 tons daily.

The smelters in Pueblo now require the services of about 1,200 men when the works are running full, and the pay rolls amount to over $85,000 monthly. During 1889 the Pueblo Company put in copper reduction works at an expense of $225,000, giving Pueblo the first plant of the kind west of the Mississippi River. These works produce refined copper equal to that of Lake Superior, and the company also manufactures lead pipe and bar lead.

SMELTER OUTPUT FOR 1889.

SMELTERS.	Silver—ozs.	Gold—ozs.	Lead—lbs.	Copper—lbs.
Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co.....	1,182,345	4,223	5,300,000	1,408,568
Colorado Smelting Co.....	1,019,234	4,093	14,020,000	.....
Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Co..	2,381,009	19,111	16,332,520	44,034
Total.....	4,582,588	27,427	35,652,520	1,452,602

The value of above output at the average prices of the various metals named would be over $6,200,000.

Jay Gould once said of Pueblo: "It holds the key to the railroad situation in the West," and soon afterward (December, 1887), in a practical manner he asserted the force



IRVING W. STANTON.

of his saying by making Pueblo the terminal of the Missouri Pacific Railway, thus giving St. Louis and Kansas City direct connection with Pueblo. In this year the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad gave Pueblo direct access to Texas and the Gulf.

The mercantile part of the community, while admitting the vast benefits of the iron and coal, and steel and gold and silver industries of the Pueblos, also began a great progressive movement, and claimed credit in the building up of the metropolis of Southern Colorado. As railroads extended branches into the surrounding camps and villages, wholesale houses began to multiply here which were able to compete with the longer established houses of Denver and Kansas City.

Pueblo, though one in practical force, really consisted of two cities divided by the Arkansas, each with its own waterworks and civic institutions. From some reclaimed land in the old river bed a new tract known as Central Pueblo was laid out about 1883, and for a number of years there were three mayors and three boards of aldermen in Pueblo. Finally the citizens realized the disadvantages of this factional situation, and by a popular majority the city of Pueblo was organized, in 1886, by the unification of the three towns of Pueblo, South Pueblo and Central Pueblo. Following this important event, a better and consolidated sentiment and vigor have induced a wonderful progress and growth. New coal fields were developed; new irrigating canals made immense valleys fertile; new manufacturing industries were established; artificial lakes built; avenues improved; and a general building up of permanent forces ensued. The municipal affairs of the city are now directed (1890) by Mayor Charles Henkel and a board of fourteen aldermen, and all the city officers are salaried. At the time of the city's consolidation the property of the former town of South Pueblo was sold, and all its debts paid. The property of the former town of Pueblo—valuable real estate, city hall, hose houses and the Holly Waterworks' system—is managed by its aldermen as trustees.

Fire limits are now established, and during the past four years excellent bridges have been built, substantial levees,—many miles of water and sewer pipe laid, streets leveled and graded, and a fine city hall erected. A commensurate police force under direction of a marshal insures peace and order. The fire department is efficient, and owns a telephone alarm as well as the Gamewell fire alarm system. The city is lighted by gas and arc electric lights. Telephonic communication is held as far north as Denver, and also to Cañon City and Leadville.

The Pueblo "Chieftain" owns the exclusive franchise of the Associated Press, and there are two evening papers, the "Press" and the "Star,"—the latter recently founded. The "Press" was established in 1885, and its manager and editor is Mr. W. B. McKinney. The Germans publish a weekly paper, the "Frei Presse." "The Iron Hand," as its name suggests, is published at Bessemer. Of recent origin is the Colorado "Ore and Metal Review." Other papers here published are the Colorado "Workman," Pueblo "Democrat," "Sunday Opinion," and the "Live Stock Review."

The original town site of Pueblo, one hundred and twenty miles south of Denver, and at an elevation of 4,667 feet above sea level, along the north bank of the Arkansas River, was laid out with the compass, having avenues eighty feet wide, running north and south, and streets of the same width, designated by numbers, running east and west. The area between the present corporate limits is an irregular tract three miles north and south, and two and one-half miles east and west. North of the river the land rises

gradually, interrupted by the Fountain, running due south. On the higher grounds on either side of this river are situated many handsome residences. Beautiful suburban additions have been laid out, extending northward, and to the east over an area of about three miles square, have been platted without the city on every side. South Pueblo on the bottom lands south of the Arkansas and on the mesa back of the river, is laid out in streets of eighty feet width, paralleled to the river and bluffs, and are designated by letters. These bottom lands are occupied by business houses, railroad yards, warehouses and factories. A viaduct leads to the mesa, sixty feet above these bottom lands, which is a favorite residence tract of the city. Fronting on the bluffs is Corona Park, laid out in irregular blocks and with serpentine avenues. Separated from this park by a boulevard 150 feet in width shaded by double rows of trees on either side, the balance of the mesa offers handsome home sites. Back from this tableland is a second and higher plateau upon which is situated the town of Bessemer, where are located two smelters and the steel works, smaller factories, shops and the homes of the employes. The town of Bessemer, born of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, was incorporated in April, 1885, and its first mayor was J. S. Stewart, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. James K. Dempsey. The population of Bessemer, as given by the census of 1890, is 3,681 souls.

The same enumeration gives Pueblo a population of 28,500, giving this city the second rank in the State—the place occupied by the county which contains about 34,000 souls.

Union and Santa Fé are Pueblo's chief retail business avenues; the depots are near the river, and street cars traverse the main residence and business sections of the city. Old Pueblo is handsomely laid out with an abundance of water and ornamental and shade trees.

In 1888 the first really metropolitan business blocks were erected in Pueblo, and the epoch of four and five storied structures, with passenger elevators, was inaugurated. In 1889–'90, the magnificent Central Block and the Swift Block were built, costing respectively $200,000 and $80,000. The Wells-Chilcott Block, costing about $50,000, and several other handsome buildings costing from $20,000 to $75,000, have been erected during the past two years, giving evidence of the faith of the citizens in their bustling home.

The Arkansas River supplies Pueblo with water. That part of the city north of the river is the owner of public waterworks, the capacity of which is 10,000,000 gallons per day. That part of the city south of the river is supplied by the South Pueblo Water Company, whose works have a capacity of 4,000,000 per day. It is estimated that there are eighty miles of mains laid in Pueblo and Bessemer. The works are upon the Holly system.

The North waterworks property in 1889 was valued at $200,000, and its bonded indebtedness was $120,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent. In that year both systems were greatly improved and enlarged by the building of reservoirs and ditches, and the purchase of new pumping machinery. Three artesian wells in Pueblo,—the Clark, Fariss and Mineral Park, and one Bessemer—sunk about 1,100 feet each, yield copiously. From the Bessemer well, pure artesian water is delivered to citizens for drinking purposes, at a charge of about five cents per gallon. The medicinal properties of the

Pueblo wells are valuable, containing iron, magnesia, potassium, bromides and chlorides. The Bessemer well flows pure water without mineral ingredients.

In addition to the beautiful parks in the city proper, and broad and long driveways, the Puebloans have charming recreation grounds—at Lake Minnequa, a short drive south of the city, and prospectively at Fountain Lake in the opposite direction. Lake Minnequa, of natural origin, covers nearly three hundred acres in area, and is situated on an immense table land, and surrounded by shade trees. A driveway encircles the lake; on its bosom are row boats and a steam launch, and on its shores a dancing pavilion. The street cars reach this resort, and a thousand shade trees embower the lake and the bordering hotel, while from its surrounding driveways and walks on its shores fine mountain and valley views are obtained. Along the river the soil is alluvial, the slopes a black shale, and on the tablelands is found a fertile, gravelly and sandy soil. Ditches irrigate the long lines of trees on the residence avenues, and there is an abundance of water for irrigation purposes—which makes beautiful lawns possible everywhere. The noted sanitary engineer, George E. Waring, Jr., prepared the city's plan of drainage and mains, and laterals have been placed according to his design wherever demanded. The streets are not as yet paved. A paid fire department was organized in 1889. And now the Arkansas River at Pueblo is spanned by four fine iron bridges, built by the city, as well as by one of wood, and a monstrous iron viaduct and bridge combined. Besides these, the river is crossed by three railroad bridges built by the Denver & Rio Grande, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Missouri Pacific Companies. Across the Fountain the city has erected two iron bridges and an iron viaduct and bridge combined. The Denver, Texas & Fort Worth crosses the Fountain with two railroad bridges, and the Santa Fé Company with one.

The State ditch which is being built by convict labor, through the efforts of Mr. C. H. Small before the Board of Trade Association, is now aided by various private county subscriptions which are returned in water rights. A survey of the ditch's proposed course has been made from Cañon City to Piñon on the Fountain (twelve miles from Pueblo), thence crossing the Fountain to Burk Hill and to Chico. This new great canal will add greatly to the fertility of Pueblo's surrounding country.

The business area of the city comprises over fifty squares, and to solidify the business center the "Pueblo Board of Trade Association" in 1889 decided to erect a Chamber of Commerce building in the middle of this district. In 1869 was organized the "Board of Trade of Southern Colorado," M. D. Thatcher, president, and George A. Hinsdale, vice-president. A second board was organized in 1873, with James Rice as president, and Wilbur F. Stone vice-president, and it is probable this organization was instrumental in extending the Santa Fé Road to Pueblo. Neither of these boards was incorporated, but in 1884 "The Board of Trade of the Pueblos" was incorporated "for the general promotion of trade in said cities," and its successive presidents were: Alva Adams (two years), Charles Henkel, W. A. L. Cooper, Josiah Hughes and Irving W. Stanton. This board encouraged the location here of the Colorado Smelter and the Pueblo extension of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1888 the board was reorganized as a stock company with capital of $50,000, and the name adopted "The Pueblo Board of Trade Association." Its presidents in succession have been John D. Miller and D. L. Holden, the present incumbent being Andrew McClelland. It is composed of 242

members, owns a building site valued at $50,000, and has just erected a handsome four story stone building costing nearly $100,000.

The church organizations have multiplied in proportion with the general growth, and they enliven the social as well as the moral life of the Puebloans. Harmony among the various sects is effected by a system of Protestant weekly meetings. The following table, obtained directly from the pastors, shows the condition of the churches at the beginning of the present year:

DENOMINATION.	Local Designation.	No. Houses of Wors'p	No. of Sittings.	Value Church and Parsonage Property.	Total Expense Maintenance per year.	No. of Communicants.
African Methodist Episcopal		1	250	$3,800	$1,500	73
Baptist	First	1	400	23,000	1,800	160
"	Mesa	1	200	7,500	1,200	35
Catholic	St. Ignatius	1	300	22,000	1,500	600
"	St. Patrick's	1	400	22,000	2,600	600
"	St. Joseph's	1	150	1,700	200	100
Christian	First	1	300	15,000	3,000	225
"	South Side				1,200	45
Congregational	First	1	310	17,000	2,000	107
"	Pilgrim			8,000	2,600	87
"	Grove	1	200	1,800		12
Cumberland Presbyterian	Mesa	1	200	3,500		7
Free Methodist	Granger Chapel	1	100	500		63
German Evangelical Lutheran					600	50
German Evangelical Protestant					1,200	20
Missionary Baptist		1	75	400	300	197
Methodist Episcopal	First	1	650	35,000	3,250	210
" "	Mesa	1	450	10,000	1,800	124
Methodist Episcopal, South	Corona Chapel	1	175	10,000	1,175	
" " "	East Pueblo	1	200	5,000		200
Presbyterian	First	2	725	55,000	4,000	154
"	Mesa	1	160	12,000	2,000	130
Protestant Episcopal	St. Peter's	1	250	30,000	2,500	96
" "	Holy Trinity	1	120	10,000	1,600	
" "	St. Andrew's Mission	1			350	
Total		22	5,615	$295,200	$36,375	3,295

Washington in his farewell address said, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports," and Pueblo, at least so far as public sanctuaries is concerned, presents a promising outlook, according to this sentiment.

The Pueblo Club is the leading social organization, and was founded in 1886. It has recently given up its old quarters over the Stock Growers' Bank to enjoy more spacious rooms, which have been handsomely furnished in the new Grand Opera House Block. Its membership, now about one hundred strong, embraces many of the most prominent citizens. The president is J. A. Joy; vice-president, Samuel H. Abbey, secretary, Captain J. J. Lambert; treasurer, A. J. McQuaid. In the directory we find, O. H. P. Baxter, M. D. Crow, J. A. Joy, J. D. Henry, W. B. Hamilton, R. F. Lytle; W. H. McDonald, T. T. Player, H. S. VanKewren, N. B. Wescott, W. W. Palmer, Robert Gibson and S. A. Abbey.

The society of Elks in Pueblo numbers about one hundred and twenty-five members. Dr. R. H. Dunn is "Exalted Ruler," and Frank Spratlin secretary. Within this society is the Elk Club, sixty strong, with D. L. Holden president and Frank



P. R. Thomas

Spratlin, secretary. The Elk Club now occupies the rooms over the Stock Growers' Bank, formerly owned by the Pueblo Club.

The G. A. R. is represented here by D. L. Holden and R. H. Dunn, who are, respectively, commander and assistant adjutant-general for the department of Colorado and Wyoming.

The public schools of Pueblo, including Bessemer, on the 1st of January, 1890, numbered ten, the school property was valued at $235,000, and the average attendance of pupils was 1,595, while the children of school age in the district numbered 2,901. Seven new schoolhouses were built in the county in 1889, numbering a total of forty-six, and nearly all of these are supplied with suitable apparatus. The county's school enrollment is 3,010, and eighty-five teachers are employed. The schools of South Pueblo are most prosperous.

In the fall of 1888 the Southern Methodist College had erected one wing of its proposed institution on the mesa. Its property is valued at $35,000, and under a corps of seven professors began its career with sixty-nine students.

The Loretto Academy established in 1876 on Tenth and Elizabeth streets, is excellently conducted by the Sisters of Loretto. It occupies a three storied brick structure. The property is valued at $50,000. One hundred and ten girls and young women are in attendance. St. Patrick's is a free day school established in connection with St. Patrick's church built on the mesa, and under direction of the Sisters of Charity. Its property is valued at $50,000, and four teachers instruct one hundred and ninety pupils.

Recently established is Pueblo's Business College, which enrolls over one hundred pupils.

New public schools are now in course of erection and during the past year $191,000 in bonds were voted by the people for new buildings, and improvements.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Pueblo was formed in February, 1889, as the result of a movement instituted by the city churches, and directed by Mr. Sunley of the Denver Association. Mr. O. H. P. Baxter provided the society with temporary quarters at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. Mr. Rankin is the secretary, who, with Mr. W. L. Graham, one of the directors, directs the affairs of the association. Permanent headquarters were secured in July, 1889, in the second and third floors of the new building at the corner of D street and Union avenue. In the year and a half of its existence the association has increased its membership from 150 to 375.

The State Asylum for the Insane was established in 1879, and its earlier history is given in foregoing pages. The large Chilcott edifice first occupied by this institution, became too limited for its requirements in a few years, and the State erected two handsome additional structures. More room becoming necessary, additional accommodations were secured in 1889, and during the past year more than two hundred patients were constantly treated in the asylum, while those cured and discharged amounted to fifty per cent. of those admitted. Dr. P. R. Thombs, who has been its superintendent from the beginning, has earned an enviable reputation throughout the West for his humanitarian and successful directorate. The present board of commissioners are Dr. A. Y. Hull of Pueblo, Jose B. Romero of Conejos, and Dr. L. E. Lemen of Denver.

The State Fair Association was incorporated in November, 1886, and fifty acres of ground on the mesa near Mineral Park were purchased for $3,000, and $5,000 was

expended in improvements, the first fair being held in the fall of 1887. However, a successful race meeting was held here in May of that year. In 1888 a fair was held, but proved a financial failure, but the exhibition of 1889 was in every way successful, and many improvements had been made. In January, 1890, the association sold its grounds alone at an advance of $45,000, and a little later located upon 100 acres near Lake Minnequa, south of the city, at $300 per acre, where a mile race track was made costing $8,000, and a successful race meeting was held here in May of the present year. The officers of the Pueblo Racing Association are W. W. Palmer, president; A. T. Stewart, vice-president; W. J. Barndollar, treasurer, and J. K. Shireman, secretary. The State Fair, with its exposition building and agricultural, horticultural and machinery halls, and arrangements for the care of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., is a complete institution. The present officers are A. McClelland, president; J. A. Wayland, vice-president; W. A. Moses, treasurer, and J. K. Shireman, secretary.

At the current epoch five trunk lines run into Pueblo. We have already chronicled the coming of the Denver & Rio Grande; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth (absorbed by the Union Pacific); the Missouri Pacific. And the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific began running its trains into Pueblo in 1889. A magnificent Union depot of fine red sandstone has been erected during the past year, and cost, including changes of track, about $400,000. During 1889 forty-two passenger trains ran in and out of Pueblo daily, and 60,000 tickets were sold aggregating $400,000, while 120,000 pieces of baggage were handled; 30,000 car loads of freight were received by the various lines in Pueblo during the year past, and 4,000 carloads were exported by the manufacturers and wholesale merchants.

The Pueblo Union Stock Yards were opened for business in June, 1889. These are located south of the city, and have facilities for handling 12,000 head of live stock. All the railroad lines centering at Pueblo run tracks into the yards, and nearly 175,000 head of animals were received here during the past year.

The city has two electric light companies, the older one of which was organized in 1880 as a gas company, but in 1887 an electric light plant was put in and the company was reorganized as the Pueblo Gas & Electric Light Company. Its capital stock is $300,000, and the works are valued at about this figure. The company is at present running 1,400 sixteen-candle power incandescent lights, and 299 2,000-candle power Thomson-Houston arc lights. Improvements which will cost upward of $5,000 are now in progress at the works. The officers are: O. H. P. Baxter, president; C. E. Gast, vice-president; J. A. Thatcher, treasurer; L. M. Hovey, secretary, and D. E. McCartney, superintendent. It now employs twenty-eight men, and has a pay roll of $1,800 a month.

The Pueblo Light, Heat & Power Company was organized in 1888, and has a paid up capital of $100,000. It runs the Schuyler system of arc lights and the Westinghouse system of incandescent lights. Its equipment consists of four 35-arc light dynamos; four 650-light incandescent dynamos; six boilers aggregating 560-horse power, and six engines aggregating —— horse power. This company is prepared to furnish electric power for mechanical purposes, and is now engaged in the work of doubling the capacity of its plant at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fourteen men are employed, and the running expenses are twelve hundred dollars

per month. The officers are: J. D. Miller, president; J. H. Bennett, vice-president; J. O. Albert, secretary and treasurer, and Charles M. Davis, superintendent.

The Pueblo postoffice during the year 1889 received from sales of stamps, box rent, etc., over $36,000. It employed nine regular carriers who delivered over 1,600,000 letters, cards and newspapers, while the general delivery distributed over 1,800,000 letters, circulars, packages, papers, etc. The postoffice during the year yielded a net profit to the government of nearly $20,000.

The Pueblo Street Railway Company was reorganized in 1889, and became the Pueblo City Railway Company, capitalized at half a million dollars, one-half of which was paid in. James B. Orman is president, and Mr. J. F. Vail secretary. The city granted this company franchises for constructing and operating an electric railway along the principal streets, and over twenty miles of the electric line were constructed during 1890, where thirteen miles of horse cars were operated previously, which are continued where not supplanted by electric cars. The electric cars began running in the summer of 1890, and one can now go in a few minutes from Twenty-ninth street on the north to Lake Minnequa and Bessemer on the south. The added rapid transit facilities have added wonderfully to the activity and extension of the city, promoting home building, noticeably. The number of buildings erected and in course of construction in the past year was over 1,250, and their cost approximated $4,000,000. During the past two years innumerable additions and subdivisions have been filed and the country on either side is platted. During 1889 nearly sixty plats were filed by the city clerk. The real estate transfers were enormous. During this period 7,853 instruments were filed, the consideration being $11,207,438. The United States Land office for the same year makes the following showing:

SALES FOR THE YEAR 1889.

	No.	Acres.	Dollars.
Pre-emption and Commutation entries	739	104,964.78	$131,363.10
Coal entries	69	9,517.08	172,750 20
Mineral entries	14	623.76	1,800.00
Total sales	822	Total acres. 115,105.62	$305,913.30

FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Original Homestead entries	439	64,878.32	$ 6,590 94
Final Homestead entries	185	27,287.14	1,036.24
Timber Culture entries	165	25,168.15	2,260.00
Final Timber Culture entries	1	80.00	4.00
Pre emption filings	763	*120,480.00	2,289.00
Coal filings	676	*107,000.00	2,028.00
Soldiers' filings	7	*1,120 00	21.00
Total filings and entries	2236	Total acres. 346,013.61	$ 14,219.18
Testimony fees and receipts from all other sources			3,556.65
Total fees and commissions			$ 17,775.83
Total sales			305,913.30
Total receipts			$323,689.13

*Acreage estimated.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has two business offices at Pueblo, and for the past year its home receipts were over $18,000, and it received about 40,000 messages—sending a like number in this period. The Postal Telegraph Company opened its offices in Pueblo in the summer of the current year (1890).

If the history of prominent banking institutions is the history of prosperous and progressive countries, Pueblo may proudly speak of the record of her fiduciary institutions.

January 1st, 1890, Pueblo had five National banks, the First National established in 1871, the Stockgrowers' National organized in 1873, the Western National established in 1881, the Central National organized in the same year, and the American National established in October, 1889. The Pueblo Savings' Bank began business in January, 1890. There are three private banks. The following table shows the banking business of the city, and is made up from the December, 1889, statements:

MONTH OF DECEMBER.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Capital and Surplus—First National	$ 316,000.00	$ 363,462.34	$ 456,353.24
Stockgrowers' National	109,422.50	112,129.24	117,420.10
Western National	99,337.63	116,838.68	144,525.00
Central National	61,842.75	67,618.84	86,259.24
American National			176,001.96
Pueblo Savings Bank			50,000.00
Private Banks	48,556.29	87,815.98	114,733 99
Total Capital and Surplus	$ 635,159.17	$ 747,965.08	$1,145,290.53
Deposits—First National	$1,045,972.31	$1,178,644.79	$1,503,089.79
Stockgrowers' National	188,879.13	216,271.64	205,373.10
Western National	413,377.58	395,519.21	523,911.95
Central National	72,997.40	96,401.51	132,127.87
American National			202,539 97
Private Banks	159,272.11	188,723.90	335,228.87
Total Deposits	$1,880,498 53	$2,075,561.05	$2,902,271.55
Loans and Discounts—First National	$ 180,041.90	$1,063,582.50	$1,046,079 84
Stockgrowers' National	209,376.62	211,429.92	234,159.17
Western National	468,208.27	348,523.50	401,695.44
Central National	91,019.24	98,136.47	126,153.65
American National			228,188.16
Private Banks	196,556.29	205,915.98	361,733.99
Total Loans and Discounts	$1,145,202.32	$1,927,588.37	$2,398,010.25

The banking business of the city it will be seen, is large for the city's size. Many circumstances combine to make this so. The city is the financial center for Southern Colorado, which is rapidly settling up with a thrifty class of farmers, whose diligence creates business. Mining and ditch ventures requiring heavy capitalization and large disbursements, originate here. Sampling and ore buying, and dealings in bullion, provide field enough for one good bank themselves. The many building improvements and projects incident to a rapidly developing city and the remarkably active real estate market, the county's disbursements, the government land office, the smelters and several conspicuously large manufacturing concerns, all contribute to augment deposits, loans and banking transactions generally.

The First National Bank, perhaps the strongest, as it is the oldest of Pueblo's



J. D. Miller

banks was organized under the United States banking system in 1871, with a capital of $50,000, under the same management as at the present time, and since its inception this bank has been a very important factor in the industrial and commercial progress of the city, and it now has the resources and patronage to be expected from so long a service. Its capital was increased about 1883, to $100,000, and now to $200,000, and the bank has accumulated a surplus besides of $300,000. The president is Mr. M. D. Thatcher, one of the most substantial men in Colorado, a very large real estate and land owner, a principal in many of the largest concerns in the city, smelting, irrigation, electric light, and other ventures, and a man rated, as to his possessions, in the millions. His private residence is the handsomest in Pueblo, and cost nearly $100,000. The vice-president, Mr. John A. Thatcher, is his brother, also of prominent position and enterprise. The cashier is Mr. Robert F. Lytle.

The Stockgrowers' National Bank was established as a private bank in 1873 by Goodnight, Cresswell & Co., prominent stockmen of Colorado. In the following year Raynolds, Lamborn & Company became its owners. It was incorporated as a National bank in 1876, with C. B. Lamborn as president and Jefferson Raynolds, cashier. Its capital now is $100,000, and surplus $50,000, with total resources of nearly half a million. Since its nationalization $150,000 in dividends have been paid to stockholders. The officers and directors of the Stockgrowers' Bank are representative men of Pueblo and the State. George H. Hobson, president, came to Colorado from Missouri in 1869, and was then engaged in the Texas cattle trade. Shortly afterward he founded a general merchandising establishment. He was county clerk and recorder in Pueblo for two terms, and prominently interested in real estate and cattle, interests in which he still retains large investments. Mr. Hobson has been notably successful in mining investments at Ouray. He was vice-president of this bank for six years before becoming president. Mr. J. D. Miller, for many years a prominent grocer in Pueblo, has been a resident of the city for twenty years. Mr. A. V. Bradford has spent all of his life, practically, in Colorado, and has had banking experiences in Ouray, ten years with the First National Bank of Pueblo, and has been cashier of the Stockgrowers' for about eight years. The officers, together with Mr. M. A. Rhodes, make up the directory.

The Western National Bank was incorporated in August, 1881, with a capital of $50,000. W. L. Graham was elected president, and Mr. C. B. McVay, cashier. At this current epoch, its capital is $50,000, with a surplus of $115,000. Mr. Graham still remains at the head of the institution and is largely interested in important concerns in the city. George A. Newton of the Newton Lumber Company, Ex-Governor Alva Adams, Mr. J. W. Gilluly Treasurer of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, Mr. N. B. Wescott and Mr. Graham are directors. The cashier, Mr. Charles E. Saxton, has an honorable record of many years' service in banking circles.

The Central National Bank was originally organized as the South Pueblo National Bank in August, 1881, with a capital of $50,000. Its original directors were Mr. H. L. Holden, president; Mr. D. L. Holden, cashier; James N. Carlisle, Marcellus Sheldon, James B. Orman, William Moore, Garrett Lankford and William W. Taylor. When South Pueblo became incorporated with Pueblo, the bank's name was changed, February 11th, 1889, and Mr. D. L. Holden, who had been cashier up to this time, was elected president, succeeding Marcellus Sheldon, who had held the office for three years.

Mr. A. Royal is vice-president; C. A. Hammond, cashier and N. L. Holden Jr., assistant cashier. The directory includes Mr. D. L. Holden, Mr. C. A. Hammond, George Salisbury, A. Royal and Mrs. J. K. Moore. Mr. D. L. Holden was first mayor of Pueblo after its consolidation; he is also an ex-president and director of the Pueblo Board of Trade. The vice-president was also mayor of the city. Both Mr. Holden and Mr. Royal are prominent in the G. A. R.

The American National Bank was established during the past year with capital and surplus of $250,000. O. H. P. Baxter, a resident for twenty years, and a man identified with very many of the largest business enterprises of the city, developmental, financial and mechanical, is its president. Chas. E. Gast, for eighteen years a practicing attorney here, and one of more than mere local reputation, is vice-president; Robert Gibson, of the Downen & Gibson Investment Co., cashier, and S. F. Crawford, who resigned the position of cashier of the Commercial Bank of Wheeling, West Virginia, to come here for the purpose, has accepted the appointment of assistant cashier.

The directors are the following substantial business men of Pueblo: Chas. Henkel, J. A. Joy, T. G. McCarthy, N. W. Duke, Benj. Guggenheim, Frank Pryor, Geo. E. Bragdon, H. R. Holbrook, and Messrs. Baxter, Gast and Gibson. The aggregate wealth of these gentlemen amounts to several millions.

The new bank has for correspondents the United States National Bank, New York, the Merchants' National, Chicago, the American National of Kansas City, and the State National of Denver. Its place of business at Fourth and Main streets is handsomely and thoroughly appointed. And this bank was the first to introduce in Pueblo Safety Deposit Vaults.

The Pueblo Savings Bank.—Was incorporated at the close of 1889, and opened for business on the first day of the present year. The incorporators, W. W. Strait, Chris. Wilson and John F. Barkley are old and well known residents of the city, and so also are the directors, ex-Governor Alva Adams, M. D. Thatcher, W. L. Graham, J. N. Carlisle, T. A. Sloane and Geo. J. Dunbaugh, associated with them. Ex-Governor Adams is president, Mr. Strait vice-president, and Mr. Wilson cashier. Of the $250,000 capital authorized for this bank in its charter, $50,000 has been paid in. A savings bank was needed in Pueblo, as has been evidenced by the many deposits already made with this institution, directed by some of Colorado's most trustworthy and prominent citizens.

The Colorado Coal & Iron Company.—The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, the largest corporation outside of the railroads in the State of Colorado, was organized the 23d day of January, 1880, by a number of Colorado, Pennsylvania and New York capitalists, at the head of whom were General William J. Palmer, Dr. Robert M. Lamborn, Dr. William A. Bell, and others who were connected with them in the pioneer work of developing and attracting attention to this great State of Colorado, coming here and building, first, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, when the whole country hereabouts was comparatively a wilderness, and then starting many auxiliary companies, among them being the Central Colorado Improvement Company, the Southern Colorado Coal & Town Company, and the Colorado Coal & Steel Works Company. These three companies were consolidated at the above date, forming the Colorado Coal & Iron Company.



Theo. F. Gaut

General W. J. Palmer was the first president of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, which office he held for a number of years, being succeeded in the spring of 1884 by Mr. Henry E. Sprague of New York City. Mr. Sprague remained at the head of affairs until 1888, when he, in turn, was succeeded by Edward J. Berwind of New York, the present head of the company.

The officers of the company at this date are as follows: Edward J. Berwind president; Henry S. Grove vice-president; E. M. Steck general manager; Thomas E. H. Curtis secretary and treasurer; William L. Graham assistant secretary and cashier, C. F. Ray auditor; John M. Waldron general counsel; George S. Ramsey, general superintendent, coal and coke departments; Independence Grove, general superintendent iron and steel departments; George W. Cook, general agent, and J. K. Brewster, land and tax agent. The company maintains an office in New York City in the great Mills building on Broad street; it is there that the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are to be found. At Pueblo are the general offices of the company, and from this central point the general manager directs the active operations of the company. At Denver one hundred and twenty miles north, the general sales agent makes his headquarters; it is there that most of the orders are taken which keep the iron and steel works at Bessemer and the many coal mines and coke works at various points in the State, busy. At Bessemer, which adjoins Pueblo on the south and but one and a half miles distant from the Union depot in Pueblo, is located the large iron and steel works of this company; here they have large and modern blast furnaces, foundries for the manufacture of iron castings, cast iron water pipe of all sizes, machine shops, a complete steel making plant, including converting works, bloom and rail trains, puddling mills, merchant iron mills, cut nail and spike works, all fitted with the best and latest appliances for the manufacture of iron and steel.

These works furnish employment to about nine hundred men at the present time which will be largely added to in the course of another twelve months by the addition of more blast furnaces and a general enlargement of the plant. About $40,000 a month is at present paid out in wages, which furnishes a great deal of the life and sinew of the Bessemer community; most of this money finds its way, however, to the business houses in Pueblo where the employes do their trading. The capacity of these works at Bessemer has never been tested thoroughly, for the reason that the market for its product has not yet reached its capacity to supply. In a general way, however, it might be said that they can turn out per month, seven thousand tons of pig iron from their two blast furnaces, about the same number of tons of steel rails, twenty-five hundred tons of cast-iron water pipe, one thousand tons of merchant iron, mine rail, etc., six thousand kegs of nails, one thousand kegs of spikes, or twelve times these figures annually.

In and around Pueblo and Bessemer the company own a large amount of valuable real estate including some 40,000 acres of grazing and agricultural lands, all within Pueblo County, nearly nine thousand acres of which are under the Bessemer irrigating canal. The water for this ditch or canal, is taken from the Arkansas River about seven miles north of Pueblo, and runs east, parallel with the Arkansas, and from one to

four miles south thereof, merging finally into the Huerfano not far from its confluence with the Arkansas.

The Colorado Coal & Iron Company is the largest taxpayer in the county, contributing about $50,000 per annum into the tax coffers. In addition to this fact, many of its employés are prosperous realty owners and taxpayers in the county, from which it will be seen that the Colorado Coal & Iron Company is a large factor in all that tends to the success and prosperity of Pueblo and Pueblo County.

The company owns, and mines, itself, all the raw material necessary in the manufacture of their various iron and steel products here. At Coal Creek, in Fremont County, is mined the famous Cañon City domestic coal; at Walsenburg, in Huerfano County, they operate the Walsen mine, the Cameron mine, and the Robinson mine; at Santa Clara, also in Huerfano County, and but a short distance south of Walsenburg, is the Santa Clara mine; all four of these last named mines produce a good quality of steam and domestic coals. At Road Cañon, in Las Animas County, a short distance north of El Moro, a new mine is now being gotten ready in the best possible manner, to ship a rich bituminous steam and gas coal. At Englewood, between El Moro and Trinidad, is the company's great El Moro mine, one of its largest producers of coal; the coal from this mine is of the coking variety, being excellent also for steam and gas purposes; with this coal the two hundred and fifty bee-hive coke ovens at El Moro are supplied for the manufacturing of coke which is used in the blast furnaces at Bessemer, and by the various smelting companies at different points in the State in the reduction of the precious metals. At Crested Butte, in Gunnison County, two hundred miles west over the mountains, is the Crested Butte mine, a large mine in a fine bed of coal, a good coal for domestic, steam, gas and coking purposes. At this point the company have another coke plant consisting of one hundred and fifty-four ovens of Bee-hive pattern; the product of these ovens is shipped to Leadville, for the smelters at that point, and also to the smelters in Utah and Montana.

The iron ores used to make pig iron at their blast furnaces at Bessemer, are gotten from their own mines at Calumet, on the Leadville branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and from the Hot Springs mine, on the Villa Grove extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in Saguache County. From the former a rich magnetic ore is obtained, and from the latter a highly valuable red hematite ore is easily worked. At San Carlos, only six miles south of the works, the company owns a large ledge of excellent limestone, sufficient for its fluxing purposes for many years to come.

The present output of coal is about 70,000 tons per month, and of coke about 10,000 tons per month.

The local manager of Dun's Commercial Agency estimates that the amount of capital invested in all business, mercantile and manufacturing interests in Pueblo, is over nine millions, and that the employment of this sum gives, as resultant, an annual business to the city of more than $35,000,000. The total assessed valuation of property in the county for 1889 was $15,997,215, on a basis of about 33 per cent. of actual valuation.

The Colorado Mineral Palace was first suggested by General Cameron of Cañon City, who probably received inspiration for the thought from the Ice, Corn, Coal and Spring Palaces recently erected in other States. The abstract ideal was transformed



J. R. Tarife

into reality, mainly through the efforts of Wm. H. Harvey, aided by other public spirited Puebloans and Coloradoans generally. The purpose of the mineral palace is to make known to the world by means of an exposition the mineral resources, progress and prospects of Colorado. A company was formed, the business features of the exposition matured, plans prepared, contracts awarded, and the work began with Western vim.

State pride was enlisted. The original directory included W. H. Harvey, W. W. Palmer, George H. Hobson and C. L. Hill of Pueblo; Donald Fletcher and A. W. Chamberlin of Denver. Mr. Fletcher was elected president. After inspection of many plans for the building, that of Otto Bulow of Pueblo, was chosen. Of imposing Egyptian design, it is masterfully drawn. The entire façade, of colonnade and sculptured capitals and eight foot frieze, with decorations of frontier and mining life, will produce an impressive and novel effect. The area to be covered with the building is 244 by 134 feet. The edifice itself is of wood, with stone columns 28 feet high 5 by 7 feet at the base. The decoration at the present writing (November, 1890), under direction of New York artists, assisted by specialists from India and Europe, is being rapidly completed in a gorgeous and artistic manner. Mineral cabinets will line the walls and columns from floor to line of sight, and crusted ores and minerals will be utilized in the decorations wherever possible—native gold, platinum, silver, mercury, copper—and the ores of the same, specular and magnetic iron, chromic iron, pyrites, galena, nickel ore, quartz, feldspar, mica, beryl, tourmaline, garnet, malachite, hornblende, serpentine, asbestos, wavellite, brucite, baryta, gypsum, calc spar, stalactites and stalagmites, fluor spar, sulphur, graphite, alum, borax, salt, coal in all its varieties, ochre in all its varieties, and other minerals used as pigments. Pilasters of white or colored marble, alabaster, onyx, agatized wood, obsidian, cryolite, arfvedsonite and everything of a mineral nature that may be used with artistic effect, including fossils,—footprints, fish, butterflies, ferns and other petrifactions, will find a place both inside and outside this gorgeous edifice. Although the decoration will not be completed before January 1st, 1891, it already is evident that in magnificence this structure's artistic *tout ensemble* will eclipse that of any public exhibition building at the recent Paris Exposition, or in the United States to-day.

An interesting historical question has received partial answer elicited by the decoration of the Mineral Palace. Mr. M. R. Levy desiring to surround the central domes with heroic sized busts of America's greatest men in the arts and sciences, wrote to prominent men, East and West, requesting lists of names from each of the country's most illustrious scientists and artists, limiting the number to be thus honored, to eight.

Judge Moses Hallett of Denver, suggested the names of Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Samuel F. B. Morse, John Randolph, Louis Agassiz, Hiram Powers, James B. Eads, J. Marion Simms, Washington Allston.

Ex-Senator N. P. Hill of Denver, named Morse, Bell, Ericsson, Edison, Holly, Agassiz, Henry, Geo. H. Corliss, Brush, Dana, McCormick, and as representative of Colorado, Governor Grant and Professor Richard Pearce.

David Swing of Chicago, named Peale and Bierstadt (painters), Powers (sculptor), Richardson (architect), Franklin, Morse, Agassiz, Silliman.

A. R. Spofford, Librarian at Washington, suggested Whitney, Jethro Wood (inventor

of the plow), Fulton, Morse, Joseph Henry, Cyrus McCormick (inventor of reapers), Edison and Alex. Graham Bell, as typical inventors and men of science.

Thomas A. Edison named Franklin, in electricity; Joseph Henry, in physics; Robert Fulton, steamboats; S. F. B. Morse, telegraph; Elias Howe, sewing machines; George Henry Corliss, automatic engines; Eli Whitney, cotton gin. Mr. Edison said he knew nothing about art.

Wm. H. Barnes of California, suggested Richard M. Hoe, Fulton, Morse, Edison, Eli Whitney, Elias Howe, A. S. Hallidie (cable car), Hiram Powers.

C. C. Goodwin of Salt Lake, suggested Emerson, W. W. Story, Morse, Franklin, Fulton, Whitney, Edison, Peter Cooper and Captain Eads.

James B. Belford of Denver, named Prof. Henry, Hiram Powers, Robert Fulton, Edison, Maria Mitchell, Morse, Howe, Eli Whitney or McCormick.

Lyman Abbott, editor of the "Christian Union," New York, suggested Franklin, Morse, Fulton and Edison.

Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago "Tribune," named Edison, Fulton, Whitney, Morse, Silliman, Hitchcock and Dana as geologists; Greenough, Powers, St. Gaudeus and L. G. Mead as sculptors; Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, Inness and Bierstadt as painters, Irving, Bancroft, Longfellow and Emerson.

George William Curtis, editor of "Harper's Magazine," named Franklin, Fulton, Morse, Edison, Stuart, Allston, Irving and Bryant.

Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, named Franklin, Morse, Fulton, Professor Henry, Edison, Hawthorne, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier.

Governor John L. Routt of Colorado, named Franklin, Morse, Agassiz, Edison, Hiram Powers, Larkin G. Mead, Wm. Cowper, F. E. Church and A. Bierstadt.

General Benjamin F. Butler suggested Fulton, Franklin, Morse, Ericsson, Henry, Agassiz and Howe.

Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, named Franklin, Fulton, Edison, Morse, Whitney, Agassiz, Eads and Maury (who discovered the principle of the ocean currents).

Hon. J. J. Ingalls, president of the United States Senate, named Edison, Silliman, Rumford, Franklin, Field, Henry, Greenough and Moran.

Charles S. Thomas of Denver, named Agassiz, Henry, Edison, Morse, Longfellow, Bancroft, Jefferson and Benton.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, suggested Washington, Hamilton, Lincoln, Grant, Fulton, Franklin, Morse and Edison.

Charles Dudley Warner named Franklin, John Fitch (who first applied steam to the navigation of vessels), Whitney, Morse, Agassiz, Asa Gray, Henry and Edison.

No doubt the portraits selected will be those of the names receiving the majority of votes from this vast correspondence which is merely suggested by the foregoing lists, and the result will prove of more than ordinary interest to the world at large.

The extreme height of the building's center dome is 72 feet. This is to be decorated with female figures, 16 feet in length, representing the different countries of the globe, and surrounding these will be the eight great Americans with cameo effects, and in metallic framings. The general scheme of color in the interior is terra cotta and gold executed upon relief work in the East Indian style. Around the central domes are twenty smaller domes, 11 feet in diameter, and these are exquisitely adorned with

the flowers of Colorado and of India, in distemper, painted by D. R. Fay of New York, who has executed fan painting for Tiffany and decorated Jay Gould's mansion.

The stage built to accommodate a great orchestra will represent a grotto constructed of immense natural stalactites and stalagmites. From its center bubbles a mountain stream and waterfall, and out from this by mechanical arrangement, will appear and disappear a water nymph grasping sparkling mineral nuggets. Entirely around the interior of the structure will run a frieze composed of silver dollars encircling coat-of-arms of the various States and Territories. A part of the decoration scheme is the employment of the 2,200 incandescent electric lights in the hearts of the painted procession of flowers.

The capital stock of this State institution is $150,000, and the directors are Donald Fletcher, George H. Hobson, W. W. Palmer, A. J. McQuaid, C. L. Hill, A. W. Chamberlin, George H. Parsons, Henry C. Brown, Ferd Barndollar, O. H. P. Baxter, Benjamin Guggenheim. The executive secretary is Mr. John Livezey, a mining man, favorably known throughout Colorado.

In 1884 Mr. J. R. De Remer erected a roller skating rink building, at a cost of $20,000, which proved a good investment, while the craze for this pastime existed, but two years later the interior was changed at a cost of $6,000, into an opera house (so called), seating 1,300 persons. The new place of amusement was opened early in 1886 with the "Parlor Match" Company, and seats were at a premium, so anxious were the amusement loving Puebloans to see the new auditorium. After two years of popular success this building suffered a disastrous fire, which, however, benefited the city, for it brought about the formation of the Pueblo Grand Opera House Association, which during the present year has erected a magnificent edifice at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. A stock company was formed by local capitalists in May, 1889. Messrs. Thatcher Brothers and Baxter and Cresswell, offered to contribute $115,000, including the site, estimated at $40,000, toward the erection of the opera house, provided public spirited citizens would increase the fund to $250,000. The people favored the enterprise of these progressive and broad minded men, so the association was incorporated by O. H. P. Baxter, Frank Pryor, John A. Thatcher, Robert Billings, L. B. Strait, T. J. Downen and Charles Henkel, and the following were elected directors: O. H. P. Baxter, T. T. Player, Charles E. Gast, A. B. Patton, A. McClelland, J. A. Thatcher, J. B. Orman, N. W. Duke, J. D. Miller, E. R. Holden, George B. Stimpson, Frank Bingham and M. D. Thatcher.

Adler & Sullivan, architects of Chicago (who built the Auditorium building of that city), were employed to make the plans of the building, and under the unremitting control and supervision of President Baxter, the imposing building was completed on the evening of September 9th, 1890, and opened by the Duff Opera Company in Gilbert & Sullivan's "Iolanthe." All the beauty and wealth of the city congregated in the auditorium on that evening, assisting in creating a new epoch for Pueblo—the graduation from the roller skating rink period to the full artistic dignity and triumph of the $400,000 Grand Opera House, and all the word implies—ballet, fine orchestral music, gorgeous scenery and stage fittings, resplendent costumes, fashionable gossip and cigarettes between acts. Its dedication was significant of the rise of the city above a provincial station.

The structure's front is built of Colorado's red sandstone, in tones and carvings designed to suggest the peculiar thorny effects of the Colorado cacti—this the poetic feeling of the architect. The sides and back of the edifice are of red brick, and the building is girt about with arcades of Moorish arches with fenestrated walls rising to a height of fifty feet, with a frontage of 120 feet on Main street and 190 feet on Fourth street, and with its square Moorish tower rising to 131 feet from the roadway and eighty feet from the roof,—a striking contrast is presented to the old '*dobe* that formerly stood on the site—ground which earlier still, forty years ago, was a portion of the Indian's trail to his mountain fastness.

The upper story is a "summer garden," to be supplied with seats for visitors and orchestra, and a profusion of flowering plants. The imposing edifice is not only to serve as an opera house and theater, but at the same time the First National Bank of Pueblo will occupy the handsome rooms on the ground floor, on the corner of Fourth and Main, and here the bank is building its immense safety vaults; and on upper floors is the domicile of the Pueblo Club, while some sixty offices, reached by a Crane elevator, have been arranged above. The auditorium itself is approached through three handsome stone arches and a vestibule lined with marble and tile flooring. It is eighty feet square, with a balcony running entirely around, and a gallery facing the stage. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 1,100.

The entire fittings and decoration of the theater are of the latest and most approved design and construction, and have been put in the hands of Chicago firms. The architects, Messrs. Adler & Sullivan, were also the designers of Chicago's Auditorium, and in the eyes of those who favor the modern style, Pueblo's Grand Opera House is said to rank next to the Auditorium in the list of theaters in the great West. The building is finished in hard wood, with exception of the theater, which is polished Texas pine. The theater's decoration is of salmon color with a soft opposition in the robin's egg blue of the arched ceiling—relieved with a liberal use of gold leaf. The side arches are in old ivory and gold, as also are the fronts of balcony and gallery. The incandescent lights which are used as a part of the decorative scheme, give the whole a brilliantly beautiful and warm effect. The proscenium arch is a solid mass of gold on plastic ornaments, supported by pilasters, giving a suggestion of Roman architecture. These are adorned with acanthus leaves in plastic work, and the one salmon and blue and gold effect is carried out throughout the interior. The decorations are all done in oil by Healy & Millet, of Chicago.

The scenery is painted by Albert and Burridge (artists of the Chicago Grand Opera House and Auditorium) at a cost of $7,000. These artists are individual and American, and acknowledge no superiors in this country. The drop curtain is considered by Albert as his masterpiece. In it the scheme of the house's decoration is carried out—the architect, decorator and scene painter have labored in unison. The subject is taken from Tennyson's "Brook:"

"I chatter, chatter as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever."



O. H. P. Baxter

The entire set of scenery has been artistically and conscientiously painted, the greater part of the work having been done by Walter Burridge, well known among American artists everywhere.

In the theater are 1,200 incandescent electric lights, and on the immense stage are rows of red, white and green electric lights, turned on or off by rheostats, which thus do away with the necessity of calcium lights. The opera chairs throughout the lower house are of terra cotta velvet and cost over $6,000; and a second drop curtain, made of satin and cloth of gold adorned with rhine stones, cost over $2,000 alone. A feature of the opening was the presentation of a huge basket of Colorado wild flowers to Mr. O. H. P. Baxter (who has been the prominent prime cause of this temple's being) by General E. K. Stimson (remembered by old Puebloans as the Governor of the Silver San Juan). General Stimson in an appropriate oratorical effort, after complimenting Pueblo upon her push and progress and prosperity, said that children of a future generation would rise from their seats in that opera house to call Mr. Baxter blessed. Mr. Baxter, in expressing thanks was greeted with a storm of applause, which he may never forget, and which proved that he had won a permanent place in Pueblo's esteem and gratitude.

As we have seen, in sketching this history the people of Pueblo were, in early days, without fear, honest and industrious. Though rough and uncultivated in the main, they strove, constructing canals and building bridges, schools and churches and railroads and smelters, to create an orderly, moral and independent community, which should use and improve the talents given by Nature's God. They have manifested a broad foresight and public spirit in late years, not alone by ready contributions toward the building of railroads, but by the presentation of lands for securing the location of smelters. And if in primitive days, the rough road of the pioneers allowed no time to the cultivation of the arts and of æstheticism, this spirit is now manifested by the public building of their truly Grand Opera House. And lastly, this people, that encouraged the Denver & Rio Grande in coming to their gates are as willing to-day, to contribute generously toward the location of the new manufactories or any institutions which are destined to promote Pueblo's progress or any humanitarian end. The city now counts one hundred and fifty manufacturing concerns, prominent among which, in addition to those already mentioned, are large foundries and machine shops, barbed wire works, fire clay works, brick yards, tile works, planing mills, cracker factory, brewery, packing houses, carriage shops, etc., etc.

Excepting Pueblo and Bessemer, the county contains no important towns. Beulah Springs is a summer resort with mineral springs, situated twenty-eight miles southwest of Pueblo, and was first settled by cattle men, in the sixties. Mace's Hole, as the site was called, is about nine by two miles in area, and the town proper is located at the opening of a beautiful cañon and on the north, St. Charles Creek, a pure and cold mountain stream. The mountains west of the little town (which with the outlying population numbers over two hundred) are covered with pine and spruce timber. Mace's Hole was first settled by J. J. Dase, who cultivated the soil. Questions of litigation retarded settlement until the spring of 1880, when W. F. Townsend and Judge N. P. Richards bought twenty acres, including the Mineral Springs, and erected cottages for summer visitors from Pueblo. In 1881 Robert Patton built a boarding-house and

in the summer of the next year, the town was platted and several houses built. In 1885, as a local historian informs us, "Robert Patton was appointed postmaster, and moved the postoffice (which had been kept out of town) into the town, he putting in the first store." Beulah now contains six stores, two hotels, etc., and some forty homes. Beds of iron ore surround the town and there is an abundance of marble, lime rock, red clouded marble, gray and red granite. Three miles from town is a copper mine, while indications of the precious metals are not wanting. Lead ore has been discovered, but none of these natural riches have been developed, for lack of railroad facilities.

Rye is perhaps the thickest settled of the agricultural towns of Pueblo County, and all around Rye, the grain from which the settlement took its name, corn, wheat, oats and the best of red clover and alfalfa, are grown. Vegetables thrive, and the melons and small fruits.

In 1888 there were 50,000 cattle on the ranges in the county and 10,000 horses. There were 40,000 sheep, also, that year, 20,000 of which were clipped for wool and 20,000 sold for mutton. Horticulture proves profitable, and many orchards have been set out lately. Dairying grows steadily in importance, 70,000 pounds of butter were made last year in the county. Attention has been paid to the making of roads and to the bridging of streams. There are no toll roads. Surrounding the city of Pueblo, are surface deposits of "kidney" iron, and there are undeveloped coal beds at Rock Creek and other places. Some twenty limestone quarries are opened within a radius of as many miles of Pueblo City. Near the city is a site for water powers of great prospective value.

Other small towns and settlements, not previously mentioned, in Pueblo County are, Agate, Anderson Ranch, Andersonville, Barry Ranch, Baxter, Beulah Springs, Booneville, Cactus, Chico, Cody Ranch, Cook Ranch, Dog's Ranch, Doyle's Mill, Dry Ranch, Fosdick's Ranch, Four Mile Ranch, Goodnight, Graneros, Greenhorn, Holliday Ranch, Horn Ranch, Huerfano, Jackson, Jones' Ranch, Juniata, Langley's Ranch, McClellan's Ranch, McIlhaney's Ranch, Meadows, Merrie's Ranch, Mexican Plaza, Muddy Creek, Nada, Nepesta, Old Fort Reynolds, Osage Avenue, Parnassus Springs, Peck's Ranch, Piñon, Pond, Robniett Ranch, San Carlos, Skeeter Ranch, Spring Lake Ranch, St. Charles, Sulphur Springs, Swallows, Table Mountain, Taylorville, Undercliff, Walker Ranch, Wilson's Ranch, Wood Valley.



E. N. Morton

HUERFANO COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES—FIRST SETTLERS—ORPHAN BUTTE—PRIMITIVE ORGANIZATION—PEAKS AND RANGES—NATURAL RESOURCES—IMMENSE AREA OF COAL LANDS—TOWNS—WATER SUPPLY—MINERALS—JOHN D. ALBERT—D. J. HAYDEN—C. O. UNFUG.

As originally organized in 1861, this county was bounded by what then were assumed to be the exterior lines of the Las Animas Land Grant. That the title in Ceran St. Vrain and Cornelio Vijil was a valid one, was not doubted, therefore the lines of Huerfano were drawn to accord with it for the convenience of those who expected to become settlers and purchasers of land from the grantees. By the act of organization, it comprised the territory that now constitutes the counties of Huerfano and Las Animas, together with that part of Bent lying south of the Arkansas River, and that part of Pueblo lying south of the same stream, and east of St. Charles River.

The first settlement made was by Charles Autobees, at the junction of the Huerfano River with the Arkansas, in the year 1849. Autobees had for many years previous been employed as hunter and trapper for the American Fur Company. Under promises made to him of a title to a considerable tract of land, he was induced—with a number of Mexicans and Indians—to begin the work of colonizing the enormous grant in conformity with the requirements of Mexican law in relation to claims of this character.

The little colony maintained itself for many years, by farming in a primitive way; by hunting, trapping, and trading with the Indians, and also with emigrants to California from the States of Missouri and Arkansas, who journeyed by the southern route. Autobees remained upon the ground until his death, leaving a large family. He was a typical mountaineer in every sense of the term, a noted Indian fighter, scout and guide. Later on, in 1858, William Kroenig of New Mexico, purchased of the grantees a tract of land with a view to engage in stockraising and farming on a large scale. These settlers were closely followed by others, among them Samuel Watrous, Joseph B. Doyle and William Craig, who opened extensive farms, established stores of merchandise and built mills for the accommodation of the public generally. These larger settlements were confined to that part of the county that now belongs to Pueblo, and through them the region was at an early day brought to a high state of cultivation. The stiff prices paid for grain by the government in the years following, stimulated activity and the investment of large capital in agricultural pursuits that are unknown at the present day in the same locality. The failure of the grant titles, followed by the close of the war and the loss of markets for their produce, proved disastrous to these extended operations and the credit of the community, hence there is now scarcely a vestige left to testify the extent of their efforts.

of its citizens, I am enabled to correct this grievous error. Zan Hicklin was married to Charles Bent's daughter Stephana, in 1858 at Taos, New Mexico, and his widow, children and grandchildren reside at the old home on the Greenhorn River. Hicklin was descended from a Missouri family, and came West in 1845; went to California in 1849, where Judge Hayden first met him. He settled on the Greenhorn in 1859, and was one of the most extensive farmers and stockgrowers of his time; accumulated large sums of money, and spent them in the free and easy manner characteristic of Western barons.

Geographical.—At present Huerfano County is bounded on the north by Pueblo and Custer, on the east by Las Animas, south by Las Animas and Costilla, and west by Costilla and Saguache. As evidenced by the records of the county surveyor's office, it has 256,000 acres of coal lands; 221,400 acres of agricultural lands duly entered in the United States Land Office; the remainder of its large territory being unoccupied grazing and coal lands. The Colorado Coal & Iron Company has purchased 4,480 acres of coal land, the Colorado Fuel Company 6,760 acres, and the Pueblo Coal Company 1,920 acres. The two companies first named have four mines opened and in active operation, with an output of 2,500 tons of merchantable coal per day.

The situation of this county is superior to that of any other in the State, with a number of good passes that are open in every direction through the mountain range that lies upon its southern and western border, and with the open field of the plains on the east, there is no good reason why her ample natural resources should not find large development in the near future. The extensive and increasing business of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and of the towns along its line of passage through the county, are indicative of what the future offers, and present a respectable comparison to the sleepy past, which emphasizes the fact that every mountain pass will be utilized by Eastern roads that are looking westward for fuel and an increasing traffic. The grade from this county to the Gulf of Mexico is the shortest and easiest one to the waters of the Atlantic Ocean; while the great Terra Amarilla route via Pagosa to the Territory of Arizona and the waters of the Pacific Ocean, afford an opening to the westward that may be utilized every month in the year. The beauty of the surroundings of the county, guarded as they are by four of the grandest peaks of the Rocky Mountain Range, can not be surpassed. Her mountain sides painted in the variegated colors of the peculiar geological formation, give a background to a picture that offers to the artist and student a scene at once picturesque and grand.

The growth of business is shown by an examination of the records of the county postoffice statistics, the tonnage and value of merchandise received and shipped, and the tonnage of coal mined and exported to other parts of the State, and farther east.

Its geographical position offers economic facilities that are possessed by only a few counties in this State or New Mexico.

The latitude, it will be remembered, is but little north of that of the city of St. Louis. The mercury in the warmest hours of the most heated days seldom rises above ninety degrees Fahrenheit, and drops as the sun descends from its zenith; while in winter it rarely falls below freezing point for more than a few days at a time—in the months of December and January. A peculiar feature of the Rocky Mountain region is that the climate immediately under the protection of a continuous range of mountains

is universally pleasanter than at a distance from them in the same latitude. The trade winds from the tropics find their way up the Gulf of California, and are tempered in their passage of the snowy crests of the great San Juan Range which deal out to this land of promise their beneficial influences as they traverse the continent. The topography and geographical location of Huerfano, give it a climate of its own. The summers are never oppressive, the winters seldom very stormy, or cold enough to more than develop the latent energies of her inhabitants in a genial way; while a good night's rest may be enjoyed the year round beneath a pair or more of woolen blankets. Bright sunshine and the ever shifting breezes free the air from any poisonous influences of the same latitude in the malarious districts, and are an unceasingly active preventive of disease germs.

The coming of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway introduced new possibilities into its somewhat primitive existence. The now flourishing town of Walsenburg, the center of the great coal basin, then came into being both as county seat and trade center. The thriving village of La Veta was originally laid out as a temporary terminus of this road in the year 1876, upon the site of one of the oldest farms in the county, and is now handsomely located as a residence place, and the trading point of La Veta Park. Each has its newspapers, churches, schoolhouses and other evidences of an advanced state of civilization, and have been incorporated under the laws of the State.

Their schoolhouses are furnished with modern conveniences and aids to instruction. The general plan of studies is under the direction of an efficient county superintendent of public schools, and the education of the children is fast becoming the universal aim of each of these communities, while their churches assume all of the new and bright features adopted by people who until recently were residents of well ordered settlements further east.

The inceptive period of the railroad itself furnishes a fragment of history that belongs to this sketch of Huerfano County. Upon reaching its temporary terminus at La Veta, the chief engineer, Colonel W. H. Greenwood, was ordered to make an examination of La Veta Pass, with the view of discovering a route through which trains could be taken over the Sierra Madre Range of mountains to the head waters of the Sangre de Cristo Creek, and thence down to the San Luis Valley. Colonel Greenwood after a few days' examination returned, and as an engineer, pronounced the pass impracticable for railroad purposes. The then managing director, Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt sent immediately for General Palmer, then president of the company, and they together went over the ground, and upon a sheet of foolscap paper drew a preliminary profile of the route that was thought to be an available one. This "historic paper" was derisively christened at the office of the engineers' department, "Hunt's Goose Egg." However, Colonel Greenwood received his discharge from the employ of the company, and engineer McMurtrie was commissioned to make further examinations of the work before them, and finally succeeded in establishing the present grade of the line through the pass.

This enterprise was rendered more difficult by the fact that the engineers of the world had not yet undertaken to solve the problem of the ascent and descent of the crest of the continent at will, as they since have done successfully. Mr. McMurtrie deserves proper recognition among the pioneers in railroad engineering, who have



Thos. A. Hendricks

bravely faced the obstacles that fell in their way and surmounted them with a fortitude that knew no such word as fail.

The view of the crest of this beautiful mountain pass as seen from the cars in the early morning hours as the train rises above the clouds in its tortuous ascent, has all the sublimity of an original thought, as it bursts upon the mental vision from an Infinite source.

Prior to the arrival of this road within the limits of the county, coal, iron, building stone and many other classes of raw material of a like substantial character, which are found in abundance and variety everywhere within its limits, were considered of no value from a commercial standpoint. The development of these natural resources is yet in its infancy as compared to what may reasonably be expected of them in the near future, and yet there are more men who now find employment in these industries than there were, originally, voters in the county. The change has transformed the wild waste of pasturage into a scene of activity unknown in early days. A careful student of the rapid development of this county—that has just awakened from a sleep of a quarter of a century—will find a potent cause in her varied scenery, natural resources and salubrious climate.

Agriculture and Stock Growing.—The yield of farm produce is equal to the average standard of other counties. Corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, etc., are raised exclusively by irrigation, which limits the amount to the number of acres of land that can be profitably watered. Alfalfa, a species of clover similar in many respects to other varieties that are grown in the Eastern States, but superior in prolific growth and nutriment, is one of the prominent crops. Horses, cattle, hogs and poultry are equally well sustained by its use alone, and this plant is fast becoming the main reliance of the farmers for winter feed for animals. Other grasses are produced in abundance, and shipped to various markets. Beets, pumpkins, squashes, watermelons and tomatoes thrive and yield well with good cultivation, forming a remunerative crop. There is no plant that grows in the temperate zone that cannot be produced here. The vast ranges over which flocks and herds once roamed in great numbers, the property of a few wealthy stock companies, are being divided up by custom, and stock raising, instead of being the dominant factor, is now an auxiliary to the resources of the farmer, in smaller herds and of greater profit to the commonwealth. A few fine herds of imported breeds of stock have commenced the work of regenerating this element of wealth in the county from its ancient and ill cared for condition. Hogs as yet are only raised for home consumption, but with the use of alfalfa as a pasturage, they can profitably be grown here in competition with other and more advanced fields. The results obtained in the older communities that have every convenience at their command, cannot, however, be expected here for some time to come.

A large field is open here for dairymen. The increasing demand for butter, cheese and milk, occasioned by the development of the coal beds, affords a ready market for every product of this nature.

The honey bee does well in this county, because of the many plants that afford food for this useful insect, while alfalfa, which is grown in every part of the county, invites the busy friend of men to gather honey during every hour of sunshine. There

are now only one hundred and fifty hives in the county, which were mostly introduced by enterprising farmers as an experiment. Their success is phenomenal.

Fruit Growing.—A number of years since, a few small experimental orchards of apple, pear and a few other kinds of trees were planted by some of the more intelligent and enterprising settlers. The fruitage of these primary efforts induced many others to set out orchards of greater extent, which are now giving excellent promise. There is but little doubt that with proper care this branch of horticulture will prove a valuable industry. The native fruits of the county indicate a better showing than many other counties in the State had at the outset, as an encouragement to their present high standing. The wild plum exists in great variety. Fox grapes and currants flourish luxuriantly upon the banks of almost every stream, while the mountains are covered with the wild raspberry and strawberry, indigenous to the altitude. It cannot be expected that the best results will be obtained until the nurserymen thoroughly understand what the county most needs, but the success of the few trees that are now in a bearing condition is encouraging, and will lead to still better results in good time.

A very light frost usually falls between the 15th and 20th of September, but does not injure fruit.

Tobacco.—It is believed that a superior grade of tobacco can be cultivated, not only in Huerfano, but at many other points in Colorado. This has been experimentally demonstrated by the officers of the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins. All the tobacco that was used by the Mexican inhabitants in the region of country south of the Arkansas River for three centuries prior to the arrival of the first American traders and trappers, was of home production. It was, however, as a rule of the lower grade, the effect of rude cultivation and natural degeneration of the plant.

Water Supply.—Two considerable streams and their tributaries supply Huerfano County with water—first the Cuchara River, that takes its rise near the southern boundary of the county between the two great Spanish Peaks and the Sierra Madre range, flows in a northeasterly direction and joins the Huerfano River near where the two streams pass the northern county line; second, the Huerfano River and its tributaries rising in the mountains that surround Huerfano Park, flowing in almost an easterly direction until it escapes its mountainous fastnesses, then gently curves to the north to find its junction with the Cuchara, whence they follow a single channel and pour their waters into the Arkansas River.

As yet the system of irrigation is through private ditches owned by the farmers, who also own the land and are governed by a water commissioner appointed under the laws of the State, who distributes the water as the statutes regulating such matters direct.

The town of Walsenburg is supplied by an incorporated water company which owns two large reservoirs and conducts the water to its destination through iron pipes at a grade sufficient to elevate it to the top of the highest houses, thus obviating the necessity of engines in case of a conflagration.

The town of La Veta has fine pure water obtained from the adjacent stream; good wells may be had by digging from fifteen to twenty feet in depth. Aside from the two principal streams mentioned the other water courses are small, and the supply without artificial storage is not equal to the demand. Within the past few years much

thought has been bestowed upon the subject, and will probably result in making provision to store the meltage of snows in winter for practical use in the summer months when this element is most needed. The perfection of a feasible scheme to this end will give additional activity to horticultural and agricultural interests. The number of acres of land that are now irrigated as shown by the assessor's report, is 14,600, not including pasture lands that are occasionally benefited by artificial moisture.

The two valleys and their adjuncts that have been referred to, have at their lowest point an altitude of about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea; each rises with a gradual trend to an altitude of 8,000 feet before the ascent of the mountains begins, and lie in their beginning about forty miles south of the city of Pueblo.

The usual annual rainfall—taking a period of twenty years from which to find the data—is about eight superficial inches. At times it far exceeds this amount, and is quite evenly distributed. The peculiar topography of the country as it lies facing the eastern sun, with its gradually altering altitude, gives a variety of soil and climate equaling that of four degrees of latitude in the Eastern States.

The area of land which might be irrigated under an improved system of water supply, is probably quadruple the number of acres now irrigated. There is but little land not included in the scope, that is covered by the high mountains, but what might be rendered productive by the use of artificial moisture.

Practically only a small portion of the county can be irrigated, compared with the whole area. The rest must for all time to come remain simply a grazing ground for the small herds of its farmers.

Mineral Waters.—A variety of mineral springs are found, the most prominent of which for their valuable medicinal qualities, are those near Walsenburg and La Veta. Steps are being taken to improve the facilities for their use by the public.

The county possesses a climate conducive to the comfort of the invalid, both summer and winter. The summers are never oppressively hot nor the winters excessively cold, with a dry, rarified atmosphere. Many persons who have been afflicted with asthma have received permanent relief here, while other classes of patients have been benefited by a short residence.

Minerals.—The minerals found here, are bituminous rock, coal in two varieties, copper, iron, fire clay, fire sand, granite, alum, gypsum, limestone in two varieties; lead, silver, gold, marble, potter's clay and New York brown stone of a superior quality. The opportunities for investment in this channel of commerce and in many other forms of raw material are abundant. The Spanish Peaks are becoming famous for their wealth in mines of silver and lead; Pass Creek for its deposits of copper, and Birmingham for its extensive deposits of iron ore. Indeed, almost every mineral known of an economic value, is found here in a greater or less quantity.

Churches.—The history of the churches commences with the Roman Catholic Church. This region then belonging to the diocese of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lamy of Santa Fé, was settled principally by the adherents of his church that had been residents of New Mexico; as early as 1865 it was occasionally visited by the priest who was a resident of Trinidad. In 1873 they built a temporary church at Walsenburg, but it was destroyed by fire. Later a more substantial and commodious building was erected on the south side of the river, and suitable buildings were purchased for the purpose of

establishing a school. This church, together with the school buildings, was soon after carried away by a great flood that occurred in the Cuchara River in 1878. They have since erected another chapel more remote from the stream, which is now under the charge of Father Gabriel Ussel, who was one of the "band of six" that came here from France under the charge of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Machebœuf of Denver in the year 1856. His long life as a pioneer of the church well qualifies him for the position he occupies.

The denominations representing the Protestant faith in its various branches next appeared upon the stage of action, and were represented by Rev. Asbury H. Quillian, as missionary on behalf of the Methodist Church, in 1870. This denomination has two ministers constantly employed, and these hold services in every part of the county. They have also a church of respectable dimensions both at Walsenburg and La Veta. Following them the Presbyterians established themselves at Walsenburg in 1879, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Shephard. They built their house of worship in the town of Walsenburg, and also have one in the Huerfano Park. Both of these buildings present a new and bright feature to the landscape as evidence of the present progressive strides made in the county, and are of suitable dimensions to accommodate their respective communities. The Baptist Church is established at La Veta. This society has a comfortable chapel and is in a flourishing condition.

Some other denominations are here, and hold their services in buildings that have been rented for the purpose.

Summary.—History is supposed to record the scenes of the past for the benefit of future generations. To look back now beyond the confines of the present sketch of Huerfano County, would be to idly gaze upon a broad expanse of rolling prairie, varied by the sharp outline of the piñon covered foothills with a background of noble peaks, and the grand continuous range of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The scene would perhaps be dotted by a camp of Ute Indians or a band of wild animals, only to add a primitive romantic feature to the already beautiful picture.

In 1865 thirty-five English speaking people were here associated with three hundred and thirty-six voters of the native or Mexican element. These men were content with the profits of a farm or the results of a pastoral life. They were without a town, church, minister, priest, lawyer or doctor, having only one school district, and two or three little stores, each of them containing a handful of merchandise to supply the immediate demands of their patrons. The evidences of success, refinement and social standing were a good horse, saddle and bridle, and a Colt's army revolver. The highest social attainment was the Spanish fandango. The life was not without its fascinations, however, but with this the story is told. As the population increased a feverish desire set in for a change in the social status of the incoming people, which has been the occasion of more or less jealousy between the two principal branches of the human family who find a residence in Huerfano County. Still the settlement has progressed until the county has in round numbers a population of seven thousand souls. There are also two thriving towns, and many of the evidences of civilization and refinement.

With almost every denomination of the various religious faiths represented, and as many as thirty public schools situated in as many separate districts, that are now being

attended by about 1,800 pupils who are instructed by competent teachers, and a school fund that is sufficient to meet the actual necessities of each community, there is no good reason why the citizens of Huerfano County should not confidently anticipate a well organized social condition in the near future. Its inhabitants now evince some taste in dress, and the habitations in which they live. The ancient adobe houses, with roofs of mud are giving way to new and brighter appearing modern structures. There are also a number of charitable institutions that have buildings of their own, recently erected.

Instead of a few wagon loads of merchandise of the class and grade best suited to the frugal wants of the early settlers, the receipts now aggregate about one million dollars in value of goods assorted to meet the changed conditions of the new epoch. The exports of agricultural produce, wool, hides and pelts amount to $200,000 aside from a considerable quantity that finds a market at home. The exports of coal are estimated at 750,000 tons per annum. The wages of the miners employed in this industry and the amounts paid by the various companies to their employes, puts into circulation about $750,000 a year. Thus a home market is furnished the farmers and stockgrowers of the county.

This region is becoming famous for its fossil remains of animal and vegetable life that grew in the gray ages of the past, but cannot yet boast of many pretentious homes nor of the great wealth of its citizens. Still there is no locality in the front range of mountains that face the eastern slope, which offers as many beautiful nooks and corners where a quiet life during the heated season could be enjoyed; surrounded as they are by scenery that is unexcelled in beauty and remote from the dust and turmoil of a city home.

The only relic of the ancient Spanish immigration that remains to mark the pathway of that adventurous people, is the outline of the ruins of an old fort which is supposed to have been at first used as the winter quarters of Coronado and his men who made the first explorations of this country. However this may be, the abandonment of these ruins dates back beyond the traditional knowledge of the oldest and best informed of the Spanish speaking race.

We append to this sketch, the biographies of three historic personages, as they are essential parts of the history of Huerfano County.

John David Albert, now the oldest living American resident of the State of Colorado, who was in the employ of the American Fur Company from the date of its organization until it was disbanded, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in the year 1806. His father was killed in battle at New Orleans during the war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812. His mother died soon after and he found a home with his married sisters who resided at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 1831, when his rambling instincts took active hold upon his yet immature life.

He began his movements westward by first going to Zanesville, Ohio; thence to Cincinnati, and thence to Louisville, Kentucky. Here he found employment as a laborer upon one of the many keel boats which then carried the commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In the city of New Orleans (to use his own words) "everybody spoke the French language, the labor was performed by negroes, and he could not get along at all." From the city of New Orleans he again embarked as deckhand upon a

keel boat destined to the city of St. Louis, which he denominates the most laborious journey of his life.

When Mr. Albert arrived at St. Louis, he was both surprised and delighted to find that nearly one-half of the inhabitants of the city spoke his mother tongue, and he was content to remain there during the winter months of 1833, maintaining himself during the time by doing such work as he was able to find among the citizens.

The city was at the time rife with excitement over the organization of the American Fur Company, whose field of operations was to be the Rocky Mountains. Without knowing where they were, having never before heard of such a country, he enlisted in company with sixty others who were to go west as the pioneer exploring party of the fur company, they agreeing to follow this little band of hardy men with other detachments, and further supplies to meet any emergency.

This original company of men opened a route westward by the way of the Missouri River by land to the vicinity of where Kansas City now stands. They renewed their supplies of animals and such provisions as they required at this point, by purchase from a camp of Shawnee Indians that were located on the banks of the Missouri River. From here they traveled up the Kaw River, to its headwaters—using some of the members of the Shawnee camp as guides—thus far upon their yet unexplored route; crossed thence in a northerly direction to the Platte River and followed up that stream to near where the town of Julesburg now stands. At this point the party selected their first winter camping ground, which afterward became a permanent trading post for the Indians of the plains and foothills.

From this place extensive explorations were made in the following year, and some trading was done with the tribes, but the main object of this season's work of the expedition was to obtain a general knowledge of the mountainous region and the character of its inhabitants.

Mr. Albert has not been east of the Missouri River since the time mentioned. He once made the attempt, but when he reached Kansas City his heart failed him, and he returned to his adopted mountain home, to remain the rest of his years.

He is said to have been one of the most reliable men who found employment with the great fur company. His well established character for bravery and sound judgment among a class of men who were compelled to be brave, and whose avocation in life required steady nerve and unfaltering courage, made him the principal actor in many exciting scenes in the annals of Western life that were continuously attendant upon the trapper and Indian trader during the early years of the existence of the fur company.

His whole life is a drama that far exceeds in interest any fiction. A volume could be filled with interesting reminiscences of the great Rocky region, that occurred in the days when the dim gray outline of the mountains was regarded as an impassable barrier to the advancement of civilization.

After the abandonment of the enterprise by the American Fur Company, Mr. Albert resided for many years in the Territory of New Mexico, at times pursuing the occupation of trapper, and trader with the Indians, but most of the time he lived a quiet life as a farmer and stockgrower.

During the war between the United States and the government of Mexico, he was one of the few Americans that escaped from Taos Valley at the time the Mexicans attempted to reoccupy the Territory in the absence of the troops of the United States. Many of the oldest American residents were brutally murdered during this infamous uprising, including Hon. Charles Bent who had a short time previously been appointed military governor of the Territory of New Mexico by General Kearney who at the time commanded the district on behalf of the United States.

The story is a vivid one of the vicissitudes of a life among a race of people who knew but little of the outer world, and could easily be led by designing men to commit any atrocity upon a supposed enemy.

Mr. Albert now resides in Walsenburg in Huerfano County, and at the age of eighty-four—as one who has faithfully performed his mission—now wishes to enjoy what of the comforts of life that are left to him.

Daniel Justin Hayden, a resident of the Territory and State of Colorado continuously since August, 1859, was born upon Reading Pike in the suburbs of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the year 1835. He came west with his widowed mother to Carthage the seat of government for Hancock County, Illinois, in the year 1840.

At this time the early Mormon Church was located on the Mississippi River at Nauvoo in the same county, and rendered life almost intolerable to the citizens of that sparsely settled country. His mother and her child again emigrated to the wilds of Western Arkansas in 1843, where she soon died from the ill effects of a sudden change of climate.

From this time forward, although his lot was cast among a kind and warm hearted people, he was buffeted by the waves of adversity, until the fates made him a permanent resident of this State.

He commenced life in the employ of a gentleman whose business was that of driving cattle during the summer months to the States of Missouri and Illinois, and that of flatboatman upon the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, during the winters at a compensation of four dollars per month. From the occupation of "boy of all work" on a flatboat, he became permanently a waterman upon the Mississippi River and her tributaries until the discovery of placer gold in the gravel beds of California induced him to change his location and manner of living, which well prepared him for the early struggles of life at the front range of the great Rockies. In common with most of the early settlers of our State he has fulfilled nearly all the proper duties of an ordinary life honorably, and is yet a hale, hearty man of fifty-five, a resident of Huerfano County. Wedded to the rocks and rills and stubborn hills of the West, he loves his mountain home as it was, and looks upon the strides of advancement made by the columns of the present incoming mass as a sad inroad upon the freedom that was once enjoyed by the pioneer of the wide, wide West.

Being of a family that emigrated to America in 1630, and made their first settlement in Boston, he is an American, with all of the attributes of a race that devoted the lives of a number of their generations to subduing the unbroken wildernesses of the continent.

He is not a little proud of the fact that with a somewhat remarkable memory he can at a moment's notice relate with comparative accuracy many of the important

events that occurred in the early settlement of the gold region of the West and remembers kindly many of the leading characters who lent their lives to pave the way to the success of the centennial State, and enabled her to enter the sisterhood of the nation.

Charles Otto Unfug was born in Bielefeld, Westphalia, in Prussia, in 1846. His ancestors having occupied during many previous generations high and honorable political and social positions in the fatherland, he naturally grew with a more elevated view in life than the financial status of a father with a large family was able to sustain in their ancient home.

At the early age of sixteen he came to America with the hope of maturing his character and life, under the influence of the institutions of the country of his adoption.

He entered the field of commerce in the city of St Louis in 1862, and remained there three years, when being resolved to visit the Rocky Mountains, Mr. Unfug embraced the first feasible opportunity of joining in the tide of emigration westward that was then setting in with unusual activity, in the year 1865, as an employe of F. W. Posthoff & Company who were at the time doing a large business in the San Luis Valley in this State. He filled various positions in their employ until their business was dissolved and the new firm of Ferd. Meyer & Company became its successors, when he was placed in charge of the branch of their business that had been established in Huerfano County, he making his headquarters at Badito the county seat of the county. Here he remained until the business was closed. He then removed to Walsenburg which had been in the meantime made the seat of government for the county in the year 1872, when he was elected county clerk and recorder. His peculiar fitness for this position soon became apparent, and he was re-elected a number of times and also held the responsible position of clerk of the district and county courts.

During the years of his political life he was honored with the nomination by the Democratic party for the position of Secretary of State in the year 1880, and a second time in the year 1884. His party being in the minority he naturally suffered defeat with his companions in the canvass. He is now in company with his brothers Fred and Adolph, engaged in mercantile pursuits and is doing a large business at Walsenburg and in other parts of the country.

Mr. Unfug married Miss Kate Jeanette Withington, youngest daughter of Charles H. Withington of Allen, Lyon County, Kansas, in the year 1873, and is now the contented father of a considerable family of sons and daughters. He is proud of his successes in the various walks of life as emanating exclusively from his own personal efforts, and regards his preferment politically as a suitable indorsement of an honorable course as a citizen of the United States. He also takes pride in the fact that his first visit to his old home in St. Louis since his settlement in Colorado was made while in attendance upon the National Democratic Convention in the year 1888.

Although of German birth and blood in his life as citizen of the United States is thoroughly wedded in instinct and principle to the Republic. To his State he owes allegiance for his successes in life, and expects in her to find a home for all the years allotted to him.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES—GOLDEN CITY—FIRST MINERS AND SETTLERS—FOUNDING THE TOWN—EARLY DEVELOPMENT—GEORGE WEST—BERTHOUD AND HIS RAILWAY PROJECTS—CAPITAL OF THE TERRITORY—SECRET SOCIETIES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—VALUE OF PROPERTY—OTHER TOWNS IN THE COUNTY.

This county was organized by an act of the Territorial legislature, approved November 1st, 1861. Its name is derived from the statesman Thomas Jefferson, was originally formed by the provisional government in 1859 and the name retained under the authorized organization of Colorado two years later. Its boundaries remained as then defined, bordering Arapahoe and Douglas on the east, Boulder on the north, Gilpin, Clear Creek and Park on the west, and Park on the south. It is twenty miles wide on its northern boundary and extends south seventy-two miles, where it terminates in a sharp point. The area is about 725 square miles; is watered by the South Platte, and by Coal, Ralston, Bear, Deer, and Clear Creeks from which many miles of irrigating canals have been taken, and extended over a multitude of splendid farms.

At the town of Golden, its capital and chief center of enterprise, simultaneously began with the primary lodgment of settlers on Cherry Creek—the present site of Denver, the initial chapter of the annals of Colorado. For more than twenty years Golden and Denver were in strong and continuous rivalry for the supreme position. When early in the spring of 1858 a handful of plainsmen, not of the immigrant class, but hunters, traders and adventurers, clustered about the rude trading post or stockade occupied by "old John Smith," reinforced at certain periods by bands of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, Tom Golden, James Saunders and George A. Jackson were hunting and trapping on the plains, and while during the summer of that year Green Russell and his prospectors were delving among the shining sands of Cherry Creek, Vasquez Fork, Dry Creek, the Boulders and the Cache-la-Poudre for gold, Saunders, Jackson and Golden were preparing to enter the mountains via Mount Vernon Cañon. In the fall of 1858, these men established their headquarters camp for the ensuing winter in the lovely and inviting basin, lying between the base of the Rocky Mountains and the outlying foothills below, one of the most charming spots conceivable for their purpose, and for the purpose to which it has ever since been devoted. Here they pitched their tents, brought in their horses and settled down for the long season. We have Jackson's account of how they made short excursions to the Boulder, Bear and Ralston Creeks; prospected a little but hunted game most of the time, evidently not passionately inspired by faith in the existence of gold in paying quantities, since their digging and panning gave no such assurance. On the 26th of December they started into the mountains

and in Bergen Park found a band of elk. The rest of the story has been told in our first volume and need not be repeated here.

Meantime some very fair placer mines had been opened in Arapahoe Bar, on the north bank of Clear Creek, about two miles below Golden, and now covered by the Wannamaker farm. Here, in due course, a large number of men congregated, and some seventy cabins were built. Four or five years later the last vestige of this settlement had disappeared. Neither Jackson nor Golden, notwithstanding the town took the latter's name, had any further part in its creation than to take some informal steps toward staking out a town site.

From the best information obtainable at this late day, Golden City was primarily established about the middle of June, 1859. George West (late adjutant General Colorado National Guard) arrived on the scene with seven associates, then known as the Boston Company—an association formed in the city of Boston during the winter of 1858–'59—June 12th. These men are accorded the prestige of having built the first house on the town site, a very respectable one of hewn logs; they were very active also in the general advancement of the embryonic city. This house or cabin is one of the very few erected that year which remains standing and occupied to the present day.

The first meeting to form an organization was held June 16th, in a tent owned by Mr. J. C. Bowles. They effected a preliminary organization and then adjourned to the 20th, when the session was held in a large tent used for gambling purposes, owned by Ed. Chase, the Ford Brothers and Ed McClintock. Various games were carried on there during the week, but given up to religious services on Sunday, because it would accommodate more people than any other inclosure on the ground. At the date named above, a permanent association was formed.

In the fall of that year, Jonas M. Johnson erected a large family tent on the lot now occupied by the Johnson House, the first hotel built in the settlement. Mr. George B. Allen, another of the original residents, affirms that he began washing gold on Clear Creek near the present town of Arvada, in the spring of 1859, and later moved up the stream and staked off the town site of Arapahoe City. David K. Wall arrived early in the same year, bringing a stock of garden seeds and agricultural implements with a view to gardening and selling vegetables to the miners and immigrants. After a time at Arapahoe Bar, he located a small ranch claim just below Golden, nearly opposite the present Colorado Central Railway station and began tilling the soil. He also took part in organizing the town. Ensign B. Smith is said to have built the second house in Golden and Judge T. P. Boyd, the third. David G. Dargin is credited with the second store, W. A. H. Loveland's being the first.

Captain Edward L. Berthoud, the accepted historian of Jefferson County, gives some other names of the early founders, among them, John M. Ferrell, Fox Diefendorf, P. B. Cheney, Dr. Hardy, Charles M. Ferrell, John F. Kirby, Walter Pollard, James McDonald, Mark L. Blunt, J. C. Bowles, J. B. Fitzpatrick and W. J. McKay.

The first bridge thrown across Clear Creek at that place, then a formidable stream to ford, was the work of John M. Ferrell, which opened a direct and safe thoroughfare for immigrants bound to the mines in the mountains. The town company to which reference has been made, was composed of George West, David K. Wall, J. M. Ferrell, J. C. Kirby, J. C. Bowles, Mrs. Williams, W. A. H. Loveland, H. J. Carter, Ensign B.



R. A. Wells

Smith, William Davidson, Stanton & Clark, F. W. Beebee and Berthoud and Garrison. They resolved to take up twelve hundred and eighty acres, mainly on the south side of the creek. F. W. Beebee—later a somewhat famous hotel keeper at Idaho Springs and Manitou—was engaged to survey and plat the town, but he laid off only about three hundred and twenty acres in blocks and lots. The remainder of the survey was completed by E. L. Berthoud. The basis thus carefully defined and the inhabitants being for the greater part young, strong and enthusiastically confident of the future greatness awaiting their endeavors, united in the common purpose of making it the principal town in the Pike's Peak region, one that should outstrip and perpetually overshadow its only aggressive competitor—Denver—which they regarded as ineligibly situated for a permanent city, lacking the natural advantages possessed by Golden in its superb position at the very gateway of the mines of Gilpin, Clear Creek and the South Park, with even a better chance to control those discovered above Boulder. A new and better bridge was built over the creek, sawmills were planted in the pine forests of the neighboring hills, an extensive scheme of wagon roads projected. Adverting to my first view of Golden in June, 1860, it was apparent that greater enterprise was exhibited and a better class of buildings being erected there than in Denver, and whether the visions of the principal men were, or were not well founded, they certainly deserved better success than that which awaited them. Great numbers of substantial frame dwellings and stores were going up on all sides, and scores of others projected. Immense stocks of merchandise for that period, were brought in, designed to supply the mining towns and passing wagon trains. Already the directing force of these movements, Mr. W. A. H. Loveland, had begun to formulate plans for a railway along the rocky gorges of Clear Creek, to the bustling communities perched among the hilltops, plans that came to fruition twelve years later.

By the close of 1859 there were seven hundred to eight hundred residents in Golden. The influx during the next year or two was steady, though not large. While these builders were enlarging and fortifying, others inclined to agriculture, probably the effect of early training, began settling up the choice bottom lands along the various streams. At that period a ranch claim on the uplands possessed no value, for none were considered arable but the long, narrow margins of the water courses, which were laid off in gardens. The raising of cereals was not undertaken on any elaborate scale until after the great irrigating canals were built, years afterward.

Mr. T. C. Bergen selected for his homestead the attractive and finely timbered park in the mountains which has ever since borne his name, and there resided until a few years before the close of his life. In 1861 the War of the Rebellion and the subsidence of the gold mining excitement caused the tide of immigration to recede back to its original source. In 1862 stagnation set in. A year or two later many of its dwellings and pretentious business houses were deserted, and there was a time when it seemed as if the town that had been founded with such bright anticipations would literally perish from the earth. Loveland, with a few of his sturdier confreres, were all that maintained its existence, holding on with sublime persistence to the anchors they had cast.

The first election in Jefferson County was held under the provisional government in 1860, when county and precinct officers were chosen. The towns of Golden, Arapahoe, Henderson's Ranch, Mount Vernon and Bergen's, cast altogether, 711 votes. In

the same year the first public school was opened by Mr. T. Dougherty with eighteen pupils.

In December, 1859, appeared the first number of the "Western Mountaineer," George West publisher. West was a native of Claremont, New Hampshire, born November 6th, 1826; educated in the public schools; learned the printer's trade, partly in Claremont, finishing in Boston. During the last five years of his residence in the latter city, he was one of the proprietors of the Boston stereotype foundry. In 1859 he came to Golden and engaged in mercantile pursuits, subsequently leasing from Thomas Gibson the small printing outfit—on which he had published the "Rocky Mountain Gold Reporter" at Central City, in 1859,—and thus entered upon his journalistic career. In the spring of 1860 he surrendered his lease, returned to Boston, sold out his interest in the stereotype foundry, purchased a new printing office with a press, and returned to Golden, resuming publication of the "Western Mountaineer." Albert D. Richardson and Thomas W. Knox, two famous American journalists who had drifted out to Pike's Peak, were the editors of this paper. On the 20th of December following (1860), the office was sold to H. S. Millett and Matt Riddlebarger, and by them re-established in Cañon City. West then engaged in the freighting business on the plains between the Missouri River, Denver and Golden. In 1862, when Colonel J. H. Leavenworth began enlisting troops for the Second Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, West was appointed to the captaincy of a company, and taking E. L. Berthoud as his first lieutenant, marched with the regiment down to Missouri, served gallantly to the end of the great struggle, then came back to Colorado, entering the office of the Rocky Mountain "News" as city editor. In 1866 he purchased a new office and established the "Golden Transcript," which he has edited and managed during the past twenty-four years. In 1887 he was appointed Adjutant General of the State by Governor Alva Adams.

At the election held April 10th, 1860, J. W. Stanton was chosen mayor, S. M. Breath recorder, W. C. Simpson marshal, W. A. H. Loveland treasurer, R. Borton, J. M. Johnson, R. T. Davis, D. G. Dargin, O. B. Harvey, E. B. Smith, W. J. Smith and J. C. Kirby, councilmen.

The existence of coal near the base of the foothills, discovered on Coal Creek, fourteen miles north of Golden in 1859, set at rest all doubts concerning the permanency of fuel supplies, and encouraged the hope of its becoming an important factor toward the founding of manufactures. Prospecting for coal continued, disclosing further deposits on Ralston Creek, which resulted in opening the well-known Murphy mine, and the marketing of its product in Golden and Denver.

The next imposing advance, and one that has exercised marked influence upon the development of all northern Colorado, began in 1861, when it was determined by the people of Golden, Idaho and Empire, who (had been inspired by Loveland,) to take measures for opening a shorter and more direct route for the Missouri River stage lines through Colorado to Utah and California. Even thus early the project of a Pacific railway had taken distinct form, although the bill which made it a certainty was not adopted by Congress until 1862, and our pioneers resolved to be prepared with a line to be investigated by the engineers when the time should arrive for definite action. The original impulse, however, was to direct the overland stage and freight travel and com-

merce to and through this Territory; therefore E. L. Berthoud, an accomplished engineer of large experience, started May 2d, 1861, with a small party of men to explore the entire valley of South Clear Creek to its sources. Three weeks were consumed in this examination. They crossed the main range at what is now known as Berthoud's Pass, seven miles north of Empire, passed down the western slope into and across Middle Park, which was explored to a point six miles west of Hot Sulphur Springs on Grand River. Returning May 28th, the results of this reconnoissance were reported, exciting much interest all along the line. Early in June, Berthoud having first arranged with W. H. Russell and Ben Holladay, both of whom were largely interested in overland transportation, prepared to survey a wagon road from Golden City to Salt Lake, via Berthoud Pass. Organizing his party, he departed on this laudable mission on the 21st, over the route previously traversed, to Gore's Pass, thence to the Bear and Snake River valleys to below William's Fork; thence over to White River and down that stream to the Green; across the latter just above the mouth of the Uintah, up that valley and the Duchesne Fork to the Wahsatch Mountains, crossing these from the head of Duchesne and Red Fork to Timpanogas Cañon, and on to Provo City on Lake Utah. The party returned in August, beginning the survey and measurement of the route from the northeast corner of Brigham Young's residence in the town of Provo, which was completed back to Golden, September 17th. "This survey," says Berthoud, "demonstrated the feasibility of a wagon road by this line, and also that it could be easily and cheaply constructed. The distance was exactly four hundred and thirteen miles. It was also a good and practicable route for a railway, fully two hundred miles shorter than the present line of the Union Pacific via Cheyenne. Besides, it would open to settlers a succession of fertile valleys, with an infinite number of valuable resources, coal, timber, and a great variety of minerals."

In 1862 Berthoud entered the Federal army and did not return until the close of the war. Meanwhile, the glory of Golden subsided until its light became well nigh extinguished.

In 1865 Mr. Loveland secured from the Territorial legislature a charter for the Colorado Central and Pacific Railway, and shortly after, at his own expense employed Mr. J. P. Mersereau and N. P. Reynolds, two skillful railway engineers, to make an exhaustive survey of the Clear Creek Valley to Black Hawk, with a view to ascertain its practicability—in other words whether a railway between these points was practicable. The result proved that a standard gauge road *could be constructed*, but the cost would be simply enormous, requiring seven tunnels in a distance of twenty-one miles, and involving the transportation across the plains in wagons at a tariff of fifteen to twenty cents a pound, of the rails and other iron material to be used. This put an end to speculation on the subject for the time being, but it was by no means abandoned.

In January, 1866, Loveland began corresponding with Captain Berthoud, who was then in the government employ at Fort Sedgwick, respecting the proposed railway, reciting Mersereau's estimates. Berthoud in reply suggested the idea of a narrow or three foot gauge line, but nothing further was done until August of that year, when the Union Pacific Company, whom Loveland had interested in the enterprise, sent a corps of engineers to survey Berthoud's line of 1861. They followed the original line and rendered a favorable report, but it was rejected by President John A. Dix for reasons

set forth in our first volume,—the great cost of grading, tunneling, etc. Viewed by the lights of to-day, it is clear that had the Union Pacific accepted and built by this route, though it would have cost more time and money than the one pursued, nevertheless would have given them a much shorter and better line to Ogden than they now have, besides the immeasurable advantage of perpetual mastery of transcontinental traffic. Berthoud and Loveland of Golden, and not the New York directorate, pointed out, years before the Pacific Railway was begun, the true route for that company to follow. It is deplored by Colorado that they were so blind as not to see it.

The records show the following county officers for 1862: Commissioners, David K. Wall, T. C. Bergen and T. P. Boyd. John M. Ferrell, treasurer; George H. Richardson, clerk and recorder, George West, superintendent of schools. April 9th of that year J. M. Johnson was appointed coroner.

The document following indicates the preliminary steps toward entering the town site:

W. A. H. LOVELAND AGREEMENT WITH HENRY ALTMAN *et al.* } Golden City, Dec. 11th, 1863.

It is hereby agreed and understood, that in case W. A. H. Loveland advances the necessary amount of money to enable the Probate Judge of Jefferson County to enter the town site of Golden City, that then and after the said Probate Judge shall have made good deeds for the lots we hold respectively, and as well as all other bona fide occupants of lots in the town; then and in that case, the said Probate Judge shall convey to said Loveland the residue of said lands so entered as above provided; and further agree severally and jointly not to become litigants as against the land so entered and conveyed or desired to be entered by said town site of Golden City.

Signed—Henry Altman, John Truby, J. M. Johnson, Seth Lake, Walter Pollard, John H. Titus, Mason M. Seavey, Thomas Crippen, Manuel Smith, John Mullen, W. H. Shea, G. W. Jones, R. C. Miles, Nicholas Gruber, Jr., O. B. Harvey, D. F. McGlothlin, Daniel Shea, D. E. Harrison, J. A. Moore, Jacob Fisher, John M. Snodgrass, Jonas Barker, M. A. Jenkins, Mrs. M. Harvey, Rebeca Judgkins, C. H. Judgkins, W. A. H. Loveland, E. B. Smith, J. R. Gilbert, Jno. G. Hendrickson, J. C. Bowles and P. B. Cheney.

Filed for record December 11th, 1863.

On the 14th of the same month Henry Altman, probate judge, filed the plat of the town site. In the recorder's office there hangs the framed map of Golden, as platted in the summer of 1859. On one corner of this stained and musty plat is the indorsement of the probate judge, that he had filed it December 14th, 1863, but the records show that this filing did not include all of the original plat of 1859.

Golden did not greatly improve between 1863 and 1867. It was made the capital of the Territory in 1862, and held the well nigh empty distinction five years, when it was moved to Denver. Governor Cummings was the only chief magistrate to make his headquarters there, and he only for a short time. During 1867, the Colorado Central Railroad Company made full surveys for their railway to Cheyenne and Denver. In August, Jefferson County voted a subscription of $100,000 in aid of the enterprise. January 1st, 1868, the work of grading began at Golden, as related in our first volume. By the methods employed in the present epoch, the road would have been completed in thirty to sixty days. But different conditions existed twenty years ago, hence it was

not opened until September, 1870. The Union Pacific that had control, had but one purpose in view, and that the rapid construction of its main line. The branches were considered mere side issues that might be deferred to a more convenient season.

Moved by the force of rapid transit, Golden and Jefferson put on new habiliments adapted to the revolution. Improvements sprang up on every side. An era of progress had come, long vacant buildings were peopled, the value of lots and lands advanced. Everything in the northern division of the Territory leaped forward under the splendid impulse. Two large flouring mills and a paper mill had been built, coal mines were opened within the town limits, a brewery, the invariable accompaniment of better conditions everywhere, furnished both a market for grain and refreshment to the parched and thirsty who give preference to beer over the fluid supplied by nature, a number of other useful industries were established, among them fire brick, drain tile and pottery works.

The town was incorporated January 2d, 1871, and the following officers were appointed to serve until the municipal election in April following:

Trustees—S. W. Fisher, president; George West, A. H. DeFrance, S. M. Baird and E. T. Osborne. Clerk and treasurer, C. A. Clark; constable, J. R. Ward; street commissioner, Perry Kenson. By the legislative act approved January 22d, 1872, the corporate name was changed from Golden City to Golden. The town became a city of the second class in 1879, the following officers being elected for the term beginning April 21st: Mayor, Robert Milliken. Aldermen first ward, W. J. Sapp; second ward, J. M. Thomas; third ward, Julius Schultz; fourth ward, George K. Kimball. City clerk, E. F. Duff; treasurer, John A. Hoagland; marshal, C. W. Lake; street commissioner, James Morse.

The first railway having been secured, the next great movement was to execute the original design of extending the rails to Black Hawk and Georgetown, the details of which have been set forth in our second volume. Then followed the location of smelting works. Five large plants were built and put in operation immediately alongside the railway below the station and warehouses, but all are in ruins now. For nearly ten years Golden was the center of the Colorado Central Railway system. All trains were made up there, all changes and transfers made, all books and accounts kept at headquarters. The town assumed an importance and manifested a degree of activity in those years, never before or since exhibited. A number of new manufactures were founded and flourished quite profitably until headquarters were moved in the general transformation of things about 1880.

Golden is a beautiful town of 2,640 inhabitants, well built, admirably situated, endowed with fine schools and churches, and with two large and flourishing State institutions to be mentioned later on. The Holly system of waterworks was built in 1879, at a cost of $52,000, distributing pure water throughout the community. Its fire department consists of the F. E. Everett Hook & Ladder, and the W. A. H. Loveland, and the Excelsior Hose Companies.

Its Free and Accepted Masons claim the honor of having established the first lodge in Colorado. Their meetings at first were of a social character, held in the old town hall. Toward the close of 1859 a petition for a Dispensation was made to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, signed by I. E. Hardy, Eli Carter, James A. Dawson and

others, to whom a Dispensation was granted January 16th, 1860, signed by Richard R. Rees, Grand Master, and countersigned by Charles Munder, Grand Secretary. It was surrendered October 16th, 1860, and a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of Kansas. The brethren worked under this until August 2d, 1861, when the Grand Lodge of Colorado was organized at Golden. At this meeting, Golden City Lodge, No. 34 of Kansas, was represented by Eli Carter, W. M., Isaac E. Hardy, for the Senior Warden, and John A. Moore, J. W. Golden City Lodge, No. 1, was then chartered. The old document now hanging in the lodge room recites, that "Whereas on December 11th, 1861, a warrant of constitution was granted to the Golden City Lodge, signed by John M. Chivington, G. M.; and, whereas, the G. S. was authorized by resolution adopted November 4th, 1862, to exchange parchment for paper charters, this warrant of constitution is given in exchange for the paper one, March 25th, 1863, signed by Allyn Weston, G. M., and O. A. Whittemore, G. S."

Golden Royal Arch Chapter No. 5, was chartered May 11th, 1875, F. E. Everett, H. P., M. Cook, K., and M. C. Kirby, S.

Notwithstanding Golden Lodge is No. 1 on the list of such Masonic bodies, its claim to priority is contested by the heirs of old Auraria Lodge, opened October 1st, 1859, under a Dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and this assumption has been successfully maintained.

Golden Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 13, was chartered October 18th, 1871, with the following members: Joseph Mann, Harpin Davis, James Collins, J. W. Hansbrough, G. W. Dollison and John G. Hendrickson.

Jefferson Encampment No. 16, was chartered October 21st, 1879, with the following members: Alexander D. Jameson, Alonzo A. Tuttle, Charles Davis, John Koenig, Rocliff Bennett, W. J. Sapp, R. Penalema, J. A. McGee and John B. Bryant.

The charter to Degree Lodge, No. 8, Daughters of Rebekah, was granted October 19th, 1883, to J. H. Lubben, R. Lichtenheld, M. Cook, Joseph Mann, John Treffeison, T. J. Larkin, William Spencer, C. E. Day, J. A. McGee, and sisters C. Lubben, M. Lichtenheld, E. E. Cook, Mary E. Mann, Theresa Treffeison, Louise Treffeison, S. S. Larkins, Emma L. Kay and Margaret Nichols.

Golden Lodge No. 10 Knights of Pythias, was chartered September 18th; 1879, with Joseph Anderson, Al. Townsend, R. Lichtenheld, J. W. Belcher, James M. Morris, R. T. Carey, P. O. Gaynor, J. Bass, John McEachern, Carlos W. Lake, A. Holmes, J. E. Benjamin, Payne Pettibone, Frank E. Trumbull, John Nichols, James A. McGee, J. A. Baker, James L. Martin, J. H. Corrick, H. R. Robinson, H. Sumner, C. Garborino, William Tillery, J. R. Valentine, W. J. Sapp, J. P. Mallon and J. A. Hoagland members.

T. H. Dodd Post, No. 3, G. A. R. was chartered May 7th, 1879, with the following members: L. W. Kimball, E. L. Berthoud, George West, George H. Kimball, A. D. Jameson, Thomas Capps, Robert Stewart, George K. Kimball, Thomas McCabe, N. H. Chapman, M. P. Ogden, M. M. Marshall, George H. Brown, William A. Brown, J. D. Babcock, J. T. King, S. W. Hanakan, Joseph D. Boyd, and S. Long.

Dodd Relief Corps No. 5, chartered May 3d, 1884, to Mary M. Boyd, Adelia Babcock, Jennie Milner, C. D. Parker, Emily M. Wheeler, Ella Deaver, Calista M. Johnson, Marion Jackson, Sara Larkin, Gertrude Doolittle, Sarah Reed, Mina Simpson,



Wm. G. Smith

Nettie Clark, Mary Reynolds, Mary Hinds, Eliza West, Mary Mann, Louisa Meade, Ida Snyder, Kate Johnson, Mary Eldridge, Martha Hendricks, Marie Galbaugh, Marguerita West and Belle Kimball.

Golden Camp No. 1299 Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered January 20th, 1890; F. D. Bartlett, V. C.; J. H. Zisch, W. A.; J. W. Luman, E. B.; Frank D. Hines, C.; John Nichols, E.; S. V. Stiers, W.; A. J. Franks, S.; F. D. Bartlett, L. P., J. F. Lyman, J. W. Walker and W. H. Carter, managers.

The Good Templars have a Lodge, and the Patrons of Husbandry several strongly organized Granges in the county.

Churches.—The first records of the M. E. Society in Golden, bear date July 14th, 1860, at which time was held the first quarterly conference for that year. The society was therefore organized either in the fall of 1859 or more probably in the summer of 1860. This conference was held just three years prior to the organization of the Colorado Conference, and belonged to the Rocky Mountain District of the Kansas conference. The Rev. Jacob Adriance who figures so conspicuously in the early history of our churches in Denver, Boulder and Central City, was sent to the Golden and Boulder mission's circuit, and Rev. John M. Chivington was the presiding elder. There appear to have been seven places where divine services were held, viz., Golden, Boulder, Golden Gate, Gold Hill, Mount Vernon, Millersburg and Arapahoe. Mr. Adriance, the pastor, received as compensation, $678.75 of which amount $600 came from the Mission Fund, the remainder collected in the circuit. The official board as formed during 1860-'61 consisted of Benjamin Dunnegan, local preacher, J. A. Sanderson, exhorter, C. J. Goss, class leader. Stewards, James Decker, James Stickel, Arthur Raynor. Among other members, we find the names of William B. Edson, G. G. Norton, E. A. Southworth, and A. R. Brown, but it is not known in what part of the circuit these members lived. The Sunday School at Golden was organized in the summer of 1860. At the first quarterly conference, Father Adriance made the following report: "There is one Sunday School just organized in Golden City with six teachers and officers, twelve scholars and one Bible class." November 1st, 1868, a church edifice was begun, and January 17th, 1867, it was dedicated, the Rev. B. T. Vincent being both Presiding Elder and Pastor. In 1882 the church was enlarged.

The Baptist Society of Golden claim that theirs is the oldest of that denomination in the State, the first services having been held in Loveland's Hall, conducted by Elder William Whitehead. August 1st, 1863, he organized a Baptist church on which the assumption of precedence is based, with fifteen members. The following year they began the erection of a church which was completed in 1866. Subsequently this building was quite seriously damaged by a storm, and the present structure was rebuilt from the ruins. The old church bell that was freighted across the plains by wagon still swings in the steeple.

The Episcopalians also were among the early workers in the Christian cause. Calvary Episcopal Church was built about the year 1869, Rev. William Lynn, Rector, during the administration of Bishop G. M. Randall.

Bancroft Library

The first person invited to labor "in word and doctrine" among the Presbyterians of Golden was Mr. J. Gibson Lowrie, a student and licentiate, who began January 1st, 1871. Their church was dedicated June 16th, 1872. September 11th of that year

Rev. J. S. Smith, father of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State—a worthy son of a distinguished sire—was called to the pastorate and installed October 27th, 1872. At this time Miss Mary L. Cort united with the church, and since has become famous as a missionary in Asia, where she is still laboring in the cause.

The first Presbyterian Church was organized March 7th, 1876, by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D, assisted by Elder Simon Cort. At this time and for years after, Dr. Jackson was the efficient synodical missionary of the Rocky Mountain region.

The Catholics have been established in the town since early times, and have a fine church. The Rev. Thomas McGrath was the first priest, taking charge in 1871.

The Christian Church was built in 1873, Rev. Bird Stover first pastor. Some of the lady members assisted the pastor in breaking ground for the building.

The Swedish Lutherans also have a church, erected during the pastorate of Rev. C. P. Rydholm about 1873.

Schools.—There are two very superior school buildings, the South Golden, built in 1873, and the North Golden in 1879. The report of the County Superintendent, James Eagleton, for 1890 shows the school population of Jefferson County to be 2,195 with an enrollment of 1,548, and an average attendance of 1,031. There are forty-three school districts, with a total of forty-five schoolhouses, nine of logs, twenty-eight frame, and eight of brick and stone. The public school property of the county is valued at $72,000. The two buildings in Golden are valued at $22,000, and have sittings for five hundred and fifty pupils. The enrollment at Golden in 1889 was five hundred and thirty-two, with an average attendance of three hundred and seventy-one. The High School department had an attendance of fifty-seven. The school library has six hundred volumes.

The State Industrial School.—On the old site of Jarvis Hall and the State School of Mines, one mile south of Golden, the Colorado State Industrial, commonly known as the "Reform School" was opened in 1881 with W. C. Sampson, superintendent, and Rachel B. Sampson, matron, who held these positions for eight years when they were superseded by D. R. Hatch and Emma McNeal in 1889. The first board of control was composed of A. L. Emigh of Fort Collins, president; J. F. Gardner of Frankstown, secretary, and S. W. Fisher of Golden, treasurer. Mr. Sampson took charge in June, 1881. The property then consisted of five acres of rough, unfenced and wholly uncultivated land, and one two-storied and an attic brick house 30x40 feet, sadly out of repair. A new wing 30x40, two stories high, was added, the whole equal to the accommodation of forty pupils. The first persons received there were three boys from Custer County, July 11th, 1881. Five days later the school was formally opened although the building was not completed until August 10th. The grounds were improved and graded, and one hundred and twenty-five shade trees planted. The institution grew rapidly, and soon it became imperatively necessary to erect a one and a half storied brick 10x20, together with a small one storied brick for the watchman and teacher. The appropriation being insufficient, Governor Pitkin and fifty-two others signed a note upon which F. E. Everett, the local banker, advanced the requisite funds to carry on the needed work. The first biennial report of the superintendent showed that eighty children had been received and five discharged up to November, 1882. The second biennial statement exhibited a record of one hundred and sixteen

received since November 1st, 1882, making a total of one hundred and ninety-six, since the institution of the school, of which one hundred and twenty-three had been apprenticed and discharged, leaving seventy-three on hand. Governor James B. Grant also was compelled to place a note for $20,000 to carry on the school until 1885. Fifteen acres of land were purchased and four new buildings begun in March, 1883, three being for family and school purposes, and the fourth for officers' quarters. These buildings cost $15,223.71, and the furniture $3,658.43. The legislature appropriated $200, for purchasing the nucleus of a library.

During 1885–'86, one hundred and fifteen new pupils were received, and in the third biennial report, M. N. Megrue, president of the board of control, states, that "at the time of our last report November 10th, 1884, there existed a deficiency in the fiscal affairs of the school to the amount of $17,980.90," and by the end of the fiscal term April 30th, 1885, at which time the next appropriation became available, it amounted to $30,685.69.

The legislature came to the rescue with an appropriation of $70,000, "from which it is seen that after paying the deficiency, $39,313.31 remained for the maintenance and support of the establishment for the two years ending April 30th, 1887." For this reason the number of pupils was reduced, and none admitted beyond a certain limit, in order to keep the expenses within the means provided. Of the $54,000 appropriated for the years 1887–'88, $4,000 was used for the purchase of forty acres of ground. The gross appropriations for the first seven and a half years were $204,000. The value of the school property had increased to $58,684.14, which with an unexpended balance of $6,498.77, and $4,034.70 turned back January 1st, 1887, made a total of $69,217.61, showing the net cost to the State for those years to have been $134,78.239.

The importance and extreme necessity of this institution to the State at large has been abundantly demonstrated in the last ten years. It has passed the experimental period, the stage of trials and misfortunes, and is now upon a sound and very useful footing. That its effect has been and will continue to be the thorough reclamation of scores and hundreds of misguided children, redeeming their lives from the pathway of sin and crime toward which they were tending, and thereby relieving well ordered society from that many law breakers and pernicious influences, in later years is beyond all question, and this being true, the school is worth much more than its cost. September 22d, 1890, it contained one hundred and forty-seven pupils.

The Assessed Valuation of Property in Jefferson County for 1890 was $4,984,384.73. There were 122,519 acres of agricultural land, valued at $1,791,978; 132,060 acres of grazing lands, valued at $470,299; town and city lots, valued at $867,083; 92.49 miles of railroad were assessed at $491,093.73; 5,142 horses, at $247,644, and 15,412 cattle at $219,604. These figures are loose approximates simply, about as trustworthy as the average assessment, which in no case represents the actual status.

The agricultural report for the same year gives the number of acres under irrigation, at 21,128, and pasture lands at 27,196.

The Jefferson County Bank, with a capital stock of $30,000, W. H. Whitehead president, and Lee Larison cashier, is the only bank in the town.

We have already presented on a previous page the beginning of journalism in Golden. In 1872, John Sarell established a weekly, called the "Golden Eagle," which existed about one year. Then followed the "Golden Globe," in March, 1873, by Ed. W. Howe and a man named Dorsey. In June of that year Howe purchased Dorsey's interest, and in November, 1884, sold it to W. G. Smith. In March, 1876, Smith became sole proprietor, and conducted the paper until April, 1890, when he sold to Clarence H. Pease.

Industries.—Farming, stock growing, market gardening, butter and cheese making, are quite extensively carried on throughout the county, that is to say in that portion which lies below the mountains. It has a bonded debt of $68,000, and a floating debt of $50,000. Its courthouse at Golden is a large, well constructed and beautiful edifice, excepting the one at Denver, the finest in Northern Colorado. It has one paper mill, three large manufactories of fire and pressed brick, tile and vitrified sewer pipe works, two brick yards where common house brick are made, a number of stone quarries, lime kilns, coal mines, etc., etc. In the vicinity are vast deposits of fire clays that are not excelled in the world.

Other Settlements.—The second town in size and importance is Morrison, near the Platte Cañon, which was instituted by the original builders of the Denver & South Park Railroad, A. B. Robbins being president, and Horace A. Gray secretary of the "Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Company." The plat was signed by those officers November 21, 1874, and the same filed on the 28th following. Morrison furnishes a fine quality of white and red sandstone for buildings, excellent lime, gypsum and other stone products of much commercial value. Indications of oil and natural gas exist in the region roundabout, which are being explored, but no definite results thus far secured, except great encouragement to proceed. The town has a handsome public school building, erected in 1875, at a cost of $6,000. The enrollment for 1889 was ninety-five, with an average attendance of sixty-seven. The Odd Fellows and Good Templars have each a lodge in the town. The Methodists built a church, but it was recently destroyed by fire. One newspaper, the "Bud," established in 1888 by W. H. Phelps, is its only journalistic representative, located just at the base of the mighty towering hills. Morrison is the center of many and varied industries, and a charming summer resort. The little hamlet of Mount Vernon, five miles south of Golden, just at the entrance of what many years ago was a favorite pass into the mountains, and through which a wagon road was built to Idaho Springs, was established in July, 1860, by the Mount Vernon Town Site Company. A plat was filed in the United States Land Office, March 6th, 1866, and with the recorder of Jefferson County, September 19th, 1867, by George W. Charles for the company, who also filed a statement therewith that the place had several dwellings, two hotels, a store, blacksmith shop and other buildings. Its present glory is in its traditions, when it was a watering station for the stages passing en route to Idaho and Georgetown.

Buffalo was laid off by John W. Smith, president of the Denver & South Park Construction Company. The plat was filed January 27th, 1881. It is merely a station on that road with a name, and possibly a water tank and station buildings.

Buffalo Creek Park, now a popular summer resort for Denver people, was first platted by John A. Jamieson, September 11th, 1888, but was again platted by him in company with Wm. G. Jamieson and Catherine Main, and the same filed June 10th, 1889.



G. W. Harriman

Arvada, a pretty rural station on the Colorado Central Railroad, about five miles northwest of Denver, surrounded by an excellent farming region, was platted by Lewis A. Reno and B. F. Wadsworth, in November, 1880. The Patrons of Husbandry and Good Templars have organizations, and a hall for their meetings. The village has a brick schoolhouse with sittings for one hundred and twenty-five children. The average attendance in 1889 was sixty, out of an enrollment of eighty-two.

Semper was laid out by John A. Witter and Benn Brewer, in February, 1886, and Pine Grove by C. W. Drake, in August the same year. Evergreen, Ralston, and Hutchinson, are among the smaller points which are yet to be built into towns.

Wheat Ridge is the designation of a very rich and productive agricultural and fruit growing district, and although situated in Jefferson County, is so closely approached by the suburbs of Denver, as to be reckoned a part of that city. It is the seat of the farming aristocracy, a beautiful place, dotted with splendid farms, orchards and costly dwellings, giving every evidence of wealth and prosperity.

It has been predicted that if the present growth of Denver, or rather of North Denver toward Golden is maintained during the next ten to fifteen years, the two points will be united. Indeed, at the present epoch, the line of settlement is almost continuous, in small ranches and gardens.

In a subsequent volume a complete history of the State School of Mines, established at Golden, will appear.

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